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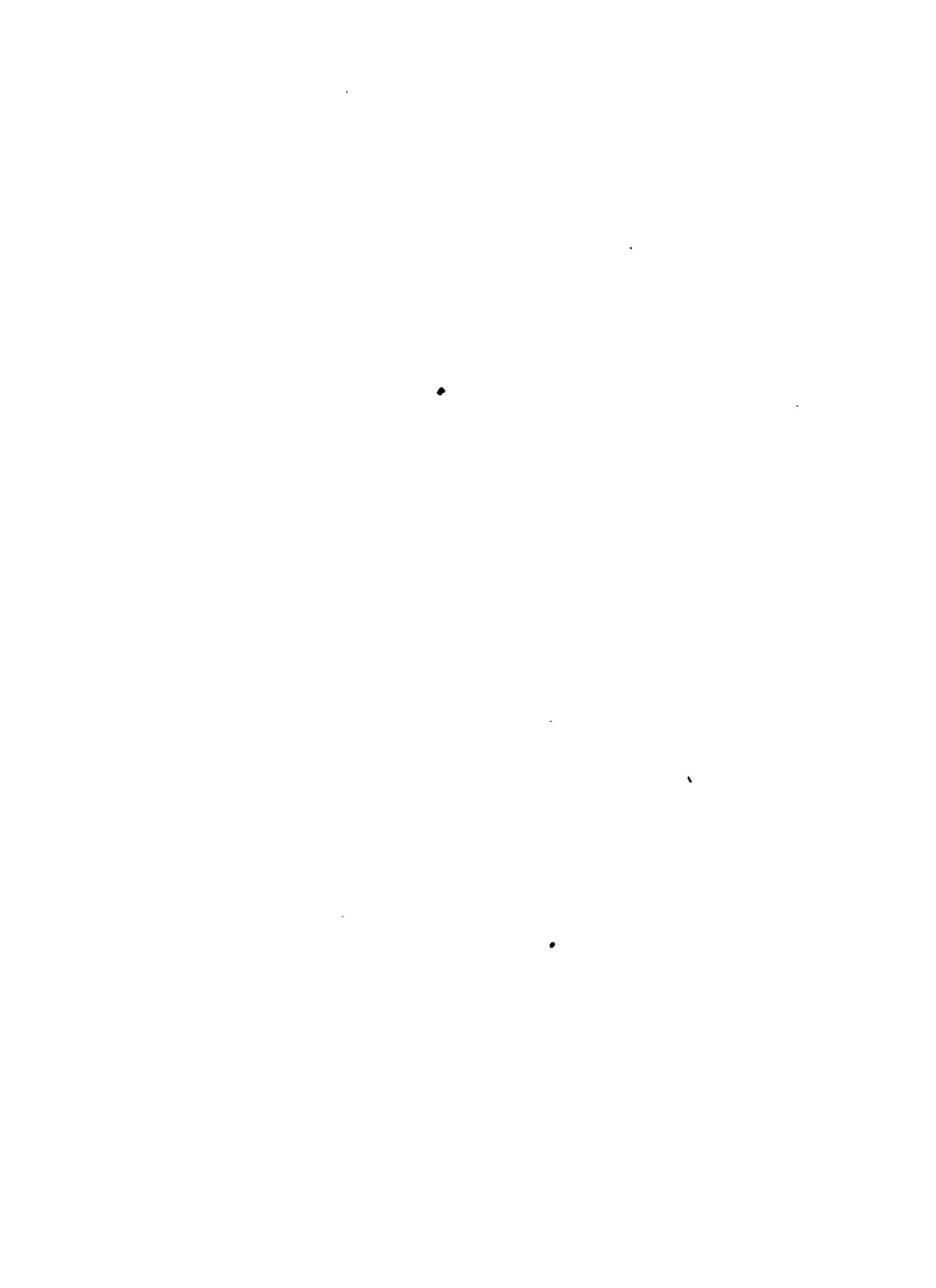
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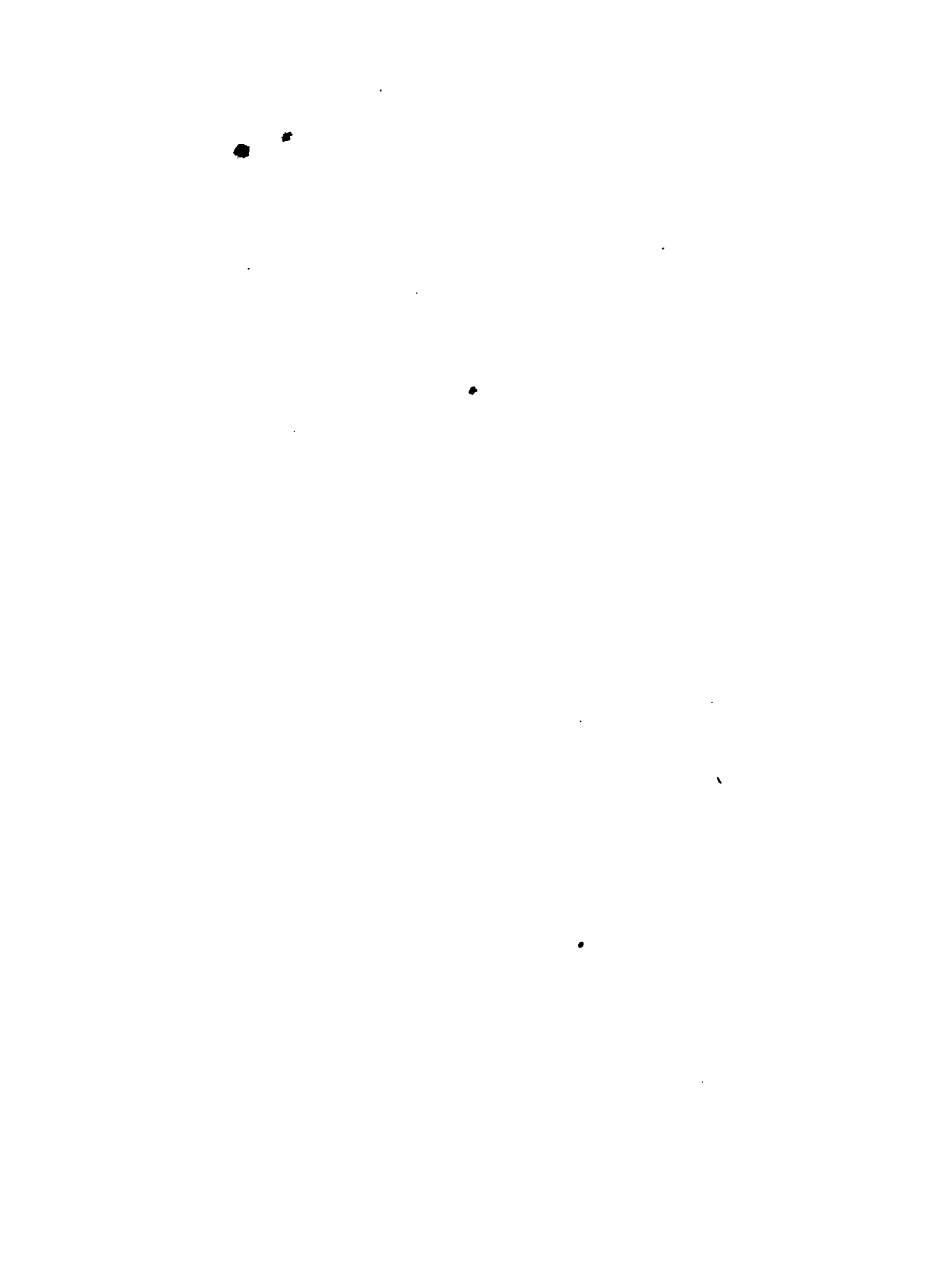


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THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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VOLUME XL.

NEW SERIES.

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## P R E F A C E.

It would seem as if great political events and unpleasant visitations occurred like the weather, in regular cycles, and came upon us at stated periods. Here we find ourselves at the close of 1853 taking grateful leave of our readers amid events and circumstances that remind us of the early days of our perennial youth. We have had a severe frost before Christmas, food at war-prices, labourers wrestling with their employers, pestilence hovering over us, and all the world indignant at the aggressions and mendacity of Russia. In by-gone years people used to dread Muscovite ambition and the small-pox. We now speak of, if we do not dread, the designs of the Emperor and the spread of cholera.

Of all the literary annalists who began early in the last century to make record of passing events, we alone are left to continue the history whose pages are oftener grave than gay. It must, we think, be conceded to us that we have accomplished our task with an alacrity that was indefatigable, and a sincerity (we say it with all modesty) that could not be excelled. Amid all the fluctuations and changes of the century, amid its fears greater than its hopes, and amid its hopes presaging disappointment as they rose, we have maintained our position as dignifiedly, we trust, at all events as philosophically, as Archimedes who went on calculating problems while a rude soldiery were sacking the town.

On these grounds, not as an *Emeritus*, but as a soldier whose thews and sinews are vigorous enough to bear him through the heat of the day and the struggles of many a battle to come, we ask not alone for a continuation of old support but for its extension. We shall ourselves grow much more perfect as patronage descends upon us. Hortensius irrigated his plane trees with wine, and they flourished so that the Roman public not only admired their beauty but greedily purchased leaves, which were no sooner plucked than others burst forth in their place. Our Magazine is irrigated like

those famous trees,—we, at least, endeavour to make it flourish by nourishing it on the wine of truth, philosophy, and wit;—and we can assure our readers that, if the public patronage be extended to us as that of the Romans to the plane-trees of Hortensius, it shall be with our Magazine as with those lofty trees, the purchased leaves shall be succeeded by others “more beautiful still.” On these terms we confidently look for a renewed era of pleasant labour and prosperity:—an union which forms that magic fountain whence is derived the unfading youth of the public’s friend and servant,

SYLVANUS URBAN.

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THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JULY 1853.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—I have somewhere read a statement that Nash's "History of Worcestershire" does not give a correct idea of the merits of Habingdon, on whose manuscript it is founded. I should be glad to learn from some correspondent of yours whether this is the case, and to what extent, and in what respect: in particular, whether Dr. Nash omitted much of Habingdon's matter, and whether Habingdon's MS. contains any and what pedigrees not in Nash's work, and where the MS. is to be seen.—I am, &c. A. L.

MR. URBAN,—As every memorial, however minute, of the admired Cowper possesses its interest, I submit to your readers a Greek line which I discovered a few days since at the base of the pedestal which supports a bust of Homer in the wilderness of Weston Underwood. The line has recently been so obscured and concealed by weeds and briars, that it has escaped observation. A worthy clergyman in an adjoining parish, to whom I submitted it, with much promptitude and felicity, discovered it to be a line in the *Odyssey*, the First Book, the 308th line, admitting only a slight variation: in the original it stands thus—

"Ὅς τει πατήρ ὦ παιδί, καὶ οὐποτέ  
λησομαι αὐτοῦ;"

on the pedestal of the monument it appears—

"Ὅς τε παῖς ὦ πατρί καὶ οὐποτέ  
λησομαι αὐτοῦ."

Cowper thus translates the line very literally—

"Who as a father teaches his own son  
Has taught me, and I never will forget."

With more elegance, but with greater latitude of interpretation, Pope renders it—

"So fathers speak (persuasive speech and mild)  
Their sage experience to the favourite child."

Cowper's inability to forget his great master in song, he assimilates with that of a dutiful child to a beloved father; his favourite recollections continually reverting to his cherished author precluding forgetfulness. In concluding let me invite attention to the state of the three commemorative Urns in Weston Grove. Two of these upon the borders of the Wilderness are in very fair condition, and the inscriptions, with a little aid of the memory, fair and legible. The third, standing in the heart of the Grove, I regret to say, is in a very dilapidated

and precarious state; by wanton mischief and levity only, as I apprehend, its position is so much out of the perpendicular, that a hand or a walking-stick might push it from its pedestal. These classic memorials, in conjunction with a lion and the aforesaid bust, constitute the only reminiscences of the Poet now remaining at Weston. Yours, &c. THOMAS WELTON.  
*Oiney.*

MR. JONATHAN HINDLE remarks that two effigies of Knights Templar (as supposed) Sir Robert de Stiveton, of Kildwick in Craven, and Adam de Middleton, of Ilkley, are described and portrayed in Whitaker's History of Craven. They appear to have died nearly at the same time, about the year 1306 or 1307; and our Correspondent inquires, In which expedition to the Holy Land were they engaged?

Our friend Dr. Doran fell into an erroneous expression at the close of his article on "The Daughters of Charles I." in our last number, which has called forth the remarks of more than one correspondent. When he stated that on the death of Henrietta Duchess of Orleans "was extinguished the female line descended from Charles," he should rather have said, "such was the end of the last surviving daughter of Charles." Henrietta left, as is well known, two daughters, . . . married to Charles II., King of Spain, and Anne-Mary married to Victor-Amadeus II. of Savoy, King of Sardinia. The latter only had issue, and her present representative is the hereditary Prince of Modena, in right of his mother, the eldest daughter and coheir of Victor-Emanuel, King of Sardinia. (See Mr. C. E. Long's *Royal Descents*, 1845, p. 1.)

GROTIUS, referring to last number of *Gent. Mag.* p. 591, line 20th (in continuation of paper on "Leadhills") begs to correct two erroneous words inadvertently inserted from a preceding sentence:—delete "and buckets." Ladders have been introduced at Leadhills, but never buckets.  
A. B. G.

June, p. 670. The late *Mr. L. W. Wyatt* died on the 14th February. Besides the noblemen and gentlemen mentioned in his memoir, he was employed by the Earl of Denbigh, Viscount Curzon, Lord Selsey, Lord Bolton, and General Wemyss. Among his property sold at Christie's was a view of London Bridge, painted by Clemendt de Joughe, a 1650: it was sold for 30*l.* 9*s.*

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
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HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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THOMAS MOORE.

Memoirs, Journal, and Correspondence of Thomas Moore. Edited by the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P. Vols. I. II. III. and IV.

THE second portion of the Memoirs, Journal, and Correspondence of Thomas Moore is now before the public. In the first two volumes was detailed—as far as brief memoir, from two to three hundred letters, and a year of diary could give it—the course of the poet's life, from his birth on the 28th of May, 1779, to the year of his hegira from England in 1819, under pressure of the unfortunate "attachment," resulting from the fraudulent conduct of his deputy in Bermuda.

The interval between those two dates is marked by many an interesting incident. Moore was born in Dublin, at a humble hearth, and of honest Roman Catholic parents. His father, the proprietor of a well-frequented wine-store, was helped to gentility by the greatness of his son, whose influence, when he was the idol of drawing-rooms, procured for his sire a barrack-mastership. But the greatness of the son was, in no common degree, the work of his incomparable mother. She discerned the qualities of her boy, and, eagerly and unweariedly moved by nothing but her great affection, not only afforded him all facilities for their development, but used even a loving constraint in order that the facilities, which she could procure but at sacrifices such as only mothers can make, should be wisely and profitably employed.

Moore, like Tasso, began his love for song on the very breast of the mother who nursed him. He warbled through his pleasant childhood; ceased not either to sing, to play, or to court

the muse during his creditable career at school and his highly honourable course at college; and finally brought with him from the university his translation of "Anacreon," as a proof that the young student, yet in his teens, was both a poet and a scholar.

With his "Anacreon" in his portmanteau, a few guineas that could ill be spared, but which were joyfully contributed by his self-denying parents, and a scapula duly fortified by saintly blessing to protect its wearer from all harm, young Moore came up to London to keep his terms at the Temple. His talents had made friends for him in Dublin, and these friends loaded him with introductions to the great coteries of the metropolis. The already accomplished minstrel was welcomed at every princely threshold whereat he presented himself. When he surfeited of royal and noble banquets and regally furnished bedchambers, he could with the gay ease of Alcibiades adapt himself to other circumstances; and he slept, as tired men sleep, in his little apartment in George-street, Portman-square, for which he paid six shillings a-week; and he dined, as hungry men *cum* dine, with poor French exiles, and after French fashion, at nine pence the repast.

A commoner led the poet to Lord Moira, and the peer conducted him to the presence and patronage of a prince. The hopes born of the familiar intercourse which followed kept Moore alternately happy and anxious for a long course of years. It was perfect felicity

to him to sing to crowds of noble, beautiful, perhaps weeping, women. These he loved to deeply move; but for "Æ-hearers," as he calls them, he had undisguised contempt. He sang on in hope that some guerdon in return would be flung to the minstrel; but when he found that peeresses cared not to influence their lords in behalf of the singer, and that lords abounded in promise but altogether lacked performance, he wished all his proud but unprofitable patrons "at the devil," and spoke with justifiable bitterness of the people who could "value the *silk*," while they neglected "the poor worm who wastes himself in spinning it out to them."

At length, however, the laureateship was in 1803 offered to, and for a moment accepted by, him. It was accepted for the sake of enabling him to devote what trifle of salary was to be picked up, amid the leaves of the laurel and the links of the chain, to the relief of his parents. But, if he loved these well, he loved not liberty less, and accordingly he shook the court wreath from his brow almost as soon as he had assumed it. Lord Moira thought he had mistaken his vocation, and his lordship admirably illustrated his sense of appropriate patronage by offering the poet the office of registrar—half magistrate, half clerk—at Bermuda. Moore almost justified the appropriateness of the offer by accepting it. But he was influenced by thoughts of the narrowed circumstances of the "dear ones of his heart" at home; and, hoping to find for them content and competence in the "still-vexed Bermoothes," he set off to erect his bower and theirs beyond the Atlantic.

This step was followed by momentous consequences. The poet, disgusted with the details of his official duties, left them to be performed by a deputy, quitted the island, travelled through a portion of the States, and in 1806 gave to the world the result of his experience in his celebrated and popular collection of "Epistles and Odes." The work was furiously attacked by Jeffrey. The poet dragged his critic into a "duello;" nobody was hurt; the adversaries became warm friends; the "Edinburgh" obtained a new contributor; and, instead of exchanging shots, Moore sent "articles" to the

North, and Jeffrey answered them by draughts that were infinitely preferable to those of Helicon.

Awaiting office, the poet took in hand a lyre, which he swept to some profit and to his undying glory. In 1807 opened the series of "Irish Melodies," which was continued at intervals until the year 1834. With these his name will live for ever. In them he showed that erotic poetry might be refined, and convivial poetry be made decent, without a sacrifice of tenderness or vivacity. The Melodies will yet delight millions when the author's mistake in 1808, "Little's Poema," will be forgotten or forgiven. In 1811, however, he achieved the work of his youth of which he had most reason to be proud and grateful. He won the heart (and he must have been an irresistible wooer) of a fair girl, who was as good and gentle as she was fair; portionless withal in worldly goods, but richly endowed in all womanly virtues. When Moore made her his wife he secured sunshine to his house for ever.

Their first home was at Queen's Elm, Brompton, and a little "Barbara" in due season arrived to enliven their hearth, there and elsewhere, during five brief years—and then she died, at an age when children are most reluctantly parted from. All of her that Heaven could spare, to use a phrase of Dryden's, lies in a modestly-indicated grave in the retired churchyard at Hornsey. When we last saw, a few evenings since, the resting-place of the poet's child, the buttercups were growing on it in serried clusters, and the lingering rays of the setting sun addressed to it, as usual, their warm "good night."

But, in the meantime, the Bard withdrew to Kegworth in Leicestershire, spurred to work by the hopelessness of obtaining political preferment, and cheered too by the compact with Power, the music publisher, that for the next seven years five hundred pounds annually should repay in gold all that the minstrel could give in song under the guise of Irish melody. It was altogether a happy time. It had its clouds, for political expectation was extinguished; and Lord Moira, protesting against being "oblivious" of his *protégé*, sent him a basket of game, and

forgot him thenceforth and for ever. But the Bard had other friends and true; and, moreover, a little Anastasia, "not bigger than a twopenny wax doll," as he gaily says, and "a thing to be proud of," as he afterwards exclaimed, was added now to the family circle. With his household gods he removed to Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, and there during three winters, and amid other occupations, he built up that brilliant edifice which the world crowned with its admiration when in 1817 it appeared in its carefully wrought perfection, under the name of "Lalla Rookh." Three thousand pounds was the guerdon of the singer, a liberality which the Bard likened to the prodigality of tulip fanciers, who fling away fortunes on a flower. It was a little fortune, but when did bard treat good fortune so judiciously or so honestly? He devoted one thousand pounds to the sweeping away of all his debts; with the other two thousand he purchased an annuity for the mother he loved and the father he revered in the old house at home. They had been somewhat jealous that his marriage might prevent his visiting them as of yore with substantial affection. Moore was not the child to forget mother or father, and his excellent wife was not the woman to desire that he should do so.

In the year of the publication of *Lalla Rookh* its author removed to his abiding tabernacle, pitched beneath the shadow of Bowood. Lord Lansdowne had lured the minstrel from his Derbyshire cot, and the hearth at which the latter now sat in Sloperton cottage was that at which some five and thirty years later he died full of years and honour, leaving one solitary mourner to dwell upon the tear-impelling memories of the chequered poet, and bear with "this bleak world alone."

It was this happy home that was temporarily abandoned in 1819, when Moore became responsible for the frauds committed by his deputy at Bermuda. Lord John Russell took him by the hand, and set him safe from the law's pursuits by flight to the continent.

We now come to the second and more recently-published portion of this interesting work. The illustrious

travellers journeyed in pleasant companionship to Italy. The sight of Mont Blanc excited the sensitive poet to tears, the aspect of female Italian manners moved him to indignation, and the canals of Venice, "stinking" beneath the mean Rialto, stirred up all he could feel of disgust. Moore was again in Paris in December 1819, where in the first month of the ensuing year he was joined by his long-expected wife and children. This residence in Paris continued nearly two years, and perhaps more gay dissipation than useful labour marked its course. An entry in the diary to this effect, "Not very well: this company-going hurts and wearies me," speaks for itself. The poet, however, occasionally went to bed before the chimes struck at midnight, and then we find him, appropriately enough, "kept awake at night by the nightingales." The Bard, nevertheless, rises to address himself to his vocation; but again, albeit now and then he accomplished some of the most charming of his melodies, we find him too often making record of another idle day, and deploring that he is "so much at the beck of every one who chooses to have me."

The exile at length returned home, under the assumed name of Mr. Dyke and the disguise of a pair of moustachios. Moore fondly hoped to settle the Bermuda claims by the proceeds arising from the profits of the *Memoirs of Sheridan*, on which he was now engaged. In the mean time he proceeded to visit Ireland, bearing with him as a present to his mother a "pocket book," which was poor gift enough in itself, but to which he gave inestimable value by inserting in them the well-known lines, than which loving child never paid to a proud mother more affectionate or more touching tribute. During this visit he sat to Mossop and Kirk, the Irish artists, and he half seriously half jocosely notes that "the protuberance I have in the forehead is remarked in heroes—Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington, and the rest of us!"

The generous aid of Lord Lansdowne enabled him to free himself from the Bermudian responsibilities, and he exultingly records his delight at walking in open day, once more at liberty. "God bless you, my own



the "Angels" rendering him content, and thereby yielding up the "strategies of those who were otherwise offended at the connection of the story with Scripture, are not a daily life as may have been in the poet's days, he had no other way and inclination to make his life a most excellent music. He was not set up a little four-volume and poet, as I doubt whether he ever be able to take a longer walk as I used." Soon after the time was wrecked by un-  
 success in poetry. "It was a great disappointment to the poet, to compare his efforts with the little luxury, which he had of it." In July of 1825 he wrote the last of his poems, "The Ruins of St. Augustine." Moore then felt more than ever that his pre-established harmony was broken, and his servitude at the altar was broken from a tour to France with Lord and Lady Lansdowne, and his feelings of delight at having reached "home," as to give him the best of the alacrity with which he translated the *Sirius* of Catullus, which he had so sweetly sentience of the world.

The subject of the destruction of the temple of Byron, so honourable to Moore, will be read with great interest. We shall allude to this circumstance at a later opportunity. We can but very briefly narrate the leading incidents of the volumes before us; and we may add that after perusing the record of the labour which he applied to perfecting his *Memoirs of Sheridan* in 1825, we are glad to accompany him on his visit to Sir Walter Scott in October of the year just named. On one of the joyous nights at Abbotsford the merry party assembled sang "Hey Tuttle Tattle!" "all of us standing round the table, with hands crossed and joined, and chourussing every verse with all our might and main." These hours of hearty mirth had been well earned by days and nights of labour and anxiety, and with their record the fourth volume of the series comes to an appropriate close.

As far as the work has hitherto gone

When he the welcome that awaited him when the family were once more assembled round his cottage hearth at the close of the year 1822. His *Sacred Songs* and *Melodes*, his *Fables* for the *Holy Alliance*, and his perpetual ex-

the effect produced by it on the reader is one highly favourable to its especial hero. His faults were few, and are forgotten. To some his political opinions were sins; but they who hang delighted over his poetry think as little about his politics as a bishop thinks of Milton's private opinions when he is studying *Paradise Lost*, or as the most ultra of Conservatives thinks when he reads the Ode to the Nightingale, of the radicalism of poor Keats.

The volumes we are now considering abound in evidences of Moore's exemplary conduct as a son. His mother's letters are welcomed by him because they bring to him the "odour of home." The sight of her, he says, will "put spurs to the heel of my heart." That heart, with head and hand, ever found it a labour of love to toil for means that should lighten the anxieties of both his parents. In the midst of his new joy as a husband he writes to his mother that her counsel shall always be his guide, as of old. If his means temporarily fail his generosity and substantial gratitude never diminish. He half chides that there should be a reluctance to take what he is so ready to yield, and when necessity presses at his father's heart the noble son gives the consolation which is required, with promptitude alike of heart and of purse. The mother might well be proud of such a son, and pardonable was the vanity which made her desirous of seeing one of the evidences of her boy's greatness—his intimacy with the great by birth. "My mother," he says, "expressing a strong wish to see Lord Lansdowne without the fuss of a visit from him, I engaged to manage it for her. Told him that he must let me shew him to two people who considered me as the greatest man in the world, and him as the next, for being my friend. Very good-naturedly allowed me to walk him past the windows, and wished to call upon them, but I thought it better thus."

If Moore was fortunate in possessing such a mother, he was not less so in the blessing which Heaven granted him in a wife. "My dear Bessie," he says in his diary, "planting some roots; looking for a place to put a root of pink hepatica in, where (as she said) I might best see them in my walk." The act was typical of many others from

the same hand and heart; and Moore not only found blessings scattered around him, but recognised them as especially strewn by the hand of affection, where he might best see and best profit by them. He records with delight too her active sympathy for the poor in their vicinity. "Dear generous girl," he writes of her, "there never was anything like her for warm-heartedness and devotion." This pleasing sort of testimony is often given in the diary, but we turn therefrom to a letter to his mother (1813), in which he says, "you would have laughed in seeing Bessie and me in going to dinner. We found in the middle of our walk that we were near half an hour too early for dinner, so we set to *practising country dances* in the middle of a retired green lane, till the time was expired." Some future Watteau will doubtless limn this pleasant incident for the benefit of our grandchildren; and the Royal Academy catalogues of the next century will abound with illustrations of the gaiety of heart of the young mother and her happy husband. "Moore and Bessie"—for who will then speak formally of *Mrs. Moore*?—will be seen again and again on canvass going through the jocund dance, while they awaited dinner, in the green lane. At all events the incident was not forgotten by him many years subsequently. Its memory lives in the graceful lines which adorn, if we remember rightly, the last number of the "Melodies:"

While ev'ry joy that glads our sphere  
Hath still some shadow hovering near,  
In this new world of ours, my dear,  
Such shadows will all be omitted,—  
Unless they're like that graceful one  
Which, when thou'rt dancing in the sun,  
Still near thee leaves a charm upon  
Each spot where it hath fitted.

Of the issue of this happy union the volumes before us duly record the names. Barbara and Anastasia, Olivia Byron, Thomas, and John Russell. Of these not one is left to share and alleviate the sorrows of the poet's noble widow. Up to the date at which the diary closes, in the fourth volume (the last published), two only had been summoned from the domestic circle to fill early graves. Barbara and the infant Olivia Byron. To the grave of Barbara the poet paid many a pilgrimage, and he touchingly states that "the



able worship of their parish church. Whatever this may be taken for, his opinions of the Roman Catholic demagogues and their claims were fearlessly expressed on all occasions. "The Roman Catholics," he writes to his mother, "deserve very little, and even if they merited all they ask, I cannot see how it is in the nature of things they should get it." In 1815, to Lady Donegal, he writes:—"I do not think a good cause was ever ruined by a more bigoted, brawling, and disgusting set of demagogues; and though it be the religion of my fathers, I *must* say that much of this vile, vulgar spirit is to be traced to that wretched faith, which is again polluting Europe with Jesuitism and inquisitions, and which of all the humbugs that have stultified mankind is the most narrow-minded and mischievous." This certainly does not sound like the note of a Romanist. It was *really* the note, however, of one who thoroughly understood that demagogues were not necessarily the apostles of liberty, nor ultra-Romanists of toleration. The instances of his conformity with "the faith of his fathers" are curious enough. Thus in France he attends an evening party on a Sunday, and upon what took place there we have this brief record and accompanying comment. "Dancing of a Sunday night; Catholics don't mind this." The fact is that it was not in such an atmosphere as Paris that he could preserve pure religious feelings. When he gets into the salubrious paradise of Wiltshire, he speaks in another strain:—"The sunset this evening glorious: the thoughts that came over me while I looked at it, of how little I have done in this world, and how much my soul feels *capable of*, would have made me cry like a child, if I had given way to them; but surely there *is* some better sphere for those who have but *begun* their race in this!" If nature thus influenced him, in no slight degree was he also moved by art; for example—"to the Church of the Annunziata; heard mass sung, which was very fine. Whether it be my popish blood, or my poetical feelings, nothing gives me more delight than the 'pomp and circumstance' of a mass in so grand a church, accompanied by the music, and surrounded by such statuary and such paintings; it is a

most elevating spectacle!" So did he speak of mere forms; but hear what he says, when after a round of gaiety he is once more "at home," dining with his wife and little ones, "a great treat to both," and enjoying, as "Bessie said, in going to bed, the first rational day we have had for a long time." Then was the heart of the poet deeply touched. "I experienced," he says, "one of those bursts of devotion which, perhaps, are worth all the church-going forms in the world. Tears came fast from me as I knelt down to adore the one only God whom I acknowledge, and poured forth the aspirations of a soul deeply grateful for all his goodness." Surely the godlike influences of home were better to him than the music, statuary, and paintings of the Church of the Annunziata! But we leave this portion of our subject with a slight sketch of a singular scene in Lord Arundell's chapel at Wardour. "Bowles there," writes the diarist, "having come over from Salisbury; attended mass with us, which Durazzo could not understand. Bowles himself said to me, as we knelt together, 'Only think of my being on my knees beside 'Captain Rock' at mass!' Here again will be the subject of a picture for some Millais in years to come, when antiquity shall have lent something like beauty to our present untractable costume.

Certainly this last scene presented a strange combination. Moore, however, was an actor in many which were as singular for their incidents. The future "Doctor" Lushington dancing with him as *Caliban* at a masquerade may raise a smile. The same consequence may follow Moore's description of an odd dinner at Horace Twiss's in Chancery Lane, "in a borrowed room, with champagne, pewter spoons, and old Lady Cork." We question nevertheless whether even old Lady Cork did not better understand the bard's position than the Duchess of Bedford, who, travelling in Germany, "wished they had some one with them like Mr. Moore, *to be agreeable when they got to their inn in the evening.*" But the strangest of the patronesses of our poet was undoubtedly Lady Holland. Moore prescribes a dose of her as good for the complaints of poets labouring under a plethora of vanity. She would

not read Lalla Rookh, for two very sufficient reasons; first, the story was Eastern; and secondly, it was published in quarto! However she praised Moore's "articulation" as a vocalist, and added that "in spite of her objection to Eastern things, she must *some time or other* read Lalla Rookh herself!" As little encouraging was "my lady" on Moore's intended prose works. Fancy the courteous hostess turning to the author at her own dinner-table, and exclaiming, "this will be a dull book of yours, this 'Sheridan,' I fear!" and then to Lord Porchester, who was on the point of bringing out his poem of "The Moor,"—"I am sorry to hear you are going to publish a poem. *Can't you suppress it?*" Poor Lord Porchester! perhaps it would have been as well if he had. As to the more gifted poet, it was not Lady Holland's sallies that could depress him. "You couldn't make Moore miserable," said Lord Holland, "no, not even by inflicting a dukedom on him." He could be happy in all situations, except once indeed when he went to "those Hollands," sat down at their breakfast table, was talked to, but not invited to partake, and was driven at last to buy his own repast at the nearest house of entertainment he could find! With *traits de société* of this character the diary of the Poet abounds.

We have already alluded to his contempt for money. He refused valuable government appointments which would have compromised his independence, when he had not six pence in his pocket. He cared perhaps too little for money. This was amply proved by his conduct respecting the autobiographical papers given him by Byron. For these papers (to be published after Byron's death) Mr. Murray gave him 2,000 guineas. On the demise of the noble author his family opposed, on moral grounds, the publication of the papers. They were destroyed, and Moore restored the purchase money, Mr. Murray even accepting interest. It was suggested to Moore that he might have retained the money on consideration of his wife and children. No! exclaimed the noble-hearted fellow; "more mean things have been done in this world under the shelter of 'wife and children' than under any other pretext that worldly-mindedness

can resort to." To this remark, Rogers, who made the suggestion, emphatically answered: "Well, your life may be a good poem, but it is a d—d bad matter of fact." It was contempt for mere lucre that induced him to decline the Laureateship, also the secretaryship to Admiral Douglas on the Jamaica station, which made him moreover refuse a lucrative offer to connect him with the Times, and which accounts for his lukewarmness touching the half-proposed editorship of the Edinburgh Quarterly, the proprietors of which do not seem to have been unwilling to have agreed to his suggested terms of 1,000*l.* per annum.

It is curious that his worst patrons in the early part of his career were in Ireland. His works found but scanty sale there till England had pronounced him "famous." As for his method of labour whereby he achieved his fame, he did not, as is generally imagined, compose entirely in bed, although he found that the clockwork of the head and the activity of his fancy went best in that reclined position. He indulged therein accordingly, but with judgment. Some of his Bermuda verses were written in his cot, at sea, during a storm. Perhaps the best of his melodies were struck off in his garden when the genial current was more influenced by the sunshine. On the other hand, much of the warmest portions of Lalla Rookh were executed during a hard winter in a cold and smoky cottage in Derbyshire. More than once we find him penciling down a sacred song during a heavy sermon, in church time; and now a "melody" is completed while he is walking from Bellevue to St. Cloud, where he "had a couple of cutlets on the way." We may add his confession that, generally speaking, he "had that kind of imagination which is chilled by the real scene, merely taking it from the descriptions of others." This is especially told him of Savory, but his own honest comment on it is that "it is very much the case with myself." Certainly he composed as much, and that as finely walking as lying; and, finally, it may be remarked of him that under heaven's own sky and glorious sunshine, he deemed it a sort of desecration to be employed on merely trifling compositions. The divine influences of the

hour were, in his opinion, worthy of better application.

From such brief notice as we have been enabled to give of these volumes, a very fair guess may be made of their quality. They are affording present amusement to a world of readers. Their real use will appear hereafter. They will be a mine of treasure to the future biographer, and out of the materials here profusely strewn in most admired disorder, a moderately skilful hand might construct without difficulty a "life" that should be popular, especially with the millions who may lack opportunity to peruse the mass of documents edited by Lord John Russell. A graceful writer could hardly find a hero more appropriate;—as child, he was loving and precocious; as youth, fulfilling the promise of his childhood, nor in his maturity belying the expectations formed of his youth. He was a brilliant scholar, a poet unrivalled for sweetness, and in patriotic lays not exceeded in vigour. Better than these, he was essentially a true-hearted, honourable, and honest man. Not

without faults, but with virtues in whose lustre they were hidden and forgotten. If he had to acknowledge "time mis-spent," he has also left works to prove how much of it was well employed. If, in early days, his adoration was now and then "cast like Israel's incense on unworthy shrines," he never failed in true homage when heaven had provided for him love's saving ark of his own dear home. We have yet to come to the record of the storms that blew around that ark, and of the anguish which visited those who had hoped to build up in that home an altar of happiness from which their surviving children should take the sacred fire. If that altar was thrown down and that fire extinguished, and if hope fled from the poet's hearth and lay buried in the graves of his children, he could still say to the dear mother of those lost ones, "Lean on God, Bessie, lean on God;" and he could turn in majestic sorrow to assure the world that (saving her) there was nothing true, nothing calm, nothing bright, but heaven.

#### WANDERINGS OF AN ANTIQUARY.

BY THOMAS WRIGHT, F.S.A.

##### X.—FROM YORK TO GODMANHAM.

YORK is in many respects one of the most interesting cities in England, and it has held a very prominent position in history from the time when under the name of Eburacum it was the residence of Roman emperors to the present day. Situated in the middle of a wide fertile plain, its position is one which naturally offers itself for the site of an important military town; and, preserving this importance in after times, it was at one period the great seat of learning in Saxon England. Of its earlier importance we need only say that it was the residence of three Roman emperors, Hadrian, Severus, and Constantius Chlorus; that the greatest of the Roman lawyers, Papinian and Ulpian, gave their judgments within its walls; and that it was the school of the celebrated Saxon scholars, Egbert and Alcuin. With such reminiscences we might naturally expect to find

many monuments of ancient greatness; but unfortunately the great destroyer, Time, has here been a busy worker, and we are left rather to muse over what has been than to rejoice over what remains. Even the noble cathedral, which naturally arrests first the attention of the visitor, has suffered so much from modern incendiarism that it is no longer what it was. The great attraction of York, however, for all who possess any taste for the antiquities of their country, is the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

By a singularly happy reunion of circumstances, the grounds of the Philosophical Society, which are beautifully situated on ground sloping toward the river and laid out picturesquely, contain within their circuit several of the most remarkable of the earlier monuments of the city. Near the entrance stand the remains of the Hospital of

St. Leonard, a religious house said to have been founded by the Anglo-Saxon King Athelstan, in the year 936. The ruins consist chiefly of what are supposed to have been the ambulatory and chapel of the infirmary, the architecture of which is of the style generally denominated Early-English, that is, of the earlier part of the thirteenth century. Close behind these remains we come upon the Roman town wall, and that remarkable portion of the fortifications of ancient Eburacum which, from the circumstance of its consisting of ten sides of a nearly regular thirteen-sided figure forming nine very obtuse angles, has received the name of the Multangular Tower. It is internally at the base upwards of thirty-three feet in diameter, and the wall is of an immense thickness. This imposing mass of masonry is built in the usual Roman manner, with string-courses of flat bricks. After leaving the Multangular Tower, we come immediately upon the site of the once noble abbey of St. Mary, about one half of the enclosure of which, including a large part of the site of the church, is included within the Society's grounds. The ground belonging to the Society has been carefully explored and excavated, and a large portion of the foundations of the ancient church and other monastic buildings, with much interesting and some beautiful sculpture, have been uncovered, and add to the attractions of the place. The handsome modern building which contains the Society's museum stands on the site of what is supposed to have been the library or the scriptorium of the abbey.

Nearly westward from the modern building just alluded to, and still within the grounds of the Philosophical Society, is an ancient building which is supposed to have been the hospitium of the abbey, or the building set apart for the entertainment of strangers. It consists of a lower room, which was probably the refectory, and an upper room, which is supposed to have been the dormitory. In these two rooms have been arranged, by the care of the distinguished, and now venerable, curator of this museum, the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, and his not less learned son-in-law the Rev. John Kenrick, the principal Roman antiquities found on this site and in the neighbour-

hood, and a very nice descriptive account of them, drawn up by the former gentleman, will assist the visitor in their examination. It is by much the best local museum in this country. The room below contains the larger Roman monuments, such as votive altars, sepulchral monuments, and stone coffins, many of them with very interesting inscriptions, pieces of sculpture and architectural ornaments, &c., with a considerable number of mediæval remains, many of them dug up in the Society's grounds. The smaller antiquities are arranged in cases and drawers in the upper room of this building. They consist of Roman pottery in vast variety, glass, inscribed bricks and tiles, domestic utensils, personal ornaments, and a tolerably numerous collection of early Anglo-Saxon remains, obtained from barrows in Yorkshire. There are also some of what are generally considered as British remains, also from Yorkshire barrows, with a collection of Egyptian antiquities, and a very interesting assortment of mediæval articles. A few of the larger Roman antiquities, especially the celebrated sculpture representing the sacrifice and mysteries of Mithras (dug up in York in 1747), will be found in the hall of the modern building; and a few Roman stone coffins have been deposited within the Multangular Tower. The numismatic department of this museum is especially rich in Anglo-Saxon coins. I will not venture to give any more particular account of the varied contents of this museum. To describe the Roman antiquities would be to write the history of the celebrated city to which they belonged, and this task has been admirably performed by Mr. Wellbeloved himself, in his "Eburacum: or York under the Romans;" to which, and to the descriptive account of the museum just alluded to, I would refer every one who takes an interest in the early history of our island.

Besides many other objects of antiquarian interest in the country about York, it is surrounded at no great distance by rather numerous sites of Roman towns. At a distance of nine miles to the south-east, the quiet town of Tadcaster occupies the site of the Roman Calcaria, of which no very distinct remains can now be traced;

but about sixteen miles to the north-west, at Aldborough, we still find imposing remains of the great Roman city of Isurium. Very interesting remains of another Roman town are found at Old Malton, some seventeen or eighteen miles to the north-east of York, which I am inclined to think may represent the Derwentio or the Delgovitia of the Romans. All these places are now approached directly or indirectly by railway. Another line, which runs eastward from York, will take us to a spot which possesses a peculiar interest in connection with the conversion of our Saxon forefathers to the faith of the Gospel.

As we leave York by this line, we pass at first through a flat and not very interesting district, but fertile, and tolerably well wooded. The view is, as might be supposed, restricted on both sides. Further on, between Stamford Bridge and Fangfoss stations, the land loses its rich character and its trees, and takes for a short distance the character of a low barren moor, producing little but furze-bushes and peat.

We cannot pass the village of Stamford Bridge without a glance at its interesting reminiscences. It was here that Harold, the last of the Saxon monarchs, gained, on the 23rd of September, 1066, the sanguinary victory which relieved him at once, by their slaughter, of his turbulent brother, Tosti, and a fierce invader Harold Harfager king of Norway, but which, by distracting his attention and weakening his forces at this momentous epoch, no doubt contributed to his own defeat and death in the battle of Hastings, on the 14th of October following. At that time the river Derwent was here crossed by a bridge, which was not improbably a Roman one; and, as the river separated the two armies, Harold, who was aware of the dangers that threatened in the south, and that he had no time to lose, was obliged to force this bridge before he could bring his enemies to a regular engagement. A powerful Norwegian warrior is reported to have defended the bridge single-handed, until he had killed forty of his assailants, and not to have given way until he was slain himself. The tradition of the place, where a *fête* is still held on the 23rd of Sep-

tember in commemoration of the battle, is that the Norwegian was slain by a Saxon boatman, who rowed himself under the bridge, and thrust his spear up through the woodwork, and in memory of the exploit they still at the *fête* just mentioned make and sell cakes in the form of a boat.

As we pursue our course along the railway line, we now come in sight of a range of hills running in a southeasterly direction, which we approach continually nearer as we proceed. This is the edge of the eastern wolds, which extend for some miles in a northerly direction. The country again becomes fertile and well-wooded, and as we advance it is more and more picturesque. From Shipton station, where the railway approaches near to the foot of the hills, a fine old avenue of trees leads through the park of Londesborough up to the site where once stood the house. The village of Shipton, which is said to have been the birthplace of the celebrated witch Mother Shipton, is twenty-one miles from York by the railway.

The position of Londesborough is singularly beautiful. The house stood upon an elevated platform, protected on the north and east by the hills which rise immediately behind it. The park lies chiefly below it, on the slope of the hill, and presents a great variety of fine prospects, the beauty of which is increased by the fine old trees which are thickly scattered through it. The view from the site of the house commands a magnificent panorama. In front, at a distance of about twelve miles, the Humber is distinctly visible, and the prospect is bounded by the distant hills of Lincolnshire. To the westward it extends over the vale of York. Eastwardly it is bounded by the hill which rises up immediately from the park; but to the south-east we look down upon the town of Market Weighton, at a distance of about two miles, and our view stretches far over the low country beyond, till at times we may even trace the smoke of Hull.

Londesborough appears to have been the site of a Roman settlement of some kind or other—perhaps a villa. The Roman road, which proceeds from Brough on the Humber (the site of the Roman landing-place from Lincolnshire, called in the old Itinerary *Ad*



Peterborough), has been traced through the park, &c. at all ex-ams, from what is known of its line 1,000 and after, it must have passed through it. Roman coins and other antiquities, as well as sepulchral deposits, have been frequently found in the village and gardens, and in the park. The estate was long the property of the great family of the Cuthberts, and it was carried by a daughter of the last Earl of Cumberland of that family to the Boyles Earls of Cork, from whom it descended to the Dukes of Devonshire. The house was a large solid building, apparently of the reign of James I. (or of the end of that of Elizabeth), but having fallen into neglect, the present Duke of Devonshire, for some reason or other which is variously stated, caused it to be pulled down about thirty years ago, so that now nothing remains of it but the terrace and steps in front, the extensive collaring, and

the gardens and shrubberies. A few years ago the estate was sold by the Duke to the celebrated George Hudson, from whom it was purchased by the present noble proprietor, who takes from it his title of Lord Londesborough.

We must descend into the picturesque valley below the house, and then mount the opposite hill, up the greater part of which the park extends. On reaching the top of the hill we have before us another valley or comb, and another chalk hill (for all these hills are chalk) rising behind it. In this hollow, at a short distance before us, the church and village of Godmanham occupies a prominent position. The ground is here bare of trees, except a few about the village just mentioned, which occupies the slope of the hills, hardly a mile above Market Weighton. The church of Godmanham stands on a high tump of ground



The Church of Godmanham.

in the middle of the village, in a rather remarkable position, and is said to mark the scene of one of the most beautiful episodes of our early Saxon history.

In the time of Edwin king of Deira, who ascended the throne of this branch of the Northumbrian Saxons in 616, the people of the North were still ignorant of the Christian faith. The life of this prince was strangely chequered with misfortunes and successes. In 660 he was driven from his

kingdom by the powerful Bernician king Athelforth, and was compelled to seek an asylum with one of the British princes. An attempt to defend him against the pursuit of Athelforth led to that celebrated battle of Chester in which so many of the British clergy of Bangor were put to the sword. Edwin fled first to Mercia, and thence to East Anglia, and while there under the protection of the Anglian king Rædwald he was said to have had a vision, in which his future good fortune was

foretold to him, and he was enjoined to accept the revelation which should then be made to him of a purer faith than that of his forefathers. Soon after this a battle took place between Rædwald and Athelferth, in which the latter was slain, upon which Edwin not only recovered his own kingdom of Deira, but succeeded also to the whole of Northumbria. Edwin now became the most powerful king in Britain, and he obtained as his second wife Athelburh, daughter of Athelbert king of Kent. Athelbert, as we all know, had been converted by the preaching of Augustine; his family had now cordially received the Christian faith, and it was made a condition of the marriage not only that the princess should not be molested in her religion, but that she should have a Christian bishop with her, who was privately to administer its offices. There can be little doubt that Paulinus, one of the monks sent over by the pope to assist Augustine in his missionary labours, was selected for this office, with a view to the ultimate conversion of the northern Angles.

It was, according to Bede, in the summer of the year 625, that the young Kentish princess, with her spiritual instructor, directed their steps towards the kingdom of the Northumbrians. The labours of the missionary were at first unsuccessful, for king Edwin was unwilling to desert the worship of his ancestors, and his people held aloof from new doctrines which had not yet received the approval of their chief. But in the year after the marriage new events occurred in the Northumbrian history, which exercised an important influence over the course of Edwin's future life. The king of the West Saxons, resolved to rid himself of the supremacy exercised over his kingdom by the powerful ruler of the Northumbrians, was preparing to revolt against it, but he determined first to have recourse to the arm of an assassin, and a messenger was sent with a pretended embassy, but in reality to slay the prince to whom his message was addressed. The treacherous assassin, whose name was Eamer, reached the court of Edwin, who was then residing in one of his palaces, or, as Bede expresses it, where was then his royal villa (*ubi tunc erat villa rega-*

*lis*), near the river Derwent, on Easter Sunday, in the year 626. The assassin was slain without having effected his purpose, but the king received a wound, and two of his nobles were killed in defending him. That night the queen was safely delivered of a daughter, in acknowledgment of which Edwin gave thanks to his gods; but Paulinus returned thanks to Christ, and assured the king that it was through his intercession that Athelburh owed her easy delivery. The bishop so far prevailed, that Edwin consented, no doubt at the persuasion of his queen, that the infant should be baptized, and this ceremony was performed on Whitsunday following, eleven other persons of the royal household receiving at the same time the baptismal rite. The king further promised that he would himself turn to the worship of the Redeemer if Paulinus would procure for him victory over his enemy the West-Saxon King. When at length Edwin returned victorious from the war, he at once so far fulfilled this promise that he abstained from offering worship to the idols himself, but he still, perhaps for political reasons, hesitated in proclaiming himself a Christian. Paulinus, we are told, when he perceived the King's continued reluctance, presented himself before him in private, and announced to him that he was a messenger directed by Heaven to command him to be a believer, reminding him, as a proof of his divine mission, of a vision which the king had had in his youth, and which he had revealed to no man. Edwin was convinced, but he proposed, before openly accepting the Christian faith, to hold a meeting of his witan, that they might debate the matter in council, and all agree to be baptized together.

It was a little before the Easter of the year 627, when Edwin assembled his chiefs in the villa beyond the Derwent, and asked them severally what they thought of the new doctrine and worship preached by the Christian bishop. Among those called to deliberate on this occasion was the chief of the King's priests, whose name was Cæfi, or, as it is written by Bede in the Northumbrian dialect, Coifi, and who was the first to deliver his opinion. "Consider, O King," said the heathen priest, "what is this which is now

proceeded to us. For myself, I truly confess to you my conviction that the religion we have hitherto held has no virtue in it. For none of your people has applied himself more diligently to the worship of our gods than I have, and yet there are many who receive greater favours from you, and obtain greater honours, and are more prosperous in all their undertakings. Now if these gods were of any worth they would favour me most, who have been most zealous in their service. It remains, therefore, that, if upon examination you find these new doctrines now preached to us better and of more worth, we hasten to receive them without delay." Perhaps the idolator might have found a better argument, but it seems to have been a sincere one, and it came from one whose example could not fail to be influential. One of the secular chiefs followed him with a beautiful comparison. "The present life of man, O King, seems to me, in comparison of that life which is unknown to us, like as it is when in winter time you, seated at the festive board, among your chiefs and ministers, with a blazing fire in the midst of the hall, while the stormy rains and snows of winter are raging without, a sparrow entering passes through swiftly, flying in at one door and immediately afterwards departing by the other. During the time he is within he is not touched by the wintry storm, but this brief period of fair weather being passed over in a moment, he disappears from your sight, returning to the same winter from which he came. So this life of man is for a brief period apparent to us; but of what may follow, or of what preceded, we are totally ignorant. Wherefore, if this new doctrine bring us anything more certain, it seems just that we should follow it." The other courtiers gave their opinions in the same sense, whereupon Cæli requested that Paulinus might be invited to declare to them the doctrines he recommended; and, convinced by his preaching, he stood forth and said, "I have been long sensible of the emptiness of what we worship, because the more earnestly I sought after truth in that worship, the less I found it. But now I openly confess that this preaching evidently

testifies that truth which can confer

upon us the gifts of life, salvation, and everlasting happiness. Wherefore I recommend, O King, that we at once deliver us from idols and fire these temples and altars which we have consecrated in vain." Edwin gave his approbation to the proposal, but, perhaps still apprehensive of the consequences of such an act of desecration, he asked who would undertake to put it in execution, by profaning the altars and temples of the idols, with the inclosures that surrounded them. "I will do it," exclaimed the priest, "for who is more fitting than myself to destroy the things I worshipped through ignorance, as an example to all others, through the knowledge which has been given me from the true God?" Thereupon he demanded of the King arms and a stallion, for it appears that it was not lawful for a priest to carry arms, or to ride any other animal but a mare; and having girt on a sword, and taken in his hand a spear, he mounted the stallion brought him by the King, and rode to the temple. A priest thus equipped was so strange a sight, that people collected from all quarters in the belief that he was mad. Nevertheless, he met with no opposition, and he no sooner reached the sacred spot than he profaned it by throwing his spear into it, and he ordered his companions to destroy and burn the temple and its inclosures. "This place of the idols," says Bede, writing in the year 731, "is still shown, not far from York, to the eastward, beyond the river Derwent, and is now called Godmundingaham, where this high priest, inspired by the true God, profaned and destroyed the altars which he had consecrated himself." Soon after this event, on Easter day, which that year was the 12th of April, Edwin was baptised by Paulinus in the city of York.

It is evident from Bede's account of these proceedings, that they all took place within a small compass; it was probably but a short distance from the King's villa to the site of Cæli's temple. Tradition in Bede's time, who was born not more than forty-five years after the event, could not be wrong in identifying the site of the temple with Godmundingaham, and there can be no doubt that the place thus named was the modern Godmanham. The

church of Godmanham is supposed to occupy the site of the temple—and we can easily imagine the erection of a Christian church on such a spot. The present building is an early Norman structure of some architectural interest. The arch between the chancel and the choir is flattened at the top, as though it had given way after it was built, and the pilasters which support it lean slightly outwards. Several instances of such arches of the Norman period have been observed in different parts of the country, and, as I believe all the stones of the arch seem never to have formed part of a semicircle, it remains yet to be ascertained whether the form they now have was the result of design or accident. The capitals which support the arch are of a design which is not usual—one of them is given in the accompanying cut. In



one corner of the church is a very rudely formed early Norman font, which the sanguine antiquary, Dr. Stukeley, believed to be the identical font in which king Edwin was baptised, forgetting that that ceremony was performed not at Godmanham but in York. The church stands, as I have said before, on an elevated knoll, and there is an apparent slight vallum round the churchyard which is probably the remains of an old hedge-row. At about a hundred yards direct south of the church, in a field on the other side of the vicarage, are some exten-

sive and very strange-looking earthworks. They occupy the brow of the hill, overlooking a rather deep valley or comb, at the bottom of which flows a copious stream of water, which rises a little above, and flows down to the town of Market Weighton. The earthworks just alluded to have been supposed to be the remains of Cæsi's temple. They give one at the first glance the notion of a large square inclosure, with a fortified entrance running down the bank towards the stream; but the interior of the inclosure is filled with mounds, and, on examining it more minutely, the whole presents such an appearance of confusion that we are led to acknowledge that it may after all be nothing but the remains of a modern chalk pit. Such is, at all events, the opinion of Mr. Roach Smith, who commenced some excavations on the far side of it, and discovered some ruins which he judged to be mediæval.

Before we proceed any further let me correct the extraordinary statements which have been made on the derivation of the name by topographers and local historians. On no subject perhaps has such a mass of ignorant nonsense been given to the world as on the derivations of names of places in this country. Bede has been quoted as stating that the name Godmund-ingaham means a *place of idols*; but the venerable father of Saxon history knew his mother tongue far too well to have made any such statement. Like all other names of this form—and they are the most numerous class we have—this name is a simple designation of the first Saxon, or rather Angle, possessors of the locality; and its only possible meaning is the *ham* or home (residence) of the Godmundings, or descendants of Godmund. Who Godmund was—whether he was one of the chiefs who came in the expeditions to Britain, or whether he was some older hero in the country from which the Angle settlers came, or whether again he may have been the head of a race of priests—is a question which it would be in vain to attempt to solve.

When Mr. Roach Smith made some partial excavations near the earthworks at Godmanham, he found at the distance of two or three fields behind them several barrows, and near them

a Roman road, which he traced to the shrubbery close to the house at Londesborough. It is still well developed in the pine-wood through which we pass in walking from Londesborough to Godmanham. When we consider therefore that Londesborough and Godmanham stood by the same Roman road, less than a mile apart, and that indications of a Roman villa are found at the former place, are we not justified in considering it possible that Londesborough itself may have been the site of Edwin's villa, where that interesting conference took place which is described above? We can then understand perfectly how, when the conference was terminated so remarkably, Cæsi called for horse and arms and rode over the in-

tervening hill to his idol temple on the other side. It is a supposition which cannot fail to give an additional interest to both localities in the mind of the visitor. The high grounds, in a long sweep behind both, are covered with large sepulchral tumuli.

A very pleasant walk of somewhat less than a mile will take the visitor down the hill to Market Weighton, a town which probably derives its name from having stood on the old Roman road—Weg-tun, the town on the way; and he may thence proceed to York, unless he prefer returning through Londesborough Park to the station of Sipton, which is two miles nearer York by the railway line than the Market Weighton station.

#### THE LADY NOVELISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ENDLESS have been the theories which writers in different periods have broached respecting the proper work of women: it is, we believe, generally considered now to be a very tiresome subject. We do not think many men, or women either, doubt the distinctive character of the female mind,—that it is not made to do every sort of work that man can or may do, at least not in the same manner; but we cannot help suspecting that the sooner all these nice questions—as questions, as matters of argument, of limitation, rule, and dictation—are dropped the better. Men are never so near being morally and divinely right as when they content themselves with enjoying and ministering to what is good, with no theoretical reference to sex at all; and woman is surely most womanly in the highest sense, most gentle, fervent, and sincere, when she is thinking least about the matter.

So with respect to the question of *which* among women should write, and *what* they should write, we have heard and read a large amount of fluent nonsense, as it has appeared to us,—such as that wives and mothers may write novels, but single women may not; and that, in short, all women whose position in society is, in the one respect of being unmarried, isolated, should not increase that isolation by such a self-

centring thing as authorship of any kind. On these and other similar discussions we have only one remark to make,—that they really are very useless; that whenever a woman feels she has something to say which may do good, even to the lower extent of giving pleasure, she will generally find means of saying it, and had much better not be hindered. Mere cessation of authorship, we suspect, will do but little in correcting those tendencies of which authorship is a sign. Let the novel, poem, or essay be written, and let the public criticise it freely. Our conclusion still is that the grandest, wisest, simplest thing man or woman can do is to obey any strong clear call of duty towards God or man; to express that which has been brought home to the mind in a truthful, unexaggerative way, if it be a case in which writing seems the most natural instrument for the conveyance of what they have to say; to hope, humbly but firmly, that a few words of theirs may be the inspirers of deeds—to look indeed upon the smallest self-sacrificing deed as worth more than many books—but still not to disparage any vocation—spoken, written, or acted out.

As a general rule, we do not much wonder that men have come to look with distrust on woman's championship of social questions in the way of argu-

ment. They do often, certainly, go beyond the mark. They are apt to bring prominently forward all those mere off-sets from the main subject which a sound lawyer or moderately wise man would leave out of the discussion as apt to divert attention from the main point, and put clear logic out of court. And then the bravery of women, allied though it may be to many noble qualities, is against them. When they talk, as sometimes they do, in the most irritating manner of man's cowardice, it ought to be noted how often they themselves provokingly carve out new and hard work for him by their own rashness and one-sidedness. Taking willingly a credit which men are rather too ready to resign—of being more religious than their brothers or husbands, they do and say more things that put practical religion in jeopardy than those brothers or husbands would ever dream of. In fact, in matters of reasoning they are really harder upon their friends than their foes, for the magnanimity of woman's nature makes her peculiarly anxious to be generous and candid to antagonists. Hence we often find her more liberal towards works of dangerous tendency than towards those which, having a much securer foundation, are a little straitened and narrow in their outward form.

One cannot but be struck, meanwhile, with the great increase in quantity, and general improvement in the quality, of NOVELS written by women. We are quite aware that every sort of evil may steal into our houses under the guise of an interesting fiction; that broad, coarse novels of the Fielding and Smollett kind are not what we have to dread, but rather the insidious poison of false sentiment or the novelties of great assumptions, passing unquestioned because of the glare which surrounds them. Nothing, however, of this kind moves us from our belief that novel-writing is quite one of the legitimate occupations of women. They cannot, indeed, fetch up materials from the haunts into which a Dickens or Bulwer may penetrate. They may in vain try to grapple with the more complicated difficulties of many a man's

position and career; but, as far as they go—and often they can and do go far—they are admirable portrayments of character and situation. They know—there is no denying it—a great deal about men. Brothers, friends, husbands, open to them widely, in many cases, the doors of their hearts. They are allowed to see much of that inner life. They see what is merely small and conventional, but also what is lofty and simple. And then how much is the store of woman's ideas enlarged by the mingling of other literatures with our own! The grave old Roman culture we never wish to see neglected; we feel its value to the mind: but an Englishwoman must now, to some extent, be also European, American, Asiatic, nay, Australian. Nor can she shut herself up here at home, except by violence, in the Churchwoman's, or the Dissenter's, or the Catholic's circles of thought.

With all these facilities—with the means of high religious and moral cultivation within her reach—with a public ready to read, thankful to be amused—with no more than a fair share of criticism to apprehend—why should not woman write fiction admirably well? Bear witness to a woman's power, most wonderful *Consuelo*! Stand forward, earnest, inspired, duteous, magnanimous "*Uncle Tom*," and say what there is, what long-standing system of wickedness, that may not be shaken to its centre by the touch of a woman's hand!

Nor can we agree to stop our ears against the voices of the past. We remember the beauty and deep pathos of Mrs. Inchbald. We remember Jane and Anna Maria Porter, who, when they left ordinary life behind, and treated of characters safely removed from the *then* English public by time and distance, made the prettiest romances about them imaginable. The general strain of Mrs. Opie's novels we are compelled to own was feeble, but she surely worked up some of her scenes with an even *terrible* power, as in "*Murder will Out*," "*The Ruffian Boy*," and the maniac scene in "*The Father and Daughter*."\* Mrs. Radcliffe, surely, that great dealer in mys-

\* One of those dearly beloved sisters of ours in America of whom we have recently been hearing so much, has, we find, given death and burial to our bright, kindly, happy friend (never so happy and kindly as now), Mrs. Opie. The spire of her native town's

teries, was not useless in her day. Admirable indeed is the adaptation from age to age of outward supplies to man's inward wants; admirable the provision, in every period, of material out of which imagination may shape that which is needed to supply the real want of a period; and we should say that in nothing is this shown more strikingly than in the gradual clearing away of the unknown, in proportion as the known world becomes more various, more rich in stirring interests, more likely to stimulate mental enterprise, and strongly to influence the moral energies. Mrs. Radcliffe's material world is gone;

For now where may we find a place  
For any spirit's dream?  
Our steps have been on every soil,  
Our sails on every stream.

In her day, castles and convents, and mighty nobles and wicked monks and abbesses, could be planted in fiction all over Switzerland and Italy; tyrants might be torturing vassals, and women might be buried alive every day, for aught that could be demonstrated to the contrary; and peasants were always dancing on the vine-covered hills. Even nature had a trick or two played with her. It was always full moon in Mrs. Radcliffe's pictures; she never did things by halves. Now we should say that the then living world of England was, on the whole, the better for these things; and that, judging by those novels of the time which portrayed actual English domestic life, it was better that fiction should withdraw men and women out of their own realities, and take its materials from a romantic and comparatively little known world. Clara Reeve, and Mrs. Radcliffe, and the authors of the *Canterbury Tales*, did not merely shun polluting things, but were themselves poetical and elevating.

We are half unwilling to mention Miss Burney, whose talent we allow; yet we must confess that, in spite of applauding Dr. Johnson and plain literal George the Third, we never can read a chapter of *Evelina*, or even *Cecilia*, without disappointment and disrelish. The common run of her

characters is not merely a local and conventional one, but it seems to us divested of those touches of truth and nature which in the hands of higher writers often dignify what is in itself mean. Her portraits are portraits with little of soul: they are hopelessly low in tone, and deficient in the higher traces of imagination. There are exceptive passages in *Camilla*, though the importation of Johnsonian sentences quenches our dawning pleasure; but the character of Sir Hugh Tyrold, booby as he is, has in it some very beautiful touches.

Time would fail us were we to enter on the religious novels—on *Cœlebs*, and the productions which followed, from the pen of Miss Hawkins, Mrs. Brunton, and several others. In quite another strain, Miss Ferriar had exceeding great merit; and we need not do more than mention the names of Miss Edgeworth and of Jane Austen.

Let us move on to our own times. Here the field is so extensive that our difficulties of selection increase. Only to enumerate the principal female novelists who have been at work for the last twenty or twenty-five years is something startling. In that time we have had at least three or four able novels per annum, not to mention others of respectable promise. We have had Lady Dacre, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Gore, Miss Martineau, Lady Georgina Fullerton, Lady Ponsonby, Mrs. Norton, Miss Mulock, Mrs. Gaskell, Currer Bell, Mrs. S. C. Hall, the authoress of Mrs. Margaret Maitland and of Adam Græme, Miss Jewsbury, Miss Kavanagh, and the unknown author of *Rose Douglas*. As English we may not lay claim to Mrs. Stowe,—and yet how much of Saxon origin in *Uncle Tom*, and also in the clever novels of Elizabeth Wetherell and her sister!

We could wish, however, that some of our lady writers were not so damagingly rapid and frequent in their gifts. Mrs. Marsh, for instance, most of whose first volumes are generally good, but who is so apt to fail as she proceeds.

May we not venture to add that,

cathedral scarcely carried itself more erectly than she when we saw her last, not so very long ago. May she live on, unaffected by all premature obituary articles, for some peaceful years yet!

as all authors have power over their own works till they are made over for good or evil to the trader, they would be doing a good deed if they would inform themselves beforehand of the manner in which their productions are to be sent into the market. It cannot, we are sure, be a matter of indifference to a sensitive woman whether her name is to usher forth a fair or a scanty allowance, in quantity and quality, in proportion to price. It must surely be painful to her if she knows that the eyes of readers are angrily wandering over a wide margin, a straggling mode of printing, and those other devices of which the public is often made to complain, while remarkable and very pleasing contrasts are occasionally exhibited. Not wishing to make any invidious remarks on what we *dislike*, we will only give one instance of what we think commendable generosity to the public, in a tale entitled "The Heir of Redclyffe," recently published in two volumes. We are not now noticing its literary ability, and are quite uninstructed as to its authorship, whether male or female—it would do honour to any pen—but also it deserves to be singled out for its generous allowance of matter—it contains as much as four volumes of our ordinary novels, furnished at less than half the price.

Every one knows that the last glowing summer inspired several of our best lady novelists to write, and that we, in the past winter and present spring, have been profiting by their labours. Among the rest we should have liked to read the name of the authoress of "Deerbrook;" for, though Miss Martineau wanders widely (too widely) abroad, we know that she loves and appreciates fiction, and we feel the great, though somewhat peculiar, merit of what she has accomplished in that department. Looking in vain for her, however, we must thankfully (though not unquestioningly) receive what has been given us by others.

The authoress of Jane Eyre, of Shirley, and now of Villette, stands in our minds very much where she did. She may have become a little more cautious—she does not so deeply offend—but we cannot with truth say that we think her tone higher. She does not rise, as we hoped she would; she is as fresh, as suggestive, as full of originality as ever—and an original book is

rare enough in these days to be highly prized. There are parts of Shirley, the least popular of her works, which show that she has more feminine perception of character than either Jane Eyre or Villette betokens. Nevertheless, in Shirley, even more than in the others, the predominant impression is that it is un-womanly. Can the authoress live among wives and mothers?

Miss Mulock also has appeared again. Of her no complaint can be made similar to that we have just uttered; all she writes is not merely pure, but purifying. We do not think she is possessed of the talent of Currer Bell, but she is a beautiful, engaging, elevating writer. Her first novel, "The Ogilvies," did not, we think, promise very much, but in "Olive" there are noble scenes and exquisite touches. In the whole range of our fiction, nothing seems to us more beautiful than the picture of the artist and his unselfish, devoted sister, or of the improving, gentle Mrs. Rothesay, in this book; and in "The Head of the Family," Ninian Greame and his Lindsay, their guardian care of the young family committed to their charge, the contrasts in their position, as, one by one, their pleasures and cares are withdrawn, are surely delightful pictures. Miss Mulock errs, however, we think in dealing too much and too long in secret loves and needless restraints. She makes deep and silent attachment too much the burden of her song, and this is the more curious, as she deprecates the false morality thus induced, in "The Ogilvies." A novelist should take care not to remind the reader too often how soon and pleasantly a tale *might* come to an end, but for these foolish scruples and overstrained sacrifices on the part of the heroes and heroines. In "Agatha's Husband," the scrupulous concealments of moneyed difficulties by a husband from his wife, have the effect, we think, of almost destroying the interest of both characters.

There are two or three other novels of last year, written by women, of which, had we time, we should like to say something. The American ladies, in particular, are coming out delightfully in this department; for instance, "The Wide, Wide World," "Queechy,"



and "Glen Luna," are promising books. The most striking of our English female novels seems to us however to be "Ruth," by the authoress of "Mary Barton."

It is impossible to deny that many good people are aggrieved by "Ruth." There is no disguising that a girl who has taken her place among the fallen is finally raised to the level of a real and most exemplary heroine. This is the fact lying at the foundation of the novel. By what management can this have been made bearable to strict and severe readers?

By no *management* at all, we should say. It must, we think, be allowed to every woman, be she novelist, or simply wife, mother, and housekeeper, to have formed some sort of opinion on cases of this kind which may have come before her; cases in which she may have witnessed various shades of better feeling—have known of more or less extenuating circumstance—have been more or less convinced of the evil consequences of unmitigated exclusion and severity. Now, if one who has received a strong impression on these points be, like Mrs. Gaskell, prompt to clothe her thoughts in language, to tell out her feelings (because nothing seems to her so directly to the purpose) in the form of a tale, she does no more than give simple utterance to her own aspect of a truth—she does not exclude other views, other sides of a question—she merely presents one real living picture, which she justly thinks the world, in its great purity and wisdom, may, if it is true to nature, be the better for knowing. A strong conviction of the evil of putting aside the once frail, as beings who can scarcely be named without danger of contamination—a certainty that this swells the number of sinners, and tends to corrupt society more and more, is the one idea present to her mind, and under it she writes. That some, and those among very true lovers of their kind very excellent, admirable people, by no means overstrained in their general views of moral questions—should recoil from both the subject and Mrs. Gaskell's way of treating it, does not surprise us; but we think their view somewhat narrow and oppressive.

There is another part of the subject which is very painful; from it however we may not shrink; and, happily, there are good and strong men who allow the injustice of merely punishing the delinquents of one sex, however repentant, however desirous of return, with perpetual exclusion—while not the betrayer only, but the actual deserter of the betrayed woman is scarcely less welcomed by society *after* than *before* his offence. Here again then Mrs. Gaskell has strongly felt a deep and painful truth, and has written under its influence.

This is the sum of the whole: the tale tells by implication the author's views of the evil of closing summarily the doors of mercy and hope; it points out the danger of driving merciful people into falsehoods, and, at the same time, the author shows, with all her might, the short-sighted, confusing, evil nature of all such expedients—how they detract from the merit of a generous act, and by fixing the censor's eye upon the *means*, steal away for a time sympathy with the *end*. As for the execution of the work, nothing really can be more beautiful. Mrs. Gaskell's language is the perfection of easy, simple, womanly grace; her wit is irresistible. Nevertheless, we do not think her always alike successful in the management of the story. We think that it would have been more true to paint Ruth as both more alive and less simple. She ought not to have gone astray from stupidity or from fear, but with all her poetic love of beauty should have been less passive, more enkindled—more of the woman in short; ensnared from within as well as from without, though still possessed of a young heart's delicacy. At the same time we are far from insensible to Mrs. Gaskell's difficulty. Had Ruth erred from passion rather than from ignorance, scenes must have been constructed in accordance with that view, and then we should have had the usual objectionable draggings through dangerous mazes of sentiment and suffering, which a pure writer would of course much prefer shunning altogether.

Passing to the more lengthy process of poor Ruth's misery and recovery, if we were asked to point out that part of the succeeding narrative which we could decidedly wish had been other-

wise framed, it would be the continuance of the deception on Ruth's part, after the scene on the sea-shore, in which her seducer re-appears. From this moment must be dated her own independent mental and moral efforts: till then she has been a passive instrument in the Bensons' hands, but now a new life is breathed into her. She herself resists temptation—she herself from this time takes her destiny into her own hands; and growing out, then and there, with that new existence, should have been born, we think, an abhorrence of the lie, and a determination to have the truth known at all cost. How the story might have been told it is not for us to say; we have faith in the authoress, in her rich resources and dramatic powers, and believe she would have wrought out her conclusions with triumphant power; as it is, though nothing can be more masterly than the scene on the actual discovery of the deception, the character of Ruth is not raised as it might have been if the disclosure had been voluntary. She bears the treatment she receives nobly; but one cannot forget that it is a compulsory endurance, however accepted and improved.

It is impossible to notice all the opposing opinions we have heard and read on other parts of the narrative,—we shall merely advert to one. It has been gravely said that Ruth should not have rejected her seducer's late and desperate offer of marriage. From that opinion we give our unqualified dissent; no *such* woman, we think, could ever have accompanied *such* a man to the altar, there to plight her solemn vows before God and man.

Much exception has been taken to the characters of both Benson and Bradshaw. We have little sympathy in the ordinary objections made to either of them. They are fine studies, and deserve most careful examination. Thurston Benson is a man of whom many good people say that it is nearly impossible such an one could have been a party to deceit. They cannot surely have taken into account all the antecedents. He appears at no part of his career to have been a strong, well-exercised man. With a weak, ailing frame, habits of dependence on others have early been nourished in him, and

a studious, contemplative, poetical turn of mind has been fed by his way of life; of the kindest possible nature, the sterner parts of religion do not lay hold on him; mercy and tenderness are all his thought. The harshness he has both witnessed and experienced in Mr. Bradshaw, the great man of his mighty small world, yet further drives him to the side of lovingkindness. Then, as a minister, let his real position be fairly stated. Mr. Benson conducts the worship of a Dissenting congregation, and is looked upon with respect and regard; but, as is generally more or less the case among such congregations, with great familiarity and considerable contempt for his judgment in worldly matters. He is not, except by the already civilised and softened, a man to stand in holy awe of. He is far more what we might call a class-leader, than an appointed ordained minister of God's word. Such a man, so placed, if he has extraordinary gifts, may awaken a wide and strong interest; his people may be proud of him. He is *their* minister—their Mr. Benson. But, take an ordinary, average case; suppose too that ill-health both lessens his chance of a change and sheds languor over the frame, this minister will grow passive, and get into the habit of being tutored. Portions of his independence will be lost—particularly sister or wife will be infected with the fear of espionage, and this will re-act on himself. He grows nervous and cowardly; not probably in the matter of preaching and proclaiming his religious views, for *there* the perpetual habit of acquaintance with his Bible, the service to which he is vowed, the immediate end of his life—will keep him awake and alive, and we do not think his error would be that of faithlessness to his convictions. On the contrary, were you to test his love of truth by some kinds of trial, to place before him a false object of worship, a creed which his conscience disowns—though martyrdom were on one side and every worldly advantage on the other—you would find him firm and upright. But should he meet with a very singular call for the exercise of his benevolence, and thereupon the image of his congregational leader arise also clothed in its stern terrors, what will be in all probability his course? In many cases, in *most* in which the character has been

what we have portrayed, we suspect that the result would be that which Mrs. Gaskell depicts. Not inevitably, of course: there are strong and patient men who would have dashed away the temptation in a moment. There are men who would instantly have felt that "God does not need our sinful acts," who would have taken the poor suffering fallen thing by the hand, and given her shelter and aid without the smallest sacrifice of truth. But they would have been the exceptions, and it behoves us to say that their venture would have been tremendous, their faith very rare. Take the case of Ruth. Benson was risking all upon a hope. He had never known her previous to her fall. Position, friendship, pecuniary means, were all to be thrown up for the possibility of doing good to an unknown and erring creature. Another suggestion would come,—“If the secret remains my own, on *my* head will all the risk fall: if Ruth proves unworthy, *my* trusting heart only will feel the pain of disappointment.” Moralists! mortal men and women! which among you will “throw the first stone” at this failing man?

But is Benson's error varnished over in Mrs. Gaskell's story? Surely not so. To say nothing of the augmented troubles and tangles which arise out of the false position in which he has placed himself and Ruth, the evil is shown most strongly by the second and far more inexcusable transaction into which he is led. This too, alas! is sadly life-like: and here the power of the narrator is not more marked than the depth of her moral feeling. It is a noble thing to carry the sympathies of the reader from the winning, attractive Benson to the unamiable and repulsive Bradshaw, simply through the force of right and truth—and this she has done most triumphantly. Who is there that does not feel Bradshaw's indignation to be on the whole righteous? Who, building up in his own mind the image of such a man, does not regard the wrong done him by Benson as a cruel and a cowardly deceit? The power of exercising his own judgment on a matter when its exercise was peculiarly his pride and delight, to be thus clandestinely taken from him, was an injury which writes itself upon our minds more strongly than any

burst of passion, however coarse, and however unjustifiable when applied to Ruth herself.

Our readers will see that, deeply as we admire this beautiful work, we do not think it faultless, and are by no means inclined to underrate the amount of difficulty and disapprobation which must adhere to any such attempt as Mrs. Gaskell's. Nevertheless, we reiterate our opinion that often where it has been censured it has been least understood. We think it a beautiful poem, full of lovely lights and refreshing shades, ministering to the best part of our nature, rising into the region of our highest contemplations. Whether it has done or will do good—whether any actors on this strange complicated stage of life will be stimulated to look into cases of departure from the strict path of virtue, with a view to arrest the downward course—whether (still better and more promising course) they will be led to study the causes which most directly lead to vice, with a view to their removal, we cannot and probably never shall know. That it is not an ill-timed work, at least, we believe. At this day there is a strong prevailing disposition put forth, not before it was needed, to look after our outcasts of all sorts, trusting that the ninety and nine will hold their safe ground meanwhile. Something there may be of sentimentality, something of the love of excitement, in this: but let no one neglect or throw contempt on the impulse which leads the higher classes—high whether in the social or the moral scale—to communicate freely with the lower. It is not as flatterers of the people that we say this, and heartily agree in the opinion of those who think that our literature and our morals require more and more for their basis a sound increasing knowledge and sympathy between all orders of men. Mutual comprehension—mutual understanding of each other, how inestimable a privilege it is! This is what women can especially forward; and those other ministers of the people—our physicians, watching over their bodily health—our clergymen, labouring after their spirituals—how much may they do to promote this great object of mutual good understanding! Scarcely less important is the novelist's part. Of all men, the

novelist should not divide, but unite. We have recently had a very beautiful example of the harmonizing process, and few things, we think, can be more profoundly just and conciliatory than some of the truths put by the author of "My Novel" into the mouths of his practical squires and time-taught philosophers. Well has it been said by a charming writer and wise thinker of our day, "Every great poet (or novelist) is a 'double-natured man.' He is not one-sided : can see the truth which lies at the root of error : can blame evil, without hysterically raving against every doer of it : distinguishes between frailty and villainy : judges leniently, because by sympathy he can

look on faults as they appear to those who committed them—judges justly, because, so far as he is an artist, he can regard the feeling with which he sympathises from without : in a double way realising it, but not surrendered to it."\* Be such for ever the spirit of our English fictions! Vivid, life-like, yet large and humanising : while, on the other hand, a more execrable aim can hardly be than his who calls up the spirits of discontent, insubordination, and revenge, while affecting to recreate the tired mind. But we cannot enter upon this chapter of perversions. From all participation in such may Heaven keep women, and especially the women of England !

#### A POLITICAL CARICATURE, TEMP. CHARLES THE FIRST.

IN the political and familiar correspondence of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries we occasionally find mention made of pasquinades and caricatures, whereby the popular sentiments on the great actors and events of the day were covertly expressed, and perhaps in some cases formed and directed, as they have subsequently been by the masterly productions of a Hogarth or a Gillray, a Cruikshank or a Doyle.

It is chiefly, however, in relation to continental politics that these notices occur. There was but little native art

in this country, and the terrors of the Star Chamber and other instruments of summary retribution kept that little effectually in check previously to the reign of Charles the First. Almost all the prints of this nature earlier than that period are satires upon popery ; † and many of them were either direct importations from Germany, ‡ or were executed by foreign artists. § In the early part of the seventeenth century these productions are usually elaborately executed upon copper-plate : earlier than that period wood blocks had been mostly employed ||—an art

\* Rev. F. W. Robertson, *Influences of Poetry : Two Lectures delivered at Brighton.* Hamilton and Adams.

† A print of Sir Giles Mompesson, in three compartments, in allusion to his monopoly for licensing alehouses, and belonging to the year 1621, may be cited as an exception : but its spirit was not satirically aggressive, like that of modern caricaturing ; but rather penally retributive. It took its revenge after the man was disgraced. This print, which is engraved with remarkable finish, is described by Granger, but inadequately.

‡ This is evidently the case with a German print entitled *Treves Endt*, but which was republished in England *Anno* 1621, with some English verses headed "The funeral of Netherlands Peace."

§ We conjecture that this course was taken with "The Travels of Time, loaden with Popish Trumperies, from Great Britaine to Rome," produced apparently in 1624. It has English verses and English inscriptions in the engraving ; but the personage styled "Police" in the latter is by the versifier varied into Politicke,

His name is Politicke—Religion's Ape.

The German artist is betrayed by his spelling of "light :"—*The light of the Gospel.*

|| A late instance of wood—dated 1620, but of this there may have been earlier editions, is a large print of "Fill gut and Pinch belly"—two quadrupeds, "one being Fat with eating good men, the other Leane for want of good women." Next to popery the most frequent object of satire in the reign of James I. was female misbehaviour.

which attained great perfection, even in this country, in the sixteenth century, but which declined in the seventeenth, until in the reign of Charles the Second it was nearly extinct.

We have been led into these remarks upon looking at a caricature preserved among the very valuable Collection of Proclamations and Broad-sides belonging to the Society of Antiquaries, which is now undergoing the process of arrangement and description at the able hands of Mr. Lemon of the State Paper Office. It is a copper-plate of skilful execution. To what English artist to assign it we are entirely unprepared to say; but an Englishman he probably was, from the King of "Great Britain" being placed foremost in his design. The inscriptions on the caricature itself, being in Latin, might indeed correspond with its having been produced by a German artist; but the English verses attached to it show that the impression before us was at least one of an edition published in this country.

There are nine persons represented, six seated at a table and three standing. On one side the table are the kings of Great Britain, Denmark, and Sweden, being portraits respectively of Charles the First, Christian the Fourth, and Gustavus Adolphus; they face the spectator; and opposite to them are seated a female personifying Rome, a monk, and a friar. The standing figures are, on one side, the Pope and a Cardinal; and by the side of Sweden, on the other, Bethlehem Gabor, the Vaivode of Transylvania, who made himself master of Hungary in the year 1620.

The design has been reversed by the engraver, and its story has consequently to be taken from left to right, as is indicated by the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, to which the columns of verses placed below correspond. The first of these (which we copy following the orthography, but for clearness' sake amending the punctuation,) reads thus:

## 1.

Greate Brittain w<sup>th</sup> proud Rome at tables playes.  
Rome looseth every stake that downe shee layes;  
Yet frets & swears to winn, all though shee pawne  
Her reliques: these shee sets, & these are drawne.  
The last stake is the Pax. Great Brittaines hand  
Is drawing that too. The Pope, who by doth stand  
W<sup>th</sup> Austria, both being betters on Rome's side,  
Holde fast the Pax; 'twas Gamsters' law they cried  
To snatch the last stake up. Brittain then swore  
To have the triple crowne Rome's Vicar wore.  
The Cardinall quarrels in defence of Rome,  
And beeing armd troubleth all Christendome.

In this part of the design Rome is represented in a long gown girt round the waist, and raising her cowl to look on the game. The head of Rome is effeminate, but she wears the tonsure. At her side is a dog in the Hogarthian attitude of defiling her foot. Before her are the "tables," closely resembling the modern backgammon-board. The Pope is stretching out his hand to snatch the pax, which king Charles with one hand endeavours to prevent,

whilst he lays the other on the Pope's tiara. In this act he is in turn arrested by the Cardinal, who is termed "Austria" in the verses,\* and whose hands are "armed" with gauntlets. To each person is attached a Latin motto: To the Cardinal, *Per bellum mihi pax*. To the Pope, *Cinge gladium*. To the King, *Da Cesari*. To Rome, *Miserere mei Deus*.

We now proceed to the second pair of gamesters, who are thus described:

## 2.

Denmarke not sitting farr, and seeing what hand  
Great Brittain had, & how Rome's losse did stand,  
Hopes to winn something too. Maw is the game  
At w<sup>ch</sup> he playes, and challengeth at the same

\* This is very probably intended for Ernest Adalbert von Harrach, archbishop of Prague, made a cardinal in 1626, who is described by Ciaconius as "multa in Germanis bellis ab Hæreticis passus, præcipuè in Pragensi obsidione facta a Suedis."

A Muncke, who stakes a chalice. Denmarke sets gold  
 And shuffles. The Muncke cuts. Denmarke, being bold,  
 Deales freely round, and the first card hee shows  
 Is the five-finger,\* w<sup>ch</sup> beeing turnd up goes  
 Cold to the Munckes heart. The next Denmarke sees  
 Is the ace of hearts, the Muncke cries out, I lees.  
 Denmarke replies, Sir Muncke, shew what you have.  
 The Muncke could shew him nothing but the Knave.†

The king's features are carefully copied from his portraits. The monk is a bald-headed old man, with "spec-  
 tacles on nose." His Latin motto is *Fratres in unum*: and the King's, *Cor unum via una*.

## 3.

Rome thus by Brittain and by Denmarke pould,  
 And knowing that Gamesters winnings never hould,  
 Ventures to challenge Sweden. The dice comes  
 To Sweden's hand, who throwes and winnes from Rome  
 All that hee playes for, whilst Bethelam Gabor stands  
 Only to see faire play, yet fills his hands  
 By betting against Rome, bearing away  
 So much that Rome noe more dare bett or play.  
 Her crosses, crucifixes, miters, cowles,  
 And all the nets she throwes out to catch soules  
 Rome now hath lost; shee that did all desire  
 Is left more bare than a bald shaven frier.

In this part of the picture Rome is represented as a man naked to the waist, with the motto *Nudus in mundum veni*. The motto to the king of Sweden is *Et fortis et fidus*; and that

to Bethelam Gabor, *Sic transit gloria Romæ*.

The fourth column of verses draws the moral from the preceding:

## 4.

These Royall Gamsters thus w<sup>th</sup> crownes being stor'd,  
 And Rome being w<sup>th</sup>out crownes, all rose from bord;  
 The revells break up, and their leaves they take,  
 But first enquire among themselves they make  
 Which of them all, because they all had wonn,  
 And that the dice on their sides only run,  
 Had playd but one false trick; and found at last  
 That Rome threw false dice in at every cast.  
 For this shee never blasht. But only swore  
 Shee would with these .4. Gamesters play noe more.  
 Whome will shee play with then? If dice goe trew,  
 At her owne game Rome will her selfe undoe.

We do not apprehend that the verses allude to any particular series of events, but rather to the general struggle with Popery maintained by the Protestant sovereigns. The period of the execution of this caricature must have been between the accession of Charles the First in 1625 and the death of Gustavus Adolphus in 1632. The English king resembles his early portraits, before his beard was grown.

It may be useful, as opportunities occur, to take note of any early caricatures which, like this, are connected with English history. The industrious J. P. Malcolm, who wrote "A History of the Art of Caricaturing," (1813, 4to.) does not notice any such of a date earlier than the reign of Charles I. excepting one in allusion to the defeat of the Spanish armada and the discovery of the Gunpowder plot.

\* This appears in the print to be the five of Clubs.

† Then thirdly follow'd heaving of the maw,  
 A game without civility or law,  
 An odious play, and yet in court oft seene,  
 A sawcy Knave to trump both King and Queene.

*Sir John Harrington's Epigrams*, iv, 12.

## A MIDLAND TOWN IN THE REIGN OF GEORGE THE THIRD.

**Music and Friends; or, Pleasant Recollections of a Dilettante.** By William Gardiner, Author of *Sacred Melodies, Oratorio of Judah, Music of Nature, &c. &c.* Vol. III. 1853. 8vo.

FEW provincial "dilettanti" have attained so wide a celebrity as the veteran author of "Music and Friends." Mr. Gardiner may well talk of his "friends," for the chief business of a long life appears to have been the very pleasant one of acquiring them, and his amiable disposition and agreeable talents have ensured him as large a measure of success as is consistent with this ever-fading condition of mortality. He has made as many friendships as could well be crowded into fourscore years. To his "Sacred Melodies," which he published forty years ago, he had (he tells us) four hundred and four subscribers, only twenty-four of whom are now alive. As subscribers to the present work he places upon record the names of one hundred and seventy-eight persons, all of whom, with the exception of four or five, "he has the honour to call his personal friends." When now, at the age of eighty-three, he offers "his last work" to their attention, they will gladly renew the "pleasant recollections" which were contained in his former volumes, and not merely pardon, but cordially welcome, the agreeable garrulity and self-gratulations of old age.

Mr. Gardiner is a native of the town of Leicester, in which he has been a resident during the whole of his life; not, however, insensible to the attractions of travel, or to any of the events which have been transacted on the great public stage during his prolonged career. In liberality of sentiment, avidity for information, and readiness

to embrace every rational improvement, he has ever been a true citizen of the world. To those who are acquainted with the former volumes of "Music and Friends,"\* (which were published in 1838,) it is unnecessary to describe the present: to others we need only say that all three form a pleasant miscellany of musical, political, and general anecdote, interspersed, at intervals of every fifteen or twenty pages, with pieces of music of the author's own composition or adaptation.†

Having on a previous occasion drawn at some length upon Mr. Gardiner's stock of personal anecdotes, we propose now to bring together some of his descriptive notices of the town of Leicester in his early days. Changes in manners, and the arts of life, steal upon us so insensibly yet so continually, that it is only when we take our stand and look back to an earlier epoch that we can really appreciate the astonishing alterations which even the lapse of half a century effects.

Such a retrospect, as regards an important English town, we are enabled to take, from the life-experience of Mr. Gardiner, in whose early youth the "improvements" of Leicester began by the removal of its ancient gates. Its first venturing forth from out its walls he traces, however, to a somewhat earlier cause:—

When the plague raged here in 1669, the high road from the North, which passed by the Abbey, was turned through Belgrave, and so on to Leicester, outside the walls, to avoid the pestilence. Hence

\* They were reviewed at length in our vol. XI. 227-239.

† "The Songs are specimens of old-fashioned poetry,—as Isaac Walton says, 'choicely good,' to which I have composed appropriate airs." (Preface to vol. iii.) This has been the principal amusement of Mr. Gardiner's life. In his *Sacred Melodies* the anonymous pieces are his own. He relates that in 1821, at the York Festival, the trio, *The Lord will comfort Zion*, was performed, and put down in the books as the composition of Haydn, although written by himself. "Perhaps (he adds) it has been a false modesty in me not to affix my name; but, to prevent any mistake, and as a general answer to these inquiries, I say that every recitation, symphony, song, and chorus without a name is my composition. In the *Music of Nature, Music and Friends, and Sights in Italy*, there are more than fifty songs composed by me, besides many of intrinsic merit that I have shortened and improved by cutting out old-fashioned flourishes now obsolete." (p. 379.)

arose the suburbs of the Belgrave-gate, Church-gate, and Humberstone-gate. The principal inns near the High Cross were deserted, and the Three Crowns and Three Cranes, in Gallowtree-gate, became the chief resort for travellers. The town, within the walls, was at that time not more than a quarter of a mile square. The four gates were taken down in 1774. Over the East-gate there was an upper story, which made the opening so low, that a loaded waggon could not pass under it. The [street called] Church-gate was the town ditch, full of mire, with a few houses standing on the eastern bank. The houses were all made of wood and plaster, not more than two storeys high.\* The varieties of roof and gables lungeing upon one another, gave the old place a picturesque appearance. The chief street was High Cross-street, where stood the building of the Old Cross, which left scarcely room for a carriage to pass. In the High-street was a mansion built of stone, belonging to the Huntingdon family, called the Lord's House, of which only one turret remains, now cased with brick, and the highest object in the street. A very enlivening feature were the trees scattered through the town. Opposite to the Borough gail (which was made out of St. Peter's church) were the elm-trees, two gigantic fellows, who stretched their arms completely across the street. In summer time they formed a pleasant shade, where many a pot of stout October regaled the idlers of that day. Next to King Richard's House stood a remarkably tall holly: its smooth silver stem, with bushy top, greatly mounted above the houses. Just below the Confrater's house was a row of massive chestnut trees, hiding some wretched buildings. On this spot stood the white houses, built by our townsman Johnson, who, I believe, visited Italy after he had become a London banker, and introduced the art of stuccoing—probably the first instance of its being used in England.

In the Market Place was the Pigeon Tree, under which country-women sat to

sell pigeons, a great article of food brought from the open corn-fields that surrounded Leicester in all directions.† Opposite the Post-office there was a grove of trees, under which stood the small thatched inn called the Jolly Miller. Between this and the coal-yard at the back of Rutland-street was a horse-pond, where the porters from the Crowns and the Cranes washed their horses. All these rural features have disappeared. As our manufactures and population have increased, the ground has become too valuable to allow these sylvan ornaments to remain.

In ordinary times there was little to disturb the daily routine of the plodding townsmen, who transacted their morning business, eat their noontide meal, and basked in the afternoon sunshine, with their pipe and tankard, in unmolested monotony. But on the recurrence of a general election their passions were excited into unmitigated fury. The corporation was Jacobite, the neighbouring gentry chiefly Whigs. A memorable struggle for a county member took place in 1775, in which our author's father,

being an active person, and a great friend of constitutional liberty, was entrusted with untold gold to bribe the voters in the cause of Mr. Pochin, the Whig candidate. Scarcely a person could be found who did not enter into the contest with ungovernable warmth, and the females especially, who were, in their electioneering fervour, decked out profusely in parti-coloured silks and ribbons. The contest continued through several weeks, and, powerful as the country gentlemen were on the Liberal side, the Corporation [and Mr. Hungerford] triumphed, and Mr. Pochin lost his election.

Another scene of drunkenness and riot was the contest of Parkyns and Montolieu [for the town of Leicester in 1790], which lasted many weeks; and, had not a compromise taken place, numbers would have

\* In his first volume, p. 89, Mr. Gardiner remarks, "I suppose it was about the year 1700 that the vast tracts of clay which lie in the South Fields were discovered, which led to the making of bricks; for we do not find any buildings made of these materials farther back than the date 1708, which appears on the Great Meeting." He goes on to remark that the Blue Boar, in which Richard III. is said to have lodged before his fatal battle of Bosworth, was of framed timber, plastered over, "except the chimney, which was built of brick, of a peculiar make, no doubt imported from Holland." We doubt, however, 1st, whether that house was so old as Richard III., and, 2ndly, whether the chimney was so old as the house. See views of it in our Magazine for July, 1837.

†—"every farmer had his dovecot, and immense quantities were brought to market every Saturday, and sold under the Pigeon-tree, a tall spreading sycamore that stood near the top of the Market-place." We take this passage from Mr. Gardiner's first volume, p. 92.



lost their lives, and probably half the town would have been destroyed. The votes being nearly balanced, the madness of the passion increased as the polling drew near to a close: and, to save the town from further tumult and disorder, it was agreed that each side should withdraw a candidate. The moment the hitherto contending mobs saw that there was an end put to their drunkenness, they cordially united to be revenged on the candidates. The Exchange and the Concert Room, where the committees sat, were instantly gutted. The archives of the Corporation, with the library of music, were torn to pieces, and, with the musical instruments, were committed to the flames of a large bonfire in the Marketplace. If a troop of horse had not at that moment entered, dispersing the wretches in all directions, the consequences might have been dreadful.

From the politics of Leicester we turn to its religion, which partook largely of the principles of Dissent, originating from the great secession of Nonconformists in 1662, when forty-one ministers in Leicestershire, and as many in Northamptonshire, relinquished their livings, and for the most part gathered round them their independent congregations.

As in the time of Luther psalmody was a rallying-point among seceders, so, the Great Meeting in Leicester being the centre from which the love of religious liberty emanated, psalm-singing became prevalent among the pious families. The tunes were of the most lugubrious cast; but, as the age softened from rigid Puritanism, more sprightly airs found their way into the conventicles. My father, a great lover of music, who assisted as an amateur performer at the coronation ceremonies of George III., was the first to infuse a more cheerful style into the singing at the Great Meeting. This is alluded to in Nichols's History of Leicestershire, where the choir is spoken of as "forming a musical society, cultivated with great care, and justly celebrated for its excellence." This is the more remarkable, as the Scotch Presbyterians have shown a total neglect of sacred music in their worship, even to this day.

It may be said I was nursed in psalmody. . . . My chief merit lay in the obvious pleasure I took in singing, and it

was evident that I sang from the heart. With what pleasure did I hear the church bells announce the return of the sabbath! Sunday mornings then were gay among the lower orders. Every one appeared in a bright suit of clothes, and, as the cultivation of flowers was then a prevalent taste, many had pinks or roses stuck in the button-holes of their coats—some came to chapel with flowers in their mouths. After service, I frequently went with my father to see their nicely-kept gardens, all of which have now unhappily disappeared. I never can forget the mournful ditties of our forefathers, which gave a tinge to my early thoughts.

The week-day amusements of the elder Mr. Gardiner were sometimes of a different complexion:—

Wrestling was then considered a manly accomplishment among gentlemen,\* and, as my father was strong and active, he was persuaded to accept a challenge from Mr. Carr the banker, who teased him to try his strength in this way, though very contrary to his known taste and habits. The match took place in public, agreeable to the fashion of the day, when the man of money was presently thrown, greatly to the astonishment of the by-standers.

The dress of that time has wholly disappeared. My father wore his hair in imitation of the enormous wigs worn by the higher circles. My mother had a high cushion placed on her head, over which the front hair was combed, to join that behind. When propped up on a pair of high-heeled shoes, she looked more like a giantess than a middle-sized woman. . . .

Our victories at sea, during the American war, so raised the enthusiasm of the country, that many entered the navy to partake of the national glory, and the short-kneed breeches were laid aside for the sailor's trousers. This alteration had a great effect upon the Leicester trade. Stockings were shortened into half-hose, and what we lost in the length of stockings the Yorkshire clothier gained in the increased length of cloth in the trousers. This circumstance entirely destroyed the manufacture of those beautiful and curious stockings, which till then fashion was continually changing with the utmost variety.†

At that time we were not so thick upon the ground as at present, the whole population being not more than ten thousand. There was less luxury and more leisure.

\* Sir Thomas Parkins, of Bunney, was a great patron of the sport, and wrote a book upon it.

† Thus described in Mr. Gardiner's first volume, p. 91: "The manufacture in ~~the~~ chiefly consisted in making pink stockings for the lower order, and for the pearl-coloured, with scarlet clocks."

We had numerous feasts in the course of the year. There was the venison feast, the tradesmen's feast, the florists' feast, the singers' feast, and many others, at which vast libations of ale were consumed. The grandest entertainment was the Mayor's Feast, which began at three o'clock, with a whet of collared brawn to sharpen the appetite for dinner at four. The table was amply served with an abundance of game, sent by the gentry of the county, which, with a pipe of wine from the town funds, kept the more loyal part till three in the morning.

Wakes and fairs were continually occurring, in which the lower orders indulged in all sorts of sports, as cock-throwing, football, and single-stick. The workpeople had their clubs, foot-ales, and candle-blocks. The farmers had their sheep-shearing, may-poles, and harvest-cart. In the upper classes dancing and cards prevailed; but the grand amusement among the gentry was cock-fighting. The mains to be fought were advertised in every paper, and were as common as the cricket-matches at this time. Sometimes one hundred cocks were slaughtered in a day. The theatre of this amusement, called the Cock-pit, stood where now stand the Assembly Rooms. Even men of rank and fashion joined in this cruel sport, and, like our Saxon ancestors, hunted all day and drank all night. The milder sports were angling, bowling, and archery. Of domestic music there was none. It was a rare thing to meet with a jingling spinnet or a harpsichord. It is to the invention of the pianoforte that we must ascribe the brilliant and expressive effects of modern art, and the general spread of a musical taste in all ranks of society.

Card and dancing assemblies were advertised every fortnight throughout half the year, to which the Dissenters did not subscribe. Some subscription concerts were set on foot, and, being a novelty, were warmly countenanced, the avowed object being music. The serious dissenting families, for the first time, joined in the amusement, though the entertainment was to end in a ball.

The sister of the singer Greatorex\* was the organist of St. Martin's church, and had an annual concert, supported by those "four sons of harmony," Bartleman, Harrison, Knevett, and Greatorex—the last her own brother—

This took place in the assize week, and was fully attended by the county families. As vocalists they were the most perfect set of English singers that ever joined voices together. Bartleman, for tone and expression, has never been approached. His enunciation was bold and intrepid, having all the force of elocution added to the power of song. . . . .

One morning's entertainment was a visit to St. Martin's organ, to hear Greatorex perform upon that noble instrument. He excelled in playing Handel's chorusses, with a fulness and weight of tone never heard from any other hand.

These gifted spirits rusticated with us every year; and in their evening parties I was enlisted to take a part in the madrigals, and, as I could sing at sight, a praise was accorded to me which I did not expect.

In the public cultivation of science and literature Leicester was behind other places, though latterly it has asserted its public spirit most nobly in its Literary and Philosophical Society and its Municipal Museum.

When I was a young man (relates Mr. Gardiner), we had a small society in Leicester, called the Adelphi, for the discussion of philosophical subjects, and which was put down by the authorities of the town soon after the breaking out of the French Revolution, as it was rumoured that we talked politics. From that time no society or meeting for scientific purposes existed in Leicester till the Literary and Philosophical Society was established in 1835, and in this respect it was behind most other towns of the same size and importance.

Mr. Gardiner expresses a decided opinion that in his boyish days "the summers were much hotter, and the winters colder, than now."

Upon the first appearance of a sharp frost, which often took place early in November, every boy was elated at the thought of a long winter, in which he could learn to skate, a pleasure that had no bounds. The art was brought to Leicester by the French and Dutch prisoners, and was much taken to and enjoyed by all ranks, as a manly exercise.

The winter of 1783 was so intense, and of such long continuance, that a party of the best skaters got up a dramatic pantomime, which they performed upon the broad sweep of the river opposite to the

\* Mr. Gardiner has related the history of the Greatorex family in his first volume, pp. 8 *et seq.* Miss Greatorex was appointed organist of St. Martin's, at the age of thirteen, on the first erection of the organ, in 1774.

Bath Gardens. Harlequin and Columbine were represented by the fleetest skaters. They were followed by Pantaloon and Justice Guttle. There had been just established a set of noisy watchmen in the town, with their great coats, rattles, and lanterns. These gentry formed part of the *dramatis personæ*. Besides these were sailors, milkmaids, gipsies, and ballad-singers, who sang and sold droll songs, written for the occasion. Nuns and friars were not forgotten. The devil pursuing the baker caused much laughter, as his satanic majesty with his long tail rushed through the crowd.

A still less refined amusement among the lower classes at Leicester was that called "the Whipping Toms :"—

Within the precincts of the castle there is a large open space, called the Newark, where crowds of the lower orders resort on Shrove Tuesday for a holiday. In my father's time the sports were cock-throwing, single stick, wrestling, &c. and probably the practice we are about to speak of arose from a difficulty in clearing the square of the people in order to close the gates. On the ringing of the bell crowds, chiefly young persons, begin to assemble, armed with long sticks, used only as weapons of defence. About three o'clock the Whipping Toms arrive, three stout fellows, furnished with cart-whips, and a man with a bell runs before them to give notice of their approach. The bell sounding, the floggers begin to strike in every direction, to drive the rabble out at the gates; but they are opposed and set at defiance by hundreds of men and boys, who defend their legs with sticks. The mob so tease and provoke the flagellators that they lay about them unmercifully, often cutting through the stockings of the assailants at a stroke. This amusement, if so it can be called, is continued for several hours, the combatant being driven from one end of the garrison to the other, surrounded by crowds of idle women and spectators. Attempts have been made to get rid of this rude custom, but without effect, as some tenure is maintained by it.

The means of locomotion, and the consequent supply of provisions and other necessaries of life, were limited to a degree that now appears almost incredible :—

In my father's time, only two gentlemen's carriages were kept in Leicester, one by the recorder, Wright, and the other by Mr. Lewis, the principal hosier in the place. Those in the upper ranks, who did not aspire so high, kept what was called a double-horse, a strong steady animal;

with a pillion behind the saddle for ladies; and, for the convenience of mounting and dismounting, horse-blocks were placed in different parts of the town.

The first stage-coach was begun by Mr. Needham. It started from the Gateway, Town-hall-lane, on Monday morning, with six long-tailed black horses; arrived in London on the Wednesday; and returned to Leicester on Saturday.

When a young man my father was placed in the house of Chamberlain and Burgess, then the greatest stocking-manufacturers in the town. The carrier, Gostelow, used to bring a string of eight or ten horses to the door to be loaded with goods for Lancashire and Yorkshire: the first horse was hung round with musical bells, to the sound of which the others steadily followed; and in this way Leicester goods were carried to all parts of the kingdom.

The milk was borne from door to door upon the heads of women. The bread was carried in panniers (a term which signifies a bread-basket) slung on each side a horse. The coals were brought from Coleorton on the backs of horses, and so continued until the canal was formed in 1791, by which the Derbyshire coal was first introduced into our town.

Another feature of Mr. Gardiner's early days, which is strange to the present generation, was the military aspect of the country, when "marching regiments" filled the high roads instead of occupying a special train:

During the American war vast numbers of troops passed through our town, on their way to the western world. In summer time they arrived in the evening, covered with dust, and set off again in the morning with their bright implements of war. The whole population was roused on these occasions. Crowds of young girls were up by day-break to join the brave fellows and accompany them as they marched out of town, which they did for miles before they possibly could part. . . .

It is difficult to conjecture why Leicester never rose to a military station. Barracks were built in many large towns about us, as Northampton, Nottingham, and York. Yet our lasses were seldom treated with the animating sight of those men of war.

Sometimes, however, a marching regiment was quartered in the town, and in Mr. Gardiner's xxxviii<sup>th</sup> chapter he gives some pleasant reminiscences of the results of their flirtations with the belles of Leicester. There were also sojourners of another class, peculiar to a period of warfare, who

apparently had some influence, and probably not a beneficial one, upon the habits and morals of the town :

The captured sailors were sent on their parole into the midland counties ; and we had many of the officers in Leicester. Their manners were strikingly polite ; and their accomplishments, in music and dancing, procured for them constant invitations into the best company. Sunday afternoon was the great day of recreation. They all assembled in Phipps' field, on the south side of the town—now entirely covered with houses. Here they amused themselves in active sports of a novel kind, and also greatly diverted the spectators.

The billiard-room was the constant resort of the French officers. An incident occurred here that utterly destroyed the harmony between the foreigners and the townspeople. Soulez was playing a game of billiards with John Fenton ; a dispute arose, in which Fenton so grossly insulted Soulez that he left the room, and shortly returned with a brace of pistols and demanded instant satisfaction. The pistols (loaded) were thrown on the table for Fenton to take his choice. He dastardly seizing one of them ran away with it. Soulez pursued him to the Green Dragon, where Fenton took shelter. His brother the landlord, a large stout man, endeavoured to thrust the Frenchman out ; but, in the scuffle, Soulez, who had the other pistol in his pocket, shot the landlord on the spot. Soulez was tried for the murder ; but, as there could have been no previous malice against the landlord, it was brought in manslaughter. When the Frenchman was remanded to prison, had it not been for my father, and a few others who were present, he would have been torn to pieces by the mob. The sentence was submitted to the judges ; and soon afterwards Soulez received the king's pardon.

We find by Mr. Gardiner's former volume that this anecdote, which is here given without a date, appertains to the year 1778, during the height of the American war. It is evident that many of the other particulars we have

quoted belong rather to the last century than to the present, Mr. Gardiner having written with the natural tendency to cling to one's earliest recollections. However that may be, they must be regarded as valuable materials, supplied by an experienced and intelligent observer, towards that domestic history of the country for which the writings of a Macaulay have recently inspired a new taste.

But, before we take a final leave of Mr. Gardiner and his "friends," we must revert to his interesting anecdotes of one whose biography is now occupying a large portion of public attention. Among the correspondence of Thomas Moore recently edited by Lord John Russell there are four letters (numbered 186, 193, 266, and 351) addressed "to William Gardiner, Esq." but unaccompanied by a word of note to intimate who Moore's correspondent was, or how and when he became acquainted with the Poet. Now, we find that a friendly intercourse subsisted for some time between them, the details of which form a very interesting feature in the earlier portion of Mr. Gardiner's memoirs ; and we think it will be acceptable to the readers of the *Life of Moore* if we take this opportunity of laying the particulars before them. It will be remembered that in the year 1812 Moore was resident at Kegworth in Leicestershire, in order to be near his patron the Earl of Moira. At that time, says Mr. Gardiner,

Mr. Cheslyn invited me to spend a few days at Langley Priory,\* to meet the lyric bard, Mr. Anacreon Moore. The house was full of company ; and, as the poet did not join in the sports of the field, I had the great pleasure of walking out with him over some pleasant fields to Kegworth, the post town, where we went for letters. In returning, he read me part of one from Lord Moira, who was just setting off to India,† written with the affection and sen-

\* Richard Cheslyn, esq. of Langley Priory, died on the 13th Jan. 1843, aged 72 (see our vol. XIX. p. 332). Moore alludes to this visit in his letter to Mr. Gardiner (*Life of Moore*, No. 266) : "I hope by this time you have recovered from the effects of Mr. Cheslyn's method of teaching your young idea how to shoot, and that you will in future keep out of the way of such unpoetical things as guns, squires, rabbits, &c." Mr. Gardiner had unwillingly joined a shooting party, and returned home with some stray shots in his knee.

† This seems to be a misrecollection on the part of Mr. Gardiner. Lord Moira's appointment as Governor-general in India took place in Nov. 1812 (see his letter to Moore, No. 203), but Moore moved from Leicestershire to Derbyshire in the preceding September, and the walk described in the text occurred before Moore's letter

sibility of a father. Mr. Moore was then living at Castle Donnington, for the advantage he had in consulting that nobleman's library.

If the weather proved unfavourable for walking, the ladies would prevail upon the poet to sit down to the piano-forte. He might be compared to the poets of old who recited their verses to the lyre. His voice, rich and flexible, was always in tune, and his delivery of the words neat and delicious; his manner of touching the instrument was careless and easy; his fingers seemed accidentally to drop upon the keys, producing a simple harmony just sufficient to support the voice. In such company his performance was delightful, always indulging in the *amoroso*, a style peculiarly his own.

Lord Tamworth\* came one morning, with his hounds, and invited us next day to Staunton Harold, for dinner. After the ladies had left, we had a fine display of Mr. Moore's convivial powers. His Lordship, a fine scholar and *bon vivant*, soon excited the bard, and a richer feast of classic mirth could not be imagined. His Anacreontic effusions and his corruscations of wit inflamed the company for three hours after the ladies had retired.

In the summer [*i. e.* apparently, the summer of 1814] I paid a visit to Mr. Anacreon Moore, when he resided at Mayfield Cottage, Derbyshire.† He met me at the bridge-foot, where I alighted from the coach, a little beyond Ashbourn, and took me a near way over the fields. When we came to the top of the hill which commanded a view of the spangled vale below, I exclaimed—

I can tell, by that smoke that so gracefully curls  
Above the green elms, that your cottage is near!  
He was pleased with the quotation (from his well-known song of *The Woodpecker*), and we stopped a few minutes to survey the richness of the landscape. On arriving, it was delightful to be welcomed by his graceful wife, who was assiduous in entertaining her company. The condition imposed upon his visitors was to tarry with him only a certain number of days, having but one spare nest, which was to receive another bird the moment the former had flown. Another stipulation was, that im-

mediately after breakfast he should be left alone till within an hour of dinner; he was then devoted to you for the remainder of the day. As he was desirous of showing me the country, he broke through his plan, and formed a pic-nic party with a neighbouring family for the next day. His object was to show me the romantic district, Dovedale, not more than two or three miles from his abode. The morning was fine, and we had an ass to carry the provisions. We proceeded by the way of Okeover Hall, and I was treated with a sight of that exquisite painting the *Madonna*, by *Rafaele*. In our walk the most beautiful spots were pointed out by the bard. When we lolled round our tablecloth, spread upon a luxuriant bank by the murmuring Dove, it was delightful to hear the tone of his voice. He felt inspired amid the scenery, and, having passed the live-long day, we left the happy valley with reluctance, to stroll home in the evening.

The next morning I was shown into the library, and while there a letter came from Mr. Jeffrey, complimenting him upon the learned review of the *Fathers* which he had written for the *Edinburgh Review*. So much erudition was displayed in that article, that the editor sent him a *carte blanche*, pressing him to choose his own subject, and he should not be surprised if his next communication was a learned disquisition on astronomy.

He put into my hands a MS. book, in the handwriting of Lord Byron, a memorial of his extraordinary life. I had scarcely feasted my eyes many seconds, when a carriage drove up full of ladies, to make a morning call. He said, "I must take this book from you; I dare not let it lie about." It was instantly put under lock and key.

One evening he sat down to the piano-forte, and asked me to listen to a song he had just written, *Those evening bells*. He performed it with exquisite taste; I thought it one of his happiest effusions, and a composition that could only have emanated from himself, in whom the poet and the musician were combined.

When I was in town, negotiating with

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to Mr. Gardiner (No. 186), which was written in the previous July, in which the Poet tells him—"I have but just time to thank you for your beautiful book (Vol. 1. of *Sacred Melodies*), which I am playing through with the greatest delight. The subjects are most tastefully selected, and admirably arranged." The note of Moore to Mr. Gardiner (No. 193) appears to have been written the day before he left his Leicestershire residence.

\* Robert, only son and heir-apparent of Robert seventh Earl Ferrers. He died before his father, and without issue, in 1824.

† Moore's letter (No. 266), dated in January 1814, contains a prospective invitation to Mayfield Cottage.

Mr. Murray for the publication of the *Lives of Haydn and Mozart* [published by Mr. Gardiner in 1818] I found Mr. and Mrs. Moore in his drawing-room looking at the fine picture of Lord Byron. They were then living near London, at the rural village of Hornsey. [This was in 1817.] I was kindly invited next day to dinner, and the poet described to me a pleasant foot-path across the fields, which I should find more agreeable than the road. As Mr. Murray was not at home they departed. Soon after they were gone he returned, and was much mortified, as it was the first call they had made him. I said I was invited to dine at Hornsey to-morrow, and pressed him to go with me: *that* he would not presume to do, but he would give me a commission to engage the bard to write a critique upon the *Lives of Haydn and Mozart* for the next Quarterly Review, and would give him fifty guineas a sheet. I stated this to Mr. Moore, who, it will be recollected, was then writing for the Edinburgh. He desired me to say "it was an extremely handsome offer, but he could not think of freighting his wares in an enemy's bottom."

The path to Hornsey I found so intricate that I lost my way, and did not arrive till an hour after time. They had sat down to dinner, and when I was apologising Mr. Moore, in a loud voice, called out, "Red or White?" I could not but smile, and Mrs. Moore was not a little astonished. He reiterated still louder, Red or White? I answered, "Red," and took my place at table. As soon as the cloth was drawn, I explained to Mrs. Moore that it was an allusion to the Cambridge tale which I told at Lord Tamworth's table.\*

After dinner we took a walk in the garden, and in passing through a conservatory there lay a heap of books in a corner. "Books everywhere," said I. "Ay," he replied, "these are the *materiel* of Lalla Rookh;" and, taking up one, said, "This book I bought at a stall for three pence, and it was of great use to me." Throwing it down and taking up another, "This cost me half a guinea, and I got nothing out of it but the 'tortoiseshell lanterns.'"

The origin of Lalla Rookh was an application made to him by Messrs. Longman and Co. to write for them an epic poem, in which there should be no allusion to the ancient classical authors. They would be responsible for the highest sum

ever given for an epic poem. Mr. Perry, it was agreed, should decide the amount, which was fixed at three thousand guineas.† He told me, on executing this work, he found it infinitely more difficult to write the prose introductions than the poetry. Upon those he could scarcely ever satisfy himself.

As I was a little curious to be let into the *modus operandi* of such intellectual tasks, I ventured to continue the conversation, and observed that many supposed that his verses slipped off his tongue as if by magic, and quoted a passage of great ease and beauty. "Why, sir," he replied, "that line cost me hours, days, and weeks of attrition before it would come;" which required, he said, the constant repetition of the verse as he walked up and down the avenue in his garden.

Every one feels the beauty of this author's verse; the liquid smoothness of his numbers surpasses everything previously written. He is the only example of an exquisite ear for music combined with an elegant fancy. Drayton, Herrick, Suckling, Beaumont, Raleigh, Lovelace, and Marlow are poets of this order, but their verses are not without alloy. The composer meets with expressions that have no alliance with sounds; but in Moore there is not a word which the music composer wishes to remove. On this subject I asked the bard who, in his opinion, was the finest of our lyric poets? (I might have said excepting himself.) He replied, Burns was the greatest that ever wrote.

In another place (vol. i. p. 465) Mr. Gardiner relates the circumstances of his attending a levee at Carlton House, in order to present to the Prince Regent the first volume of his *Sacred Melodies*. This he did at the suggestion of Moore, who offered him his own court suit for the purpose, and it is to the result that the poet alludes in his letter (Moore, vol. ii. p. 6.):—

The Prince was very gracious to you, and no one can be more so when he chooses. To give the devil his due, he is very fond of music, and that is one great step towards redemption, at least where you and I are judges.

We must now lay before the reader a letter of Moore to Mr. Gardiner, which is *not* included in Lord John Russell's series, though, as it appears

\* Mr. Gardiner, when at Cambridge, had received a reception more hospitable than ceremonious from a college wine-party upon which he stumbled when in search of a friend.

† Except in the figure of *pounds* for *guineas*, Mr. Gardiner's account of this transaction is now confirmed by Moore's noble biographer, vol. ii. pp. 58, 110.

to us, it is fully as remarkable as the majority in his work. Mr. Gardiner had requested the bard to write some verses to his music, and Moore had not merely assented, but had actually commenced writing a song, when he recollected the engagement which bound him exclusively to the service of Mr. Power:—

*Keyworth, June 24, 1812.*

Dear Sir,—The more you do me the honour of *refusing* the assistance you expect from me, the more I lament my thoughtlessness in offering it; for I ought to have recollected (when Miss Dalby told me that you wished some verses of mine) that I am no longer a free agent in the disposal of my writings—at least of those connected with music, having given, by regular deed, the monopoly of all such productions of mine to the Powers, of London and Dublin. These legal trammels are so new to my muse, that she has more than once forgotten herself, and been near wandering into infidelity, very much, I assure you, from the habit of setting no price upon her favours; but I think you will agree with me that it is worth while keeping her within bounds, when I tell

you that the reward of her constancy is no less than *five hundred* a year during the time stipulated in the deed. For not complying with your request I need offer no better apology; but for inconsiderately promising what I could not perform, I know not what I can say to excuse myself, except that (and believe me I speak sincerely) the strong wish I felt to show my sense of your merits made me consult my *inclinations* rather than my *power*; and it was not till I had actually begun words to one of your airs that I recollected the *faux pas* I was about to commit.

I thank you very much for the Sermons, which I am reading with great pleasure, and beg you to believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

THOMAS MOORE.

To Wm. Gardiner, Esq., Leicester.

The Sermons were those of Robert Hall, then resident at Leicester, and in the height of his fame as a preacher, and to whom, in turn, Mr. Gardiner lent Moore's Sacred Songs, when Mr. Hall read them with great delight, saying, "Sir, I discover that he is deeply read in the Fathers," &c. &c. (See Gardiner, vol. ii. p. 613.)

#### HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE RETAINING OF LEGAL COUNSEL.

THE relation between the bar and the attorneys or solicitors and the public have been the subject of much attention and some controversy during the last year or two. It is pretty generally known that it is now the established rule of legal practice that no counsel should receive instructions except from a solicitor; and this rule was even sanctioned by express enactment of the legislature in the first of the late County Court Acts. This, however, has since been altered, and the matter is again left to the conventional determination of what is called "professional etiquette."

Most persons are aware that the connection between the client and his counsel was a much closer one in ancient times. At present every man of property is in the habit of employing in all his transactions an attorney, or more frequently a firm of attorneys; for, by means of the institution of partnership, the "family solicitor" never dies. When the assistance of counsel is required, the solicitor takes his "in-

structions" or his "case for opinion," with his fees, where he pleases. In old times the closer relation was between the client and his counsel; and the attorney, whose business it was to represent his principal in court or solicit for him in the offices of the Chancery, was probably often selected for the occasion by the counsel. In the Plumpton Correspondence, published by the Camden Society, we have a letter from Bryan Rocloff, a distinguished counsellor of the time of Edward IV., and subsequently a baron of the Exchequer, to his "worshipful maister Sir William Plumpton, Knt." about some business in the Court of Exchequer of Sir William, as ex-sheriff of the counties of Nottingham and Derby, in which his counsel informs him that, "for to be prepared in the next tearme, I have labored a felaw of mine to be your attorney in the court, for I may nought be but of counsell; and he and I shall shew you such service all that time and afterward that shall be pleasing unto you."

The distinction of the branches of the legal profession seems to have taken its rise, with so much beside of our legal forms and jurisprudence, in the reign of Edward I. In the thirteenth year of that monarch, by the statute of Westminster the second, liberty was first generally given to appear and conduct business in the king's courts by attorney. The statute of Westminster the first, ten years before, had enacted "that if any serjeant, pleader, or other (*si nul serjaunt contour ou autre*) do any manner of deceit or collusion in the king's court, or consent to do it in deceit of the court to beguile the court or the party, and thereof be attainted, he shall be imprisoned for a year and a day, and from thenceforth shall not be heard in the court to plead (*a conter*) for any man."

The book called *Fleta* (lib. ii. c. 37) describes the practitioners in the king's court as consisting of four classes: "In Curia autem regis sunt servientes, narratores, attornati, et apprenticii." The author then refers to the enactment of the statute of Westminster last quoted. These four classes were, serjeants, countors or pleaders, attorneys, and apprentices or students of the law. The second of these classes most requires explanation. The word *count* still designates a portion of the pleadings in an action. These pleadings were originally, and up to the time as is supposed of Edward III., conducted *viâ voce* in court, it may be presumed by the *narrator*, instead of being, as has now been the custom for some five centuries, formally drawn up on paper. In the "Mirror of Justices," a book which belongs to the reign of the Second or Third Edward, the word "countor" is used of a class including, if not commensurate with, the serjeants. "Plusors sont que ne scavont lour causes pronouncer ne de defendre en jugement, et plusors que [ne] poient, et pur ceo sont countors necessarie: cy que ceo que plaintiffs et actors ne poent ou ne scavent per eux mesmes, facent per lour serjeants ou procurators ou amies." And afterwards: "Countors sont serjeants sachants la ley, &c." (Mirror, c. ii. s. 5.) The word *conteur* is used in the same sense in the Grand Coustumier de Normandie (c. 64, f. 756)—"Conteur est que aucun establit pour conter pour

lui eu cort." The "apprentices" were the class out of which our barristers, or counsel below the bar, have sprung.

The Mirror of Justices has a section upon fees (de loyers, c. ii. s. 4.) which may give some idea of the legal expenses of the reign of Edward II. "Those ministers," we translate literally, "who take their certain of the king, may not take aught of any of the people; but those judges who serve the king in hope of well doing (*en esperance de bien fist?*) may well take 12*d.* of the plaintiff on the day that he have audience, and nought more, the counter 6*d.*, a knight witness or juror 6*d.*, another juror 4*d.*, and the two summoners 4*d.*" In a previous chapter the same author classes the taking by a counsel of an outrageous fee as an act of larceny. "En ceste peche (de larcene) chiont countors que pernent outrageous salary, ou nient deserve, et que sont attaint de male defence ou d'autre discontinue."

It was anciently the custom for persons of rank to employ counsel at a yearly salary or *fee*, and such salaries, before the uncertainty of titles which followed the dissolution of the monasteries and other contemporaneous causes had brought so much business and profit to the learned profession, probably formed a large portion of the income of the serjeants and apprentices of the law. Chaucer's Serjeant derived his wealth from this source:

*Of fees and robes hadde he manie one.*

The word "fee," which now designates the sum of money marked on a lawyer's brief, or slipped into a physician's hand, was once I think properly used only of an annual or continuing provision or salary. This is the original sense of the word *feodum*, or *fee*, as applied to land; since, according to the *feudal* system, all land was always held by service, and "a knight's fee" was the permanent provision for retaining the services of a knight. But the word *feodum* was not exclusively used of land. In a charter of Henry III. cited by Ducange, we have an example of a "money fee," or salary: "Assignatur ei annum feodum xx. marcarum annuatim percipiendum ad scaccarium nostrum." (See Ducange, sub vocibus *Feodum camera*, *Feodum nummorum*, &c.)



The advocates in the Ecclesiastical Courts were retained in a similar way. Master Warin de Boys was engaged as the advocate of Richard Swinfield, bishop of Hereford, in the court of arches at London, by a bond dated on the 13th Nov. 1287, and he was assigned an annual fee or salary of six marks, to be paid half-yearly. John of Canterbury was also regularly appointed by bond to be the bishop's proctor in the same court, at a yearly salary of two marks.\*

The bishop employed one Roger Caperun as his attorney at Westminster, who was paid not by a yearly fee, but by occasional sums of 6s. 8d. "in remuneration of his labour."

The great nobility retained several salaried counsel. The Northumberland Household Book gives an account of the retinue of the Earl of Northumberland in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. In the "Kalendar of the noubre of all my lord's servaunts in his chegirroull daily abiding in his household," we find "two of my lordys counsaill and athir of them a servaunt, iiij.;" and in the list of "Wagies accustomed of my Lordes House" occurs the following entry:—"Every oone of my lordes counsaill to have *cs.* fee, if he have it in houshold and nott by patentt."

In the same book we learn that even when the earl was living in privacy, "at such timis as his lordship kepith his secret hous at the New Lodge or outhewheir," he could not entirely dispense with his legal adviser. He was then attended by a household of only forty-two persons—at Alnwick his attendants were a hundred and three score—and in this reduced court was "one of my lordes counsaill for aunswering and riddyng of causis whenne suters cometh to my lorde."

We do not know how late the custom of retaining "counsel in fee" by private individuals was in use. That it lingered in form, at least in one ducal establishment, until the beginning of the last

century, is proved by the deed poll of which the following is a transcript. It is a retainer by "the proud Duke of Somerset" of Queen Anne's time, of Sir Thomas Parker, a serjeant-at-law, afterwards Lord High Chancellor, and Earl of Macclesfield,† in this traditional capacity. It is remarkable that the honorary or nominal "fee" is less than that paid by the Bishop of Hereford four centuries before to his ecclesiastical advocate.

To all persons to whom these presents shall come—The most noble Lord his Grace CHARLES DUKE OF SOMERSET, Marquis and Earle of Hertford, Viscount Beauchampe de Hache, Baron Seymour of Trowbridge, Chancellour of the University of Cambridge, Master of the Horse to her Majesty, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and one of hir Majesties Most Honourable Privy Councill, sendeth greeting, &c.—KNOW YE, that I, the said Duke of Somerset, for the speciall trust and confidence I have and do repose in my well-beloved friend Sir THOMAS PARKER, Knt. Serjeant-at-Law, and for the good esteem I have of his learning in the laws of this land, have constituted and retained, and by these presents doe constitute and retain him, the said Sir Thomas Parker, to be of my standing counsell in fee, and for his good advice and direction to me and my agents in businesses in matters of law, I doe hereby give and allow him the yearly fee of four markes, to be paid by my Sollicitor at the feast of St. Michael the Archangell, to continue during my will and pleasure. Given under my hand and seale at Northumberland House, this 19th day of July, in the sixth year of the reign of our Sovereigne Lady Anne, by the grace of God Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Ffaith, &c. anno domini 1707.

Signed—SOMERSET—and sealed.

We still occasionally hear of what is called a general retainer, which is presumed to last for life. The fee has long been fixed at five guineas. There is a well-known story of the celebrated Sarah Duchess of Marlborough sending Lord Mansfield, when a young man at the bar, a general retainer with

\* These bonds will be found in the Appendix to the Household Expenses of Richard Swinfield, Bishop of Hereford, now being printed for the Camden Society, under the editorship of the Rev. John Webb.

† Sir Thomas Parker was called to the degree of Serjeant-at-law June 8, 1705, and the same day made Queen's Serjeant, and knighted. He became Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, 1709-10; Lord Parker, Baron of Macclesfield, 1715-16; Lord High Chancellor, 1718; Earl of Macclesfield, 1721.

a thousand guineas. Of these he returned her nine hundred and ninety-five, with an intimation that the professional fee with a general retainer could neither be less nor more than five guineas. (Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices, ii. 343.)

Mr. Herbert, in his History of the London Companies (vol. ii. p. 185) gives some curious notices of the legal expenses of the Goldsmiths' Company in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. From one of the older memoranda it appears that the legal advisers of the mystery were not retained without being freemen of the same: "24 Henry IV. (Sept. 3) Robt. Blounte, w<sup>th</sup> the assent and consent of the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Goldsmiths, was received into the freedom of the same mystery, and was retained to be of counsel for the aforesaid mystery." The yearly fee paid by the company to Serjeant Wood in 1505 was 10s. Most of the lawyer's bills contain charges for meat and drink, and for breakfasts at Westminster. We give the following as a

specimen of a lawyer's bill in the time of Edward IV.:

8 Edw. IV. 1469.

Costs in the Chancery for Recovery of a Counterfeit Diamond.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For boat-hire to Westminster and home again, for the suit in the Chancery, begun in the old Warden's time, for the recovery of a counterfeit diamond set in a ring of gold . . .	0	0	6
For a breakfast at Westminster, spent on our Counsel . . .	0	1	6
To Mr. Catesby, Serjeant-at-law, to plead for the same . . .	0	3	4
To another time for boat-hire in and out, and a breakfast for two days . . . . .	0	1	6
Again for boat-hire, and one breakfast . . . . .	0	1	0
To the keeper of the Chancery door . . . . .	0	0	2
To Timothy Fairfax, at two times . . . . .	0	8	4
To Pigott, for attendance at two times . . . . .	0	6	8
To a breakfast at Westminster, 7d.; and boat-hire, 4d. . . . .	0	0	11
	£1	3	11

F. M. N.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS AT KINGSHOLM, NEAR GLOUCESTER.

IF the ancient cities of England had been investigated with half the diligence that has been applied by travellers and antiquaries to those of Assyria, Egypt, and Greece, there is no doubt that results as interesting, if not quite so astounding, would have been obtained. Perhaps there is no subject so doubtful, so uncertain, or so much surrounded by obscurity as the manners and customs of Britain while it was a Roman province. And what is the reason of this? Because the subject is local. This, in nine cases out of ten, is the cause of the neglect and destruction of those relics of antiquity which, if carefully collected and arranged by competent persons, might, by this time, have formed a Museum of British Antiquities equal in extent and completeness to those repositories of the remains of distant nations which are the pride of England and the admiration of foreign countries.

We are led to these remarks by some relics lately brought under our notice,

found, within the last few months, at Kingsholm near Gloucester. Our readers probably are not all aware that Gloucester was an important Roman station. Situated on the banks of the river Severn, which formed a barrier between the subjugated southern provinces and the country of the Silures, it was pitched upon by the Roman general Plautus as the site for a military station in the year of our Lord 44. Its original name, *Caer Glow* or the fair city, was then Latinized to Glevum. Though no records exist as to historical events at Glevum, or the gradual change of its inhabitants from savage Britons to peaceable Roman subjects, their improvement in manners, or their advancement in the arts of civilized life, enough has been discovered to prove that the place rose to some extent and opulence under its new rulers. No systematic investigation has ever been made as to the fact; but casual excavations and accidental circumstances have revealed sufficient

to evince that the town, as regards arrangement of main streets, was of the same plan as at present, namely, four streets meeting in the form of a cross; that it contained buildings of large size and elegant architecture; and that villas of refined taste existed in its neighbourhood,\* pavements, columns, and hypocausts found at different periods of time are sufficient evidence. Urns, lachrymatories, coins, and other relics found at Kingsholm, a suburb, within our recollection a tract of verdant meadows, but now swarming with elegant villas, have led to the conclusion that the place of interment was on the north-west side of the city. On this side was the great Ermyr Street or main road from Londinium, the straight course of which may be seen from Birdlip, a hill about five miles distant from the present city, and its further course traced from Wotton, another suburb, through Kingsholm. It is probable that the cemetery of Glevum, like that of Pompeii, was on both sides of the road, because remains have been found all along the ancient line of way from Wotton to Kingsholm. Many of these remains have been already noticed by archaeologists. The late G. W. Counsel, esq. not only collected every relic he could, but recorded their existence in his valuable little *History of Gloucester*, now out of print. At the last meeting of the *Archæological Association at Gloucester*, Thomas Niblet, esq. also drew attention to them, and we refer the reader to the transactions of that society for further information on the subject.

A few months since a field in Kingsholm, the property of Mr. Reynolds, an extensive iron-merchant of Gloucester, was excavated for building, and many additional proofs of the existence of the Glevum cemetery were brought to light. Unfortunately no systematic inquiry was made; indeed, nothing was generally known about them till a number of skulls and a skeleton of unusual dimensions attracted the attention of the public. Then we found, on inquiry, that several large urns of light red earthenware, coins, lamps, and "odd-looking bits of brass" had been turned up, but the workmen had mis-

taken the urns for common flower-pots and smashed them without mercy, and the coins had been disposed of to various persons for tobacco and half-pence. But a few things had been preserved by the care of Mr. Reynolds and one or two better judges of their value. Among these we may first mention a small lamp, not of uncommon though elegant shape, and sundry coins of the reigns of Vespasian, Claudius, Nero, and Augustus, and several medals apparently struck to commemorate some victory. We also saw the neck of an urn, the elegant shape of which made us regret the wanton destruction of the others, which we were assured by an intelligent builder stood more than a foot high. The lamp was of gilt bronze, and, strange to say, a portion of the delicate and minute suspending chain was attached to it.

It is probable that Kingsholm continued to be a burial-place for two centuries after the Roman period, as many Saxon remains have been found there, but the recent excavations have not disclosed any of importance. We may mention that the skulls were remarkably fine, one indeed of a development of which Brutus need not have been ashamed. The superiority of their formation to those at the same time brought under our notice from the stone coffins at Llanthony priory was remarkably striking; but these matters are more the province of the phrenologist than the antiquary.

It is our firm opinion that were a careful and accurate watch kept by qualified persons over any excavations made in or near Gloucester much that is interesting would be discovered. It is satisfactory to see that public curiosity is excited on the subject, but this is not all required. If the relics found at different localities in and near the city were brought together they would form an interesting collection; and we hope that during the ensuing Great Agricultural Exhibition something will be done by the local antiquaries to prove to their visitors that Gloucester is entitled to attention for its ancient remains as well as for its modern prosperity.

J. CLARKE.

\* See Rudder's *History of Gloucestershire*; Rudge's compressed *History of Gloucester*; Counsel's *History*; and Clarke's *Architectural History of Gloucester*.



SCULPTURED STONE AT BIRSTALL CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.

*Springfield Mount, Leeds,*  
June 18.

MR. URBAN, — I inclose a sketch of a stone now built into the south porch of Birstall church, Yorkshire, about seven miles from Leeds. It is in the inner side of the west wall, and I should suppose it to be a portion of a Norman cross or obeliscal monument, being ornamented with the scroll-work prevalent during that æra. If any different opinion be entertained by yourself or other antiquaries I should be glad to learn.

In the churchyard is a stone, mentioned by the late Mr. Scatcherd, in his *History of Morley*, as the pedestal of an ancient cross. It is octagonal, a circumstance which I rather incline to think would militate against its belonging to

a Norman cross; and yet I should be at a loss to know how else to identify it. It is much to be lamented so little now remains of these ancient crosses. Too often have they been destroyed in the most wanton spirit of mischief, to say nothing of the corroding nature of the stone of which they were frequently made. There is one in Ilkley churchyard in this neighbourhood, described and engraved in Whitaker's *Craven*, but of the figures on it little trace now remains. What is left at Birstall, is, however, probably from its present position, in a fair way of preservation; though unknown to antiquaries and unnoticed by Whitaker in his survey of the parish.

Yours, &c. C. J. ARMISTEAD.

**THE BOURNE, OR INTERMITTING STREAM, OF CROYDON, IN SURREY.\***

By **CUTHBERT W. JOHNSON, Esq. F.R.S.**

The copious stream of bright and rapidly flowing water which usually, after the common rises at the foot of the chalk hills to the south of Croydon, is known by the local name of "The Bourne." It commonly commences about the end of December, and continues till April or May, when it gradually disappears. In the season of 1852-3, as it began to flow at an earlier period than usual (November), so it flowed with unusual copiousness, and began to subside much sooner than commonly, and ceased altogether by the end of March.

I have endeavoured, by the aid of some of the old inhabitants of the parish, to ascertain the periods at which the Bourne flowed during the last forty years, and to contrast the outburst with the rainfall of the immediately preceding period. I am indebted to the obliging communication of R. Glaisher, esq. of the Royal Observatory of Greenwich, for the subjoined information as to the amount of rain which fell in each year since 1814. This will be found in the following table, which gives the year, the amount of rain in inches, and the flow of the Bourne, as accurately as I have been able to ascertain.

1815	22.5		1841	33.3	Bourne running in February.
1816	30.1		1842	22.6	(H. Stedall.)
1817	29.0		1843	24.6	
1818	33.4	Bourne out copiously.	1844	24.9	
1819	31.1	(F. Cooper.)	1845	22.4	
1820	26.2		1846	25.3	
1821	34.5		1847	17.8	
1822	27.7	Bourne out copiously.	1848	30.2	
1823	27.1	(F. Parrett.)	1849	23.9	Bourne running slightly.
1824	36.3		1850	19.7	(C. W. J.)
1825	24.5	Bourne out very copiously.	1851	20.15	
1826	23.0	(F. Parrett.)	1852	34.2	Dec. Bourne copious.
1827	24.9				(C. W. J.)
1828	31.5				
1829	25.2	Bourne running in January.			
1830	27.2	(H. Stedall.)			
1831	30.8				
1832	17.7				
1833	23.0				
1834	19.6				
1835	24.9				
1836	27.1				
1837	21.0	Bourne running in February.			
1838	23.8	(H. Stedall.)			
1839	29.6				
1840	18.3	Bourne running in February.			
		(H. Stedall.)			

We find, then, from this table, that whenever the rainfall in any one year was equal to about thirty inches, the Bourne made its appearance about the close of that year, or early in the ensuing; and that it flowed copiously whenever the fall was considerably above 30 inches—as in 1818 (33.4 inches); 1821 (34.5 inches); 1825 (36.3 inches); 1841 (33.3 inches); and in 1852 (34.2 inches).

The late Dr. Mitchell appears to have paid considerable attention to the natural history of these intermitting springs or streams, and in May 1830 he read a very interesting paper before the Geological Society, from which I have extracted the following passage, which has also been quoted in Brayley's History of Surrey:—  
"In connection with the swallow-holes (of the river Mole), we may here notice the outbursts of water on the surface, which in some localities in Surrey are very remarkable. From what has been already advanced respecting the geological structure of the county, it will easily be understood how overpowering reservoirs of water may be formed in the lowermost strata of the chalk, and find an issue through the fissures of the rock. A beautiful stream of this kind occurs near Lewes, in Sussex, taking its rise in a chalk valley on the side of the Brighton road near Ashcombe, and flowing through the vale of Southover, into the river Ouse; it is called 'the Winterbourne Stream,' from its occurrence during the winter months, the valley where it has its source, and a great part of its bed, being dry during the summer and autumn. In Surrey, outbursts of water from the chalk occur at the Bourne Mill near Farnham, near the church at Merstham, and at the spring near the church at Croydon. Occasional

\* Extracted from *The Cottage Gardener*.

outbursts take place at the Bourne near Birchwood House, where, during the spring of 1837, the water flowed in great abundance, and continued six weeks. In the same year, a rivulet burst forth in Gatton Park, between Merstham and Reigate.\*

I am indebted to my friend Mr. J. W. Flower for the following notice of the geological features of the district from whence the Bourne waters of Croydon issue, and through which they flow:—"One of the most remarkable geological features of Surrey is the very elevated ridge of chalk which runs across the county and the adjoining county of Kent. It begins near Farnham, in the west, and runs to within a few miles of Rochester, and is usually known by the name of the Northdown, in contradistinction to the ridge called the Southdowns, which run in nearly a parallel direction near the coast of Sussex and Kent."

It is on the northernmost declivity of *this* ridge that the Bourne takes its rise; in a little hollow close to the lodge of Birchwood Farm, and near the Half Moon on the Godstone road. It then runs nearly west along a valley or gorge formed by the chalk hills on each side, down to Purley, where it turns to the north, and runs along Smitham Bottom, and at the foot of Haling Park, till it reaches the town of Croydon. Until it reaches the town, it runs in rather a narrow channel, the range of hills on each side approaching rather closely to each other.

The town of Croydon stands on a kind of platform at the mouth of the gorge through which the Bourne takes its course. The soil is a very coarse, angular, flint gravel, resting upon chalk, and of a depth varying from five or six to twenty or thirty feet. This stratum is particularly permeable, and, no doubt, is always thoroughly saturated with water whenever the Bourne flows. This fact could be easily ascertained, if it was found necessary, by sinking a shaft through the gravel, ascertaining the rise and fall of the water in the gravel with reference to the rise and fall of the Bourne. The south and south-east parts of the town are situate, for the most part, on the London clay, and are not so likely (nor, indeed, at all likely) to be water-logged, as the south-east and eastern parts.

With regard to the causes which produce the flow of the Bourne, it is to be observed that such phenomena are not at all uncommon in chalk districts. Both in the neighbourhood of the Southdowns

and the Northdowns similar intermittent springs are found, and one was lately running at Preston, in Sussex. It has been usual to ascribe the origin of such springs to caverns in the chalk soils, having an opening outward in the nature of a *siphon*, and it has been thus supposed that whenever, from an excess of rain, the level of the water has been raised in the cavern to the height of the bend of the siphon, the discharge commences, and continues until the reservoir is entirely emptied, probably of the accumulations of several years.

It does not appear, however, to be necessary to suppose the action of a siphon, to which theory, indeed, several obvious objections may be made. The chalk, doubtless, contains many large caverns or reservoirs, which are fed by the numerous fissures which everywhere traverse the strata. In a very rainy season, like the last autumn, these caverns would of course be filled faster than the natural or usual outlets would carry the water off, and the consequence would be that the water would find for itself some other vent, and through this would continue to flow as long as the head of water was sufficiently full. This theory seems much more feasible than the siphon theory. If water is poured into a vessel faster than it can run off, it is evident that it must continue to run long after the supply has ceased.

With regard to the influence of the Bourne upon the sanitary condition of the town of Croydon, it may be noticed that from a very early period a notion appears to have existed that these outbursts of water were indications of the approach of unhealthy seasons. The common people, always prone to consider any natural phenomenon of rare occurrence as a prodigy or portent, seem to have regarded the flowing of the Bourne with superstitious dread, looking upon it as the harbinger of sickness and sorrow, rather than the natural result of those causes which produced that sickness. The Bourne water of Croydon is in this way alluded to by John Warkworth in his *Chronicle* (he flourished in the reign of Edward IV.) He placed the Croydon Bourne amongst the "Woo Waters" or Woe Waters of England, for he explains that—"Englyshmen whenne thei dyd fyrste inbadyde this land, as soone as thei see this watere renne thei knewe wele it was a tokene of derthe or of pestylence, or of grate batayle. For all that tyme thei sawe it renne thei knewe welle that woo was comynge to Englande."\*

The same popular superstition of there

\* The *Womere* particularly described in Warkworth's *Chronicle* was "vij. myle from St. Alban's, at a place called Markayate" (Market-street); but it is mentioned as running in a "great hot summer," and never so hugely as it did that year (13 Edw.

being a connection between the appearance of the Bourne and the ill-health of the district evidently existed when Camden wrote. The author of the *Britannia*, who resided at Chiselhurst, about seven or eight miles from Croydon, observes, when speaking of this town (edition by Gibson, 1695, p. 159),—"For the torrent that the vulgar affirm to rise here sometimes, and to pre-  
sage derthe and pestilence, it seems hardly worth so much as the mentioning, tho perhaps it may have something of truth in it."

There is to this day an opinion very common amongst the labouring population of Croydon that the water of the Bourne is unwholesome, and equally common is the undefinable notion that "when the Bourne is out something will happen to Croydon."

It was noticed in the case of the epidemic which prevailed so extensively in Croydon, in the autumn of 1852 and winter of 1852 and 1853, that there was a remarkable parallel movement in the progress of the fever and the rise and fall of the Bourne water in the great porous gravel-bed on which the chief part of Croydon is built. The fever began to be marked about the 7th of October, 1852. About this day the water in the gravel began to rise. The fever continued to increase, and the Bourne water still rose in the soil, till about the first week in January 1853. Till this time the fever increased in malignancy; it attained its most fatal type about the last week of December; the Bourne water in the subsoil was now at nearly, if not quite, its maximum. About January 24, there was a sensible decrease in the water which saturated the subsoil; there was now a marked decrease in the number of the fever cases. About February 2, the Bourne water was subsiding at the rate of an inch per day. The fresh fever cases were now scarce.

It may not be uninstrucive to endeavour to ascertain the rate of mortality in Croydon during those years in which the Bourne was out, with those in which it did not flow. It would certainly appear, from the number of burials at the old church of Croydon during the months of November, December, January, February, and March, in the two last Bourne-water years, that the rate of mortality was

then materially increased in comparison with the corresponding period of the following years. The subjoined table contains the number of burials in Croydon, recorded in the parish register, on the two last occasions when the Bourne was out, and also during the same months of the ensuing year:—

In 1840-1.		The Bourne copiously out.		Burials.
Nov.	1840	.	.	16
Dec.	—	.	.	19
Jan.	1841	.	.	22
Feb.	—	.	.	14
March	—	.	.	9
— 80				
Ensuing season.		Bourne not out.		
Nov.	1841	.	.	10
Dec.	—	.	.	11
Jan.	1842	.	.	16
Feb.	—	.	.	8
March	—	.	.	13
— 58				
In 1848-9.		Bourne out slightly.		
Nov.	1848	.	.	26
Dec.	—	.	.	21
Jan.	1849	.	.	26
Feb.	—	.	.	22
March	—	.	.	20
—115				
Next corresponding season.		Bourne not out.		
Nov.	1849	.	.	16
Dec.	—	.	.	17
Jan.	1850	.	.	18
Feb.	—	.	.	17
March	—	.	.	16
— 84				

So that the burials at Croydon old church, in five months, on the two last occasions when the Bourne flowed, previous to 1852-53 (1840-41, and 1848-49), were more numerous by 22.5 per cent., and 31.7 per cent., than in the corresponding periods of the succeeding years. We may discern, then, as the flowing of the Bourne follows wet and unwholesome seasons, why our ancestors, in more superstitious days than ours, not altogether without reason, fell into the error of regarding the phenomenon as the harbinger of public "woe."

IV. 1473). *Qu.* had the preceding year been wet? The other woe-waters enumerated in Warkworth's Chronicle are, one at Lavesham (Lewisham?), in Kent; one beside Canterbury, called Naylbourn; one at Croydon; and "another, vij. mile on this syde the castelle of Dodley, in the place called Hungerevale." See Warkworth's Chronicle, printed for the Camden Society, p. 24.—*Sylv. Urban.*

## THE ETYMOLOGY OF STONEHENGE.

At a meeting of the Philological Society held on the 25th of February the following remarks were read on the Etymology of the word Stone-henge, communicated by Edwin Guest, esq. the Master of Caius college, Cambridge.

Mr. Herbert, the author of "Cyclops Christianus," adopts a legend which makes Stonehenge the scene where the Welsh nobles fell beneath the daggers of Hengist's followers. He thinks this is corroborated by the name of the locality,—which, in the more ancient authorities, is often called *Stonehenges*, and in one place Simon of Abingdon (a monkish writer of the fifteenth century) writes it *Stunehengest*. The word Stonehenge, or Stonehenges, or Stonehengest, therefore means, according to Mr. Herbert, *the Stone of Hengist*. He maintains, and truly, that it is a law of our language that, in compound words of which one element bears to the other the same relation as an adjective to its substantive, then the adjectival or qualifying element takes the first place; he would, therefore, have us believe that Stonehenge cannot mean the hanging stone, the *pierres pendues* of Wace. Further, he says that the rule above stated admits of *one* exception, and this is, that when the qualifying element is a proper name it may take the last place, as Port-Patrick, Fort-William, &c. But here we must remind Mr. Herbert that such compound terms as Port-Patrick, &c. are instances of a Norman idiom which affected our language only from the fourteenth century, while Stonehenge is clearly an English compound. Its elements are English; it may be traced to the twelfth century: we cannot, therefore, give to Stonehenge the meaning Mr. Herbert assigns to it.

Some reviewer in the "Quarterly" of last September "conceives that *henge* is a mere termination of the genitive or adjectival kind, such as Mr. Kemble has given a list of in one of his papers for the Philological Society,"—the absurdity of which "conception" is too glaring to need exposure.

The true etymology is the one which tradition has handed down to us. In many of the Gothic languages words are found closely resembling *henge*, and signifying something suspended, as a shelf, a curtain, an ear-ring, &c. as *brot-hänge*, G. shelves to hang bread on; *quirke-hänge*, a frame to dry curds and cheese upon; *thal-hänge*, the steep side of a valley; *ör-hänge*, Sw., an ear-ring. In

the south or west of England you may hear in any butcher's shop of the "*head and hinge*" of certain animals,—the head with some portions of the animal thence dependent. In the Glossary of the "Exmoor Scolding" we find "*Hange* or *hanje*, the pertenance of any creature, joined by the gullet to the head, and hanging together, viz. the lights, heart, and liver." These are only other applications of the word which appears in the final element of *Stonehenge*, where *henge* signifies the impost, which is suspended on the two uprights. And in this signification it is used in our literature. Stukeley tells us he had been informed that in a certain locality in Yorkshire certain natural rocks were called Stonehenge. Again, "Herein they imitated, or rather emulated, the Israelites, who being delivered from the Egyptians, and having trampled the Red Sea and Jordan (opposing them) under their feet, did, by God's command, erect a *stonage* of twelve stones," &c. (Gibbons. A fool's bolt soon shot at Stonehenge.) Nares gives—"Would not everybody say to him, we know the *stonage* at Gilgal."—(Leslie.)

—as who with skill  
And knowingly his journey manage will,  
Doth often from the beaten road withdraw,  
Or to behold a *stonage*, taste a spaw,  
Or with some subtle artist to conferre.

G. Tooke's "Belides," p. 11.

Hence we may understand how our older authorities generally write the name *Stonehenges*. Each of the trilithons was, strictly speaking, a *stonage*: and the entire monument might either be called the *Stonages*, or if the word were used in its collective sense, the *Stonage*. *Stonehengest* can only be a clerical blunder for *Stonehenges*. Besides the word *hang-e*, there seems to have been another word which did not take the final vowel, and from which the Germans got their *vor-hang*, a curtain, and we the word *Ston-heng* in Robert of Gloucester (154).

Arst was the kyng y heryed, er he myghte come  
there  
Withinne the place of the Stonheng, that he lette  
rere.

This word *hang* is used in Norfolk for, first, a crop of fruit, *i. e.* that which is pendent from the boughs; secondly, a declivity—see Forby. It enters into the west of England, *stake-hang*; the east (Sussex), *herring-hang*—the place in which herrings are hung on sticks to dry. Hardyng calls the trilithons at Stonehenge, or, perhaps we might more correctly say



their impost, *Stonchangles*, in which *henge* or *hengel* is nothing but a derivative of *hang*; and, like its primitive, means something that is suspended. In some parts of the north of England the iron bar over the fire on which the cauldron is hung is, with its appurtenances, called the *Hangles*. Another word, *scallenge*, may be

noticed. It is used in the west of England for the lych-gate, often found at the entrance of our churchyards. The Dutch call a slate, *schalie*; in our Old English dialect we find it called *skalye*; a construction which supported a roof formed of slates may have been called a *scall-henge*.

#### CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Lambeth Church—The Roches, and Viscounty of Fermoy—Richard of Cirencester—Postmen in the reign of Charles I.—Historical Notes on the Culture of Beet Root—Early State of St. James's Park—“Heydon with One Hand,” and Elizabethan Duels—Sir Bevis Bulmer and the Mines of Mendip—Concealers, or Informers of Land concealed from the Crown.

##### LAMBETH CHURCH.

“Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis.”

MR. URBAN,—The above may appropriately be assumed as the motto of the whole race of architects. They begin by pulling down, they end by turning everything topsy-turvy. Encouraged by some remarks in one or two of your previous magazines on the subject of Lambeth Church, I was tempted, some days ago, to make a voyage of discovery on my own account. I had no time for a minute inspection, though quite sufficient to be struck with amazement bordering on dismay, if not disgust, at the reckless and tasteless manner in which some of these “restorations,” as they are derisively called, have been perpetrated.

Good old Elias Ashmole, to be sure, has stood his ground. His monumental slab is simply restored, and it rests where it has always rested, near the vestry-door,—no thanks, as I am informed, either to rector or architect. The Tradescant monument, too, is well, because simply, restored; but this stands in the churchyard, and was therefore not within the exact range of architectural demolition. But let us re-enter the church. There is a brass here and a brass there, perched up perpendicularly against the wall, and far removed from the respective bodies they once covered; and for the translation of one, a Howard brass, there was no sort of pretence, as it lay on its stone, within the communion rails, and hardly exposed even to the soft tread of the incumbent.

##### THE FAMILY OF ROCHE AND VISCOUNTY OF FERMOY.

MR. URBAN,—In the memoir of your late learned and ingenious Correspondent Mr. Roche (June, p. 658), you have fallen into a misapprehension in stating that he was descended from Maurice Roche, who was mayor of Cork, and received a Collar of Esses from Queen Elizabeth. That

Turning more directly towards the north transept, the eye is embarrassed by a whole heap of mural slabs, &c. pitched up pell-mell from the top to the bottom, after the most approved broad-cast method, and very much resembling those lumps of mud and cow-dung with which your idle village boys are apt to amuse themselves by bespattering a barn-door. Hence the idea, no question, and it must be confessed that it has been well carried out.

Finally, to crown the whole of these professional eccentricities, we stumble upon an unhappy wight, one “Christopher Woods,” fairly eviscerated after the Falstaff fashion, his monumental slab, hard by the north transept, having had a large square hole cut into its centre, so as carefully to remove the date, for the purpose of admitting the hot air of a flue!

“Imperial Caesar, dead and turn'd to clay,  
Shall stop a hole to keep the wind away.”

The sexton seemed fully to understand the value of these lines, according, as they did, with his vocation; nevertheless I added an impromptu bearing more immediately upon the point:

Unhappy Woods, with Julius doom'd to pair,  
Embowel'd lies to let in heated air.

and so I turned on my heel, gave my shilling to the showman, and walked away, muttering “a plague on both your houses,” parsons and architects.

Yours, &c. L.

person was the ancestor of the family of ROCHE OF TRABOLGAN, of which the pedigree will be found in Burke's Landed Gentry.

But the preceding article in the same work, under the title of ROCHE OF LIMERICK, shows that the late Mr. James Roche

of Cork was of a distinct branch of the family, the first of which there named is John Roche of Castletown-Roche, co. Cork, whose signature is attached to the Declaration of the Irish Roman Catholics in 1641, as a member of the parliament or council then held at Kilkenny.

He is stated to have "descended from the Viscounts Fermoy," but the line of his descent is not shown. Mr. Burke, however, further states that the late head of this branch of the family, George Roche, esq. of Granagh Castle, co. Limerick (who was living at the time of his publication,) "claims the ancient Irish peerage of Fermoy." Such claim will now have descended to his nephew, Stephen Roche, esq. of Ryehill, co. Galway, named in your Obituary.

It has, however, recently been announced in the public papers that the peerage of Fermoy is likely to be revived in the person of Edmund Burke Roche, esq. of Trabolgan, now M.P. for the county of Cork. This, of course, could only be a revival of the title, and not a restoration of the ancient peerage, if the Roches of Limerick are the elder branch.

There is also a current impression in the county of Cork that there is a flaw in the descent of Mr. Roche of Trabolgan, and I have reason to know that such report is well founded. The facts, indeed, afford an explanation to what appears otherwise unaccountable in Burke's account of the family. He states that Edmund Roche, who died in 1750, had by Barbara, daughter of James Hennessy, five sons,—1. Edmond; 2. Francis; 3. Edward; 4. James; and 5. Richard. Their uncle Francis Roche of Trabolgan died unmarried in 1755, when the estate of Trabolgan descended to Edward, the *third* of the brothers. He died without surviving issue, in 1828; and, his younger brothers, James and Richard, having died unmarried, he bequeathed his estates to his nephew Edward (the father of the present M.P. for the co. Cork), being the only son and heir of the eldest brother, Edmond.

The cause of this descent of the estate, concealed by Burke, was this,—that the two elder sons, Edmond and Francis, were born before their mother's marriage.

Mr. Roche of Trabolgan, therefore, though now "the representative of his branch of the family" (as Mr. Burke styles him in his *Heraldic Illustrations*, 1845, where the arms of Roche are assigned to him without difference), so far as he possesses that estate, is not its legitimate heir in blood. On the death of Colonel Edward Roche, in 1828, its representation devolved on the descendants of the daughters of his

grandfather. One of these was married to James Kearney, esq. of Garretstown, near Kinsale, and it is, as I understand, in the possession of her descendant, John Cuthbert Kearney, esq. of the same place, that the Collar of Esses sent by Queen Elizabeth to Maurice Roche, the mayor of Cork, is now preserved.

To the article of "Roche of Limerick," in Mr. Burke's *Landed Gentry*, is attached a reference to Nichols's *Rudiments of Honour*, 8vo. 1726, article Fermoy, for the early descent of the family. The book here intended is the *Peerage of Ireland*, entitled "The Irish Compendium, or Rudiments of Honour," by Francis Nichols, 12mo. (not 8vo.) In a copy of the second edition of this book, dated 1727 (it does not occur in the first edition of 1722), I find the article of ROCHE VISCOUNT FERMOY inserted by a cancel: and as the account which is there given of the actual state of the family is very remarkable, and possibly has never been repeated in any other publication, I will here extract the particulars. The article thus begins,

"The Most Noble, Potent, and Honourable, Ulick Roche, Viscount de Rupe and Fermoy, in the county of Cork, so created by King Edward IV.; but the present Lord is out-law'd." The genealogy is deduced from "Charles the Great, Emperor of the West, and King of France, down to Maurice Fitz-John Lord la Roche and Fermoy," the son of John living in 11 Ric. II.; after which, omitting the intervening generations, the writer proceeds:—

"From whom descended in a direct male line David Roche, Lord Viscount Roche of Fermoy, who liv'd in the reigns of King Charles I. and King Charles II. and did quarter the arms of the said Elizabeth de Clare [the foundress of Clare-hall in Cambridge]."

"This Lord was a very strenuous actor for the interests of King Charles I. in Ireland, and after his death for those of King Charles II., for which he forfeited, after the reduction of Ireland by the usurper Oliver Cromwell, a very great estate, computed to be now set for above fifty thousand pounds per ann.; and, going abroad with a regiment, help'd to do all the service he could to King Charles II. in his exile; but after the Restoration, returning into England with the King, he solicited for his estate and honours being restor'd to him again (as he might have well expected, considering his services,) but all to no purpose; for the King had such counsellors at that time about him, that this Lord and a great many more lost their honours and estates for their loyalty; and the said

cases were confirm'd to those who accus'd them by their not being altogether so strictly loyal.

" This Lord dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother, John Roche, Lord Viscount Fermoy, and he marrying Catherine, daughter of David Condon, Esq., left issue by her two sons, and a daughter Eleanor.

" Of the sons, David the eldest succeeded, and was bred to the sea, having the late Queen Anne's Letter, but was unfortunately drown'd at Plymouth in the Great Storm in 1703, and was succeeded

by his brother Ulick the present Lord, who is marry'd to Anne, the widow of — Purcell, Esq. and daughter of — Carr, of the county of Northumberland, Esq., but as yet has no issue; and the next Collateral Branch is — Roche of Ballindangan, Esq., who is in the service of the King of Sardinia."

I am not aware of an article upon the family of Roche Viscount Fermoy occurring in any other Peerage, and, if any such is known to your readers, I shall feel obliged by their pointing it out.

Yours, &c. CORCAGIENSIS.

RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER.

MR. URBAN,—Having recently received, from whom I have no idea, part of a late number of a periodical publication called the *Archæological Mine*, containing strictures on a letter from me which you did me the honour to insert in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March last, upon the disputed authenticity of the history of Richard of Cirencester, I would now request your permission briefly to resume the subject, with no intention of engaging you in a controversy, which indeed one whose name is avowed must wage upon very unequal terms with an anonymous opponent.

The tone of the strictures alluded to rather indicates that a sore place has been touched; but neither severity of criticism nor difference of opinion would be deprecated, though I do object to being *misrepresented*. It is stated positively, that I claim to have "thoroughly investigated" (printed in Italics) the work in question; which imagined discovery of my weakness is so pleasing to the writer, that it is afterwards exultingly repeated three times. But I will defy any one to contradict the assertion, that no such claim was advanced on my part in my letter to you; for really I never even supposed that I had "thoroughly investigated" the subject. My communication does indeed contain such an expression, but, plainly and undeniably, to state the doubts, which I entertained, (as I do still) whether such an investigation had been undertaken by some who contend for the genuineness of Bertram's production. With regard to the complaint, that the copy of Richard of Cirencester which I used was "the edition translated and edited by J. A. Giles, LL.D.," the description so printed in Italics is *not* a quotation of my words. When mentioning what edition I had seen, I did not deem it necessary to specify (which it appears I ought to have done) that I did not consult *the translation* for the purpose of judging of the original

work, especially as I distinctly referred more than once to the Latin. If in Dr. Giles's publication that original is not given correctly, his readers cannot be held responsible, since in every reprint of a book we must be dependent on the care and fidelity of the editor.

A principal motive to the conclusion, declared in my former letter upon this topic, was the noncompliance of C. J. Bertram with the demand to produce his professed ancient manuscript, together with his failure to give a satisfactory account of it; and I repeat my conviction that these circumstances throw a shade of strong suspicion over his entire story. I would also further, as explanatory of my previous line of argument, suggest this consideration. Since the work of the nominal Richard of Cirencester was never heard of till near the middle of the 18th century, long before which period the writings of several British antiquaries of deservedly high reputation had been by printing rendered accessible to any one, it is idle to claim for Bertram's production the credit of affording new information relating to Roman Britain, until it be shown that no portion of such information has been or can be derived from previously known native publications. A comparison of the Cirencester Itinerary with that of Antoninus alone will by no means suffice to decide the question; and the apparently greater copiousness of the former than of the latter seems to me far from difficult to comprehend and account for. When from such sources as have been pointed out the existence and (clear or obscure) identity of sites of Roman stations had been ascertained, the well-known practice of the Romans in similar cases would justify any one in *assuming* the actuality of *roads also* between those stations and the principal of, if not *all*, the others in the vicinity. And I beg to ask, whether such an origin of the amplification of the Bertramite Itinerary is not more consistent with the

general want of *distances* in the *new* portions, than that any ancient manuscript should have proved so continually defective *precisely in those particular places*.

Yours, &c. ARTHUR HUSKEY.  
Rottingdean, June 18.

[We have referred to the number of "The Archæological Mine," (a periodical produced by Mr. A. J. Dunkin of Dartford) in which the remarks to which our correspondent refers were published. We find that the writer asserts that the edition of Richard of Cirencester "trans-

lated and edited by J. A. Giles, LL.D." is in fact a reprint of Mr. Hatcher's edition of 1809, but without the notes which illustrate it, and without the concordance between Richard and Antoninus, which Hatcher gives fully. The writer further states that he has before him a letter written by the late Mr. Hatcher, in which that gentleman indignantly alludes to Dr. Giles's perpetuation of his (Mr. Hatcher's) early errors; and he also mentions that the original correspondence of Bertram with Dr. Stukeley is now in the hands of Mr. Britton.]—EDIT.

#### POSTMEN IN THE TIME OF CHARLES I.

MR. URBAN.—This reign is remarkable in the history of that valuable establishment the Post Office, as the period to which we can trace the germ of the present system, in the authorised and systematic conveyance of the letters of merchants and others by the royal runners of the post. It is true that merchants had been directed by a proclamation issued in the year 1591, not to use "disavowed persons" to convey their letters, but the government of James I. did all it could to stop the practice. The commencement of the regular carriage of the people's letters is enveloped in obscurity, and the best information upon the subject is afforded, as far as I am aware, by the Report of the Secret Committee on the Post Office (as to the opening and detaining of letters) in 1844, and in the Appendix of documents supplied by the Public Record and State Paper Offices.\* Letter-carrying by other messengers than their own was always regarded by our sovereigns with great suspicion. The practice of thus using the royal posts, originating most probably in an act of grace, prevailed to a very considerable extent long before its advantages in a commercial point of view were duly estimated, and attained almost the position of a right upon a certain payment being made. The expenses of the post-master being regularly paid as a part of the royal establishment, and the conveyance of other than royal letters being optional, it is difficult to believe that no advantage could have accrued to that personage by the facilities he afforded the mercantile community. Such, however, is said to have been the case so late as the year 1635. Perhaps the old payments, being fixed at an earlier period, had not been adapted to the increasing prices of the times, and the scale of payment for

conveying letters, &c. was not well adjusted; or the "deputies" had taken too good care of themselves. Of course it could not be intended to mean that the transmission of the letters of private individuals was not paid for by them.

About the year 1635 the office of the Master of the King's Posts had come by descent from the patentee of James I. (Lord Stanhope of Harrington, the King's Vice-Chamberlain,) to Thomas Witherings; and he had also succeeded in obtaining the mastership of the "outward" posts, *i. e.* for abroad. That person proposed a re-organization of the in-land posts, which, instead of producing any revenue to the state, were then maintained at a cost of 3400*l.* per annum. This scheme consisted chiefly of fixed rates of postage; horse posts *vice* foot posts; and permission for the public generally to use the establishment. The subsequent history of the Post Office is traced in the report already referred to.

What I wish to lay before your readers is an illustration of the state of affairs just preceding the new management by Witherings, afforded by some legal proceedings arising out of a squabble between the working post-masters of the "Westerne Roade;" *viz.* from London to Plymouth. The earlier requirements of that branch of the establishment are difficult to make out; but what would the traders and inhabitants of the counties of Hampshire, Dorset and Devon *now* say to the decision that the "stages of Postes" to Plymouth were not necessary, "but only in time of war," and being then only usually maintained were to be discharged? Such was said to be the case, and so it was ordered by a warrant under the Royal Privy Seal, dated 21 March, 8 James I. At that

\* See also "Notes and Queries," Nos. 73 and 166. In the first-named number some particulars are given in answer to the question as to the truth of Polwhele's assertion that the Protector's Attorney-General, Prideaux, *invented* the Post Office. In No. 166 is an interesting article by Mr. Bruce, in which some proclamations of James I. (printed in the Appendix above referred to) are turned to excellent account.

period, it should however be remembered, there were but three other lines of "Postes" throughout the kingdom, viz. to Berwick, Holyhead, and Dover. Ten years afterwards the requirements of the district are said by another letter of Privy Seal to necessitate the re-establishment of the said stages "for the necessary dispatch of letters and packets," and the Lords of the Treasury were directed to pay to Lord Stanhope as Master of the Posts the rates of the posts so re-established, as set forth in the schedule. These amounted to twenty-three shillings for the entire journey from London to Plymouth. Such was the condition of the establishment as far as the public was concerned; but the following proceedings let us a little behind the scenes. The Court of Requests, which exercised so considerable an equitable jurisdiction in the 16th and part of the 17th century,\* was appealed to in the ninth year of Charles I. (A.D. 1633) by Thomas Parkes, who styled himself, "Your Majesties Deputie Postmaster at or neere Charing Crosse," in a bill of complaint containing the following statements:—On the 8th March, in the sixth year of the King's reign, an agreement was made between the factors of London and Plymouth and the post-master or deputy post-master of that road for stages between the said places; viz. that the said deputy post-master should provide every one who came to him with letters with a horse and furniture to the next stage at the rate of 2½d. a mile, and 4d. to the guide for returning with the horse. And Roger Pymble, post-master for the packett at Charing Cross, one of the principal parties to the said agreement, agreed with the said Parkes that he would send a guide horse for the service in question every Tuesday. Pymble receives 40l. per annum for this service, but the complainant gets nothing; and yet Pymble often neglected to send the guide horse weekly. Complainant had given a bond of 100l. to Robert Barker of Plymouth for the due performance of his duties, which he had carefully observed; and now Pymble, having taken offence at complainant, has combined with the said Barker to sue complainant on his bond for alleged neglect of duty; though if any had occurred it must have been occasioned by Pymble's own neglect in not sending the guide horse as usual for the carriage of letters. The other post-masters on the road take the full benefit of both letters and horses; but the complainant takes nothing from letters, and the servants of Pymble much

injure complainant's horses on their return by their "disordered ridings," to the value of 40l. a-year. Now the agreement made between complainant and Pymble being obtained by chance or indirect means, complainant ought not to be sued for the sum named therein; and the Court is prayed to issue a writ directing Pymble and the other parties to set out the agreement, and stay proceedings on the bond.

Process must have been speedily issued, for the Bill is endorsed "23 January, 9 Chas. I.," and on the 29th of the same month the following answer was made to it:—

"The joynt and severall answers of Roger Pymble, Robert Barker, and John Northcott, three of the Defendants, to the Bill of Thomas Parkes, Plaintiff.

"The said Roger Pymble for himself answereth that in or about the 24th February 1629, upon the humble petition made to the Right Honourable the Lords of the Councill by all the packett Postes of the Westerne roade from London to Plymouth, viz., by this Defendant Roger Pymble packett Post att Charing Crosse, James Wilkinson Post of Staynes, Henry Davis of Hartfordbridge, Anthony Spittle of Bassingstoke, John Tarrant of Andover, Richard Myles of Salisburie, Nicholas Compton of Shafburie, John Smith of Sherburne, Thomas Huchins of Crookeherne, Robert Searle of Honiton, Thomas Neweman of Exeter, Thomas Cruse of Asburton, and Abraham Jenninges Post-master of Plymouth, against one Samuel Jude calling himself travelling Post, for appropriating to himself the sole carriage of all merchantes letters and dispatches betweene London and Plymouth, altogether excluding his Majesties Postes, and likewise the carriage of packetts on horseback in the nature of a Post;—their Lordships, upon consideration had hereof, and finding the proceedinges of the said Jude to be verie prejudiciall to his Majesties service in disabling and discouraging of his Majesties said Postes by excluding them from the said employment, Did order that the said Petitioners his Majesties packett Postes should carry all such letters and dispatches of all such marchauntes and others as should employe them betweene London and Plymouth without [the said Jude's] pulling down their billes either in London or Plymouth, or giving them anie interruption in the said service, whereof as well the Lord Mayor and other Magistrates of London, Salisburie, Exeter and Plymouth, and all other his Ma-

\* See the Twelfth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records (page 8) for some account of this Court.

jesties subjects and officers, were required to governe themselves accordingly. And for purpose of performing such order and faithful and speedie conveyance of all letters that should be brought them, the said Post Masters became severally bound in 50*l.* a piece in a Bond dated 8 March, anno 6, as may appere. And while the said orders and articles were in hand to be drawn and concluded, on the said complainant's hearing thereof and understanding that it was by one of the said articles concluded that the said postes would provide horses every Tuesday for all passengers that would ride away with the letters from stage to stage for single post paye, viz., 2*½d.* the mile and 4*d.* for bringing back the horse, He the said Complainant forthwith became acquainted with the said Robert Searle post of Honyton, who was then chief agent in the said business before their Honors. And they two agreed that the said Complainant should every Tuesday furnish all passengers that came to ride away with the letters with a horse, &c. to the next stage at the rate aforesaid, and became bound in 50*l.* for the same, as did all the other postes for performance of their articles; all which bonds were delivered to the Defendant Barker to sue for the same in case of any default. And he utterly denies that any agreement was ever made to supply the Complainant with a horse weekly as alleged by him. And Defendant further saith that he also is bound in 50*l.* to receive and take into his own hands and custody from the factors of London and Plymouth respectively all such letters and other things as they shall send or bring him, and them speedely and safely to send away to the next stage and there deliver them. True it is he the Defendant receaveth some benefit by the said letters, as is both right and requisit, but never to the value of 40*l.* a-year, as untruely alleged. And he further sayth that the Complainant hath from week to week for near two years past, as this Defendant hopes to prove, utterly refused and neglected to performe those orders and ar-

ticles, and hath taken the whole paye for careyng expresses and hath not been accountable for the same. All which said neglect hath dampnified the passengers, in frustrating their journey and affairs, and prejudiced the postes, so that the penalty will not satisfy the same, and hath as much as in him lay thereby sought to overthrow and disparage the said business, which is generally taken and knowne to be most usefull, and a publicke good and benefit to his Majesties loving subjects. And he denies any combination, &c. with Barker, but alleges the bond to be put in suit by the postes on account of the loss occasioned by Complainant's neglect. And this Defendant further saith that at the first settling of the said buseness the merchantes both of London and Plymouth stood in opposition with the said postes before Mr. Secretarie Coke requiring securitie of the said postes for the safetie and carriage of their letters, &c., whereon it was agreed that the said postes should be bound in 50*l.* each to be deposited with some merchant."

For this purpose the defendant Barker was chosen to keep the bonds. A general denial of the complainant's statement is made, and it is alleged that he "hath much abused and wronged the country in taking up their (defendant's) horses and keepinge them a day or nighte and releasing them again for money, and not using them in any service at all, and *abusing the passengers more than becometh.*" The defendant Barker supports this answer generally, and says that he is about to sue the complainant on his bond for neglect of his duty and abuse of passengers. To the same effect also Northcote answers.

Unfortunately the proceedings of the Court of Requests are so imperfect that the result of the complainant's application has been looked for in vain; but your readers will, I think, have little difficulty in gathering some new and curious particulars from what has been already given.

Yours, &c. J. B.

#### HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE CULTURE OF BEET-ROOT.

MR. URBAN,—The last accounts from Ireland of the manufacture of Sugar from Beet-root are very encouraging. As the subject is likely to excite increased attention, the following particulars of the French manufacture during the late war (when supplies from the colonies were prevented) are offered as historical memoranda. If they are partly unfavourable, it must be remembered that the knowledge of former

failures is often necessary, as a guide to future success.

The discovery of making sugar from beet-root has been attributed to M. Achard, a Prussian, who published, at the end of the last century, "Instructions for making Sugar, Molasses, and Vinous Spirit from Beet-root." But the original idea was suggested in 1605, by Olivier de Serres, the celebrated French agronomist.\* In

\* This and several other dates are taken from the list of "Inventions et Découvertes," appended to the later editions of Lenglet's chronology. The one quoted is that of 1823, 2 vols. 8vo. (Menard.)

1781 Margraf, of Berlin, arrived at a stage in the manufacture which has obtained the name of discovery. Dr. Moseley, in his informing and amusing Treatise on Sugar, (2nd ed. 1800),\* has copied several particulars from Neumann's Chemistry, by which it appears that in Canada sugar was made from the maple-tree, and also in Sweden; that the common birch yields a saccharine juice; and that various vegetables, for instance beet-root, afford saccharine concretes. It is also attainable from grapes, particularly dried raisins, for large grains of pure sugar are often found among Malaga raisins, that have lain long compressed together. (p. 132-5.)

In March, 1800, sugar made by Achard from beet-root was received in Paris. The subject soon engaged the attention of Napoleon, who was so sanguine of his project, that the celebrated Chaptal was dismissed from the ministry of the interior in 1804, because he did not enter sufficiently into it in his report on the subject. (Dict. des Ministres, par M. Gallois, 1828, p. 93.) In 1808, the sirup of raisins (which however had been previously indicated) was discovered (as the French say) by M. Proust. But up to that period these inventions had little success. Lord Blayney, who passed some time in France as a prisoner of war on parole, thus describes the result, under the date of 1811. "Sugar, of which the French are immoderately fond, they are obliged to forego; for, though they have been amused with the idea of extracting the article from raisins, beet-root, &c. the produce is only yet to be found in the *Moniteur*, not a grain having appeared in the market. It is true, indeed, a sirup of grapes has been introduced into commerce, but those who have once made use of it will never be taken in a second time; for, independent of its possessing a very small portion of the sweetening principle, which renders its use as dear as sugar, it contains a powerful acid, that acts most disagreeably on the bowels." (Narrative of a Forced Journey, vol. i. p. 483-4.)

Napoleon complained at St. Helena, that "the old aristocracy, those enemies to our prosperity, exhausted all their wit in stupid jokes and frivolous caricatures." (Las Cases, part iii. p. 338.) What reason he had for attributing these squibs to the royalists in particular does not appear. Two of them are described by Lord Blayney at the same place in his narrative as the former extract. "One represents George the Third and Napoleon on opposite sides of a table, with a cup of coffee

before each; our king is dissolving the point of a great loaf of sugar into his, while Nap. is grinning horribly in trying to squeeze a drop of sweetening from a large beet-root. A second caricature on the same subject shews how deeply the French are interested in it; it represents the king of Rome sucking a beet-root, making wry faces, and exclaiming 'Voilà un joli morceau de sucre que mon papa m'a donné.'" (p. 485.)

Nevertheless, the process continued, and other modes were adopted along with it, which have been called inventions, although when compared with the passage quoted from Neumann, it will be seen that they were only copies. In 1810 sugar was made from the maple-tree, and the prince of Auersburg set up a manufactory of it. In April, 1811, the impulse given to the culture of beet-root in France had extended itself to Germany; and on May 25 Napoleon ordered 32,000 hectares of land (about 64,000 acres) to be devoted to it for making sugar. October 22, Guerazzi, of Florence, succeeded in extracting sugar from chesnuts; and in November the fabrication of the article from beet-root, by Achard, was announced as being brought to perfection. In December it was extracted from meal, and from the arbutus. On Jan. 2, 1812, Haly certified that the crystalline forms of beet-root sugar were the same as those of the cane.

While scientific results were so favourable, poetry was not silent. For instance, at the birth of the king of Rome, M. Michaud, the celebrated Academician, contributed to the numerous congratulations some stanzas, in which he boasts that at the signal given by a hero a new Flora ("une Flore inconnue") has appeared in the forests of France, and that the honey of America ("le miel Americain") will grow in her furrows. His note on this stanza is,—“S. M. l'Empereur vient d'encourager la culture des plantes qui peuvent suppléer à l'indigo, à la cochenille, à la canne de sucre, etc.” By *forests* he means particularly that of Fontainebleau, which was devoted to the experiment.

The subject is thus noticed by Alison in his History of Europe: "Beet-root was largely cultivated as a substitute for the sugar-cane, and, though the saccharine matter obtained from that useful vegetable was inferior in sweetness and richness to that which the West India islands yielded, yet it was superior in clearness and delicacy, and, as a native production, was justly admired." (Vol. vi. p. 396)

Napoleon asserted that the French na-

\* It should not be forgotten here that this volume was "printed by John Nichols, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street." See the Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, vol. ix. pp. 30, 219, 240.

tion were indebted to him for the cultivation of sugar, indigo, and cotton. (*Las Cases*, part iii. p. 338.) He enumerated among his treasures "funds accumulated to establish upwards of 400 manufactories of sugar from beet-root, for the consumption of part of France, and which would have furnished sugar at the same price as the West Indies, if they had continued to receive encouragement for only four years longer." (*Ibid.* vi. 251.) But Lord Blayney, who paid some attention to the subject, ascertained that it was not so successful as the emperor wished it to be thought. "The Duke of Reggio (Marshal Oudinot) in order to please his master and ruin Old England, almost ruined himself by speculations in the preparation of beet-root sugar." (*Vol.* ii. p. 260.) When his lordship visited the building, at Bar in Lorraine, where the works had been carried on, it was converted to rearing cattle of the Dutch and Flanders breed, "fattening on the beet-root planted to make sugar, for which it seems to be much better calculated, and is besides said to give the meat a delicious flavour."\* At the Restoration, when West Indian sugar could again be procured, the home manufacture declined. M. Peignot (the eminent bibliographer) in his "*Précis Chronologique de l'Histoire de France*," 1815, (a work not written in an anti-Corsican spirit) says significantly, "*La découverte du sucre de betteraves au 19<sup>e</sup> siècle n'a pas*

eu le succès qu'on en attendoit et qu'on faisoit espérer." (p. 146.) The following stanza, in a ballad of M. Menetrier's, on the accession of Louis XVIII. affords even a stronger, because a popular, evidence of the decline:—

Qu'il naisse fille ou garçon,  
Les parrains, faisant les braves,  
Pourront offrir au poupon  
En confiture et bonbon ;  
Bon, bon, grâce à Bourbon,  
Plus de jus de betteraves ;  
Bon, bon, car un Bourbon  
Est toujours bon.†

On Nov. 22, 1814, foreign refined sugars were prohibited in France, which indicates the desire, with the returning opportunity, of promoting colonial interests. Finally, in General Ambert's pamphlet, "*De l'utilité des colonies par la France*," 1822, which advocates particularly the exclusion of English sugar, there is no obvious allusion to the subject of beet-root, &c. a silence which betokens that the sugar-cane had resumed its place.

M. Achard died in 1821, having seen the fall of his experiment as well as its rise. What new prosperity may now attend it, under circumstances of competition, instead of compulsion, is an interesting question, the solution of which must be left to time, and awaited patiently.

Yours, &c. J. T. M.

#### SAINT JAMES'S PARK.

MR. URBAN,—A few remarks upon your Correspondent T. E. T.'s communication on this subject appear to be called for. While it must be admitted that further information upon the subject is afforded both by my own communication and that of T. E. T., I should not therefore infer that the additional particulars thus supplied shew the "*Hand-book of London*" to be wanting. It could never be expected that the author would be able to consult such sources of information as the Patent Rolls or the Privy Seals. Your pages, Mr. Urban, are open to those who, like T. E. T. or myself, may occasionally bring to light interesting facts from those or other original sources, which may be made use of in another edition of such works as the "*Handbook*." The *little ponds* remaining in Saint James's Park when laid out by Charles II. were very probably not

those for which the keepers were appointed; but I can perceive nothing discordant in the two contributions of T. E. T. and myself, or between the "*Handbook*" and the *Stat.* 23 Hen. VIII. c. 21.

As a trifling addition to the history of the palace, I subjoin the copy of a letter addressed in the year 1604 by Edward Earl of Worcester, Master of the Horse to the King, to the Clerk of the Signet, directing stables and other accommodation to be provided at Saint James's when it was appropriated as a residence to the Prince of Wales, then not four years of age. How far the re-laying out of the park, brought to notice in my previous communication, was connected with the works executed for the occupation of the palace by the Prince, I must leave to your readers.

"Whereas St. Jameses howse is ap-

\* He adds some observations on the mode of cultivating it for that purpose, and says that the land which suits hops is good for it. The cow gives one-third more milk than if fed on hay in winter, while the milk is as sweet as in summer. (pp. 261, 264.)

† This ballad, contrasted with the author's former eulogy of Napoleon, whom he had styled "*l'homme au destin*," procured him a merited admittance into the noted "*Dictionnaire des Girouettes*."



pointed by his Ma<sup>ties</sup> for the Prince to lye at, unto the w<sup>ch</sup> there is neyther barne nor stable belonginge, the w<sup>ch</sup> wante of necessitie must bee supplied: Theise are therefore to praye you to draw a warrant unto the Lo. Heighe Treasurer to gyve his directions unto the officers of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> woorkes for the buildinge of suche convenient stablinge and barne roome as shall there bee founde needfull for the Prince's

service.—Whitehall, this xij<sup>th</sup> of July, 1604.

"Yo<sup>r</sup> lovinge freind,  
" (Signed) E. WORCESTER.

"To the Right Woo<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Thom.  
Lake, knight, one of the  
clarkes of his Ma<sup>ties</sup>  
Signett."

Yours, &c. J. B.

"HEYDON WITH ONE HAND," AND ELIZABETHAN DUELS.

MR. URBAN,—Having learnt from various quarters the interest with which many of your readers perused the details of the Elizabethan duel, which were published in your Magazine for May, I have to request your insertion of a few additional illustrations of the subject.

Lord Strangford has favoured me with the sight of a MS. volume in his possession, from which it appears that the severed hand was formerly in the possession of "honest Tom Martin of Palgrave," the author of the History of Thetford. This must have been after it had left the custody of Sir John Heydon's kinsfolk the Lomaxes, and before it came into the possession of Lord Maynard. Martin died in 1771; shortly after which his collections were dispersed: see Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. v. p. 388.

The MS. in question was written by one William Heydon, possibly no relation of Sir John, or, if so, not very nearly allied; but Martin, when he wrote the following memorandum, was disposed to confuse the parties:—

"Quære? if this Book did not belong to S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Heydon of Baconsthorpe in Norff. whose hand I have (cut off.)

"An Astrological Discourse w<sup>th</sup> Mathematicall Demonstrations, Proving the Influence of y<sup>e</sup> Planets and fixed Stars upon Elementary Bodyes, by S<sup>r</sup> Christopher Heydon, Kn<sup>t</sup>.

"Advertis'd in Selden's ΘΕΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΣ."

The MS. is a quarto volume of some 180 leaves, written by one William Heydon in the year 1640, and bound for him in the same year, being lettered on the back LOGICA, on the front board—

GVILIELMVS  
HEIDON

And on the other board—  
ANGLVS.  
ANNO 1640.

In all probability the book was written at some foreign university—perhaps at Douay. This would be the cause of its owner styling himself ANGLVS, both with-  
inside and on the cover. He may have been a relative of the Jesuit John Haydon,

who is thus noticed by Dr. Oliver, in his biography of the members of that Society: "John Haydon, of London, at the age of 26 was aggregated to the Order. This experienced missionary died in England 1663, æt. 73."

It appears to have been wholly written by the hand of William Heidon, who has also perpetuated his calligraphic skill in some clever pen-and-ink drawings of flowers, fruits, cherubs, monkeys, &c. as the heads to the several chapters. The principal title is, *Deductiones Philosophicæ ex libris Aristotelis et aliorum Philosophorum*. In another title towards the end of the book he styles himself "Guilielmus Heydon Anglus Logicus Regius Duret.\* Anno millesimo sexcentesimo quadragesimo Octavo kalendas mensis Maij; " and at the head of another (which also contains his name) is a shield of arms of a lion rampant. The concluding lines of the whole book are thus written:

hæc dicta sunt ad maiorem  
dei gloriam divæ virginis  
Angelorū & Archangelorum,  
sanctorum D.  
Thomæ & Caterinæ  
& aliorū sanctorū  
& sanctarum  
Amen  
so be it.

At the head of the title-page is written *Guilielmus Martin hæc tenet et tenuit*.

This William Martin was probably the father or grandfather (they were both named William, and clergymen) of Thomas Martin of Palgrave, the Norfolk antiquary and collector, and writer of the memorandum already copied.

In the second place, I may mention that a notice of the death of Sir William Heydon (nephew to Sir John) occurs in the Diary of Walter Yonge, printed for the Camden Society. In the attack on the isle of Rhé in 1627, he was one of those who were drowned.

In respect to the manner in which the Norwich duel was fought, *without witnesses who could possibly interfere, it is*

\* This word is obscurely written.

shown by another nearly contemporary instance that such was the practice. There is extant the formal "indenture of intent" drawn up preparatory to a duel to be fought between Thomas Musgrave and Lancelot Carleton on the 8th April, 1602. They were "to fight on foot; to be armed with jack and steel cap, plait sleeves, plait breeches, plait socks, two swords, the blades to be one yard and half a quarter of length, two Scotch daggers or dirks at their girdles. . . . Two gentlemen to be appointed in the field to view both the parties, to see that they both be equal in

arms and weapons, according to this indenture; and, being so viewed, *the gentlemen to ride to the rest of the company and leave them; but two boys, viewed by the gentlemen, to be under sixteen years of age, to hold their horses.*"

The grounds of this quarrel were that Carleton had charged Musgrave with neglect of his duty as captain of Bewcastle, and with having offered to deliver the same to the King of Scots. The indenture will be found in Betham's Baronetage, 1801, 4to. vol. i. p. 81.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

SIR BEVIS BULMER AND THE MINES OF MENDIP.

MR. URBAN,—A perusal of the very interesting account of "A trip to the Gold Regions of Scotland," communicated by A. B. G., has induced me to forward to you the following transcripts of letters under the privy signet from King James I. on behalf of the "Golden Knight." They are in reference to the lead mines at Mendip, in Somersetshire, in which he appears to have been much interested, and his interests very badly served, while engaged in the workings at Leadhills. It was perhaps owing to the interference of his royal patron in this matter that Bulmer derived so much profit as he is said to have done from his undertakings there. The first letter is dated the 29th of May, 1605; and the second, the 10th of March following (the regnal year beginning on the 24th of March). They are addressed to the Bishop of Bath and Wells and others; and they shew that Sir Bevis had been away from Mendip for two years before the first was written.

"Right reverend father in God, o' right trustie and welbeloved, and trusty and welbeloved, we greete yo<sup>a</sup> well. We are informed that o' servant, Bevis Bulmer, knight, being lawfully possessed of sondrie pitches lying in o' forest of Mendip, in o' county of Somerset, is much abused by his servant John Hale of Hawkes, who now of late in his master's absence and employm<sup>t</sup> in o' service in Scotland, hath covenously w<sup>th</sup>out his M<sup>ty</sup> privy or authoritie passed over the said pitches to divers persons as in his owne right, to the prejudice and damage of his M<sup>ty</sup>; and have bin moved to recomend the cause unto yo<sup>a</sup> being formerly acquainted therew<sup>th</sup>. Wherefore we require yo<sup>a</sup>, and by theise presentes authorise yo<sup>a</sup> by all good meanes, to informe yo<sup>a</sup>selves to whome the right and interest of those workes doe belonge, and accordingly to cause a just accompt to be taken of all the oare that hath bin landed out of every the pitches aforesaid in the absence of o' servant and to [whose] use and profit the same hath bin con-

verted for theise two yeares past, and of all the coates and charges bestowed about the workes; and in the meane tyme to make staie and sequestracion (yf the custome of the hill where those pitches are doe warrant it) of all such oare as now is above grownd and landed, or hereafter to be landed; and in particuler to enquire of all domages w<sup>ch</sup> o' said servant hath sustained there by this occasion, and to cause certificate to be sent to us or o' councill of yo<sup>r</sup> proceedinges therein. Given under o' signet at o' manor of Greenw<sup>ch</sup> the nine and twentieth day of May, in the third yeare of o' raigne of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the eight and thirteenth [1605].

"Endorsed.—To the B. of Bath and Wells and others; for S<sup>r</sup> Bevis Bulmer."

That this letter was acted upon may be gathered from the contents of the second.

"Whereas we have heretofore written our letters unto you for the examininge of a controversie betweene our servant S<sup>r</sup> Bevis Bulmer, knight, and one Jo. Hole, of the parish of Wookey, in our countie of Somerset, concerninge diverse abuses and deceytes practised and committed by him against our said servant in and about certaine pitches, groves, and workes for lead upon our forreat of Mendip, whereupon you examininge the cause, it appereth the said Hole hath confessed diverse partes to belonge to our said servaunt, yet not his whole right therin as we are informed, upon w<sup>ch</sup> his confession by vertue of our letters you sequestered the goodes and oare then landed untill the matter was further hard. Notwithstanding, in contempt of our comaundment, the said Hole and others clayminge from him have caried away and converted to their owne uses great store of oare and goodes, to the prejudice of our said servaunt. Wherefore in regard of his present employment in our service in our realme of Scotland he cannot attend the following of theise his owne affaires, wee have thought fitt that you should againe by vertue herof examine

the said Hole or any others that can testify or prove any further right then is alreadie confessed in the behalf of our said servant in the groves and pitches aforesaid, eyther by the custome of the hill or otherwise. And also to move the said Hole, and such as you shall find to have bought any of the said partes of him, to make restitution of all such oare and goodes as they have lunded and carried out of the said workes to such deputies and assignes as our said servant shall appoint for the same, and to assist the deputies of our said servant in the working of his said groves. And if they or any of them shall refuse to performe yo<sup>r</sup> order therein, then we require you to certifie us thereof, or

some of o<sup>r</sup> privy councill, that we may take such further order w<sup>th</sup> them as we shall thinck fitt. And these o<sup>r</sup> letters shall be yo<sup>r</sup> sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf. Given under o<sup>r</sup> signet at our pallace of Westm<sup>r</sup> the tenth day of March, in the third yeare of o<sup>r</sup> raigne of Great Britayne, Fraunce, and Ireland.

“ Endorsed.—To the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Jo. May, Francis Baker, and Thomas Hughes, Esqui<sup>r</sup>; to three or two of them ; for S<sup>r</sup> Bevis Bulmer.”

Some further particulars would probably be found among the records of the Privy Council. Yours, &c.

J. B.

#### CONCEALERS, OR INFORMERS OF LANDS CONCEALED FROM THE CROWN.

What, did he counterfeate his prince's hand,  
For some streave \* lordship of concealed land?

(Bishop Hall's Satires, b. v. s. 1.)

MR. URBAN,—I am tempted by the observations of your Correspondent J. B. in p. 371 of your number for October last, to resume this subject, as, upon reference to my remarks I do not find anything to show that my illustration or comments, although given in a compressed form, were either indistinct or erroneous. The concealers confined their operations strictly to the ferreting out lands concealed from the Crown, for the purpose of obtaining grants thereof to themselves upon easy terms; and their occupation may be said to have ceased, so far as the oppressive source of profit was concerned, after the passing of the statute, the popular title of which, in recognising them by the appellation † they had in common parlance acquired, gives the leading clew to the origin of these oppressive acts, the non-limitation of actions or suits by the Crown, under whose prerogative these persons sheltered themselves; for after the passing of this statute the concealer was no longer the sole party to be compounded with. He was no longer the grantee of the Crown, nor did he in anywise represent the rights of the Crown; for the government, seeing how odious such proceedings became, found it far more expedient to limit the title of the Crown to a reasonable period, and at the same time, even in those cases where under such new limitation the Crown had good

title against the subject, to compound for the defective title and the arrears of meane profits.

The situation of a person in possession of land originally holden of the Crown, but to which he could show no title, was before the passing of this statute extremely precarious. He was not only liable to eviction upon the process issued out of the Exchequer to recover possession, but he was rendered personally liable for arrears, dating from a distant period, in fact almost incalculable, and these arrears alone might reduce him to beggary, for they frequently exceeded the value of the land itself, the surrender of which would not exonerate a tenant so unfortunately circumstanced.

When we consider the great number of attainders that took place in the reign of Henry the Seventh and his immediate successors, and the vast amount of property that had been overlooked at the dissolution of the monasteries and chantries, it can hardly be wondered that persons were found who, paying considerable sums into the Exchequer for parcels of land lying in different places, many of them remote from each other, acquired rights that were most unscrupulously exercised against the persons in possession. And when it is also considered that these rights of the Crown were also farmed, it is not difficult to perceive how projectors who had acquired

\* This word seems to be used for *stray*, and Nares in his Glossary cites this very line in illustration of the term, which I cannot find elsewhere than in the rugged lines of this satirist.

† I find upon inquiry that the word *concealmentum* means a suppression of any forfeiture accruing to the Crown, and is to be met with most frequently upon the earliest Pipe Rolls extant. The curious reader will find in Madox's *Firma Burgi*, page 87, in n. some instances of the application of this word. In Mag. Rot. 15 Hen. II. Rot. 10, b. it seems to have been of general application to crown debts, *celatis*, i. e. concealed.

a cheap pennyworth unconscionably exercised their delegated powers in a manner that in the present age appears too hateful to be credible.

The Crown certainly did, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, shortly after these practices became known, begin to disclaim oppressive acts, and issued proclamations, and constituted a commission that was renewed in the ensuing reign of King James (when these abuses had reached their height), and kept on foot a standing commission enabling tenants of Crown Lands to compound at certain rates for defective titles, the parties thus compounding receiving in return for their money a certain assurance, by matter of record, for their land, together with a discharge of the much-dreaded subject of "arrerages;" and then there came the concluding Act—the Statute against Concealors—which, as I before observed, tended to quiet the possession of those who held upon what in ordinary cases would have been deemed sufficient title.

That concealments of title and tenure subsequently took place I do not pretend to deny; as in fact, concealed titles by escheat occur at the present day; and in those cases where the wardship of an infant heir of a tenant in capite accrued to the Crown, it became the duty of the Court of Wards, where the tenure was concealed, to notice the fact, as that was a fraud upon the Crown, and it was not unreasonable to reward the person giving information; but that "concealors" were, as J. B. observes, a recognised part of the machinery of the Court of Wards and Liveries I do not think is more than feebly suggested by your Correspondent.

With regard to derelict lands left dry by the sea, some of which were with other lands let upon lease to the Dowager Countess of Peterborough very shortly after the Restoration, as J. G. N. observes (*Gent. Mag.* Nov. p. 489), together with some other concealed lands, I find upon a careful perusal of the Patent Roll 7 Jac. p. 7, No. 13, mem. 1, nothing to lead me to any other conclusion than that a considerable portion of these lands had been previously leased out in the time of King James the First by the Crown;\* and, although numerous as the subject of a single grant, they are not sufficient to

justify the idea that persons who stood in the relation or character of the ancient concealor existed after the reign of King James the First. Indeed Typper himself had order for compensation to be given him for his pains; and the commissions of concealment that were thereafter issued (and some I have reason to believe are yet to be found at the Petty Bag Office so late as the reign of Queen Anne) were confined to legitimate cases of claim, and none other than those where the Crown, having been defrauded, enforced its rights through the medium of a legal inquiry.

With regard to the concluding observations of J. B., who submits to my consideration whether the grants of the "bodies and lands" of persons referred to by me in my first article upon this subject might not be explained by the operation of the Court of Wards, to which your Correspondent directed your readers' attention, I have to say that the tenor of my remarks are justified in the letter I sent you, and published in your Magazine for October last, p. 371, "Bondage in England." Indeed, although wardship dealt with the *body and lands* of the infant ward, yet that was only during infancy, and that upon a free tenure, while I broadly allude to those extortionate grants that enabled a patentee to aver that a base tenant of a Crown manor was bond in blood, and thus extorted from him a large sum as the price of his manumission, which if he did not or could not pay, his *land* at least was seized, and his body awarded liable to be considered bond, and consequently his children were disparaged, and also lost their freedom. The particulars I subsequently communicated to you respecting these odious transactions, I conceive are an answer to your intelligent Correspondent's remarks.

I shall now cite my authorities for my present assertions. In the first place, Sir Edward Coke, in his Third Institute (a commentary upon various statutes of his time), gives an exposition of this statute of 21 James I. against Concealors; and, independently of his legal erudition, he was well enabled to discourse upon these abuses of Concealors, as by virtue of his office as Attorney-General he was named in several commissions "for defective titles." The passage is as follows:—

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\* The subject of this grant or lease was the Gridles, near Croft, in Lincolnshire, and other lands left dry and forsaken by the sea, saltmarshes, lands subject to inundations, and also described as "inned, recovered, or left bare or dry from the sea," in the county of Lincoln and elsewhere. Some of the grants seem identical with those in the grant to the Dowager Countess of Peterborough, to which J. G. N. alludes, viz. Pat. 13 Car. II. p. 38, n. 19. The above-mentioned grant was made to Thomas Earl of Exeter and others.

“Against Concealours (*turbidum hcmisus genus*)\* and all pretences of concealments whatsoever.†

“Statut. de anno 21 Jac. cap. 2.—That the King’s Majestie, his heirs or successors, shall not at any time hereafter sue, impeach, question, or implead any person or persons, bodies politick or corporate, &c.

“The Act is long, and need not here be rehearsed. Yet will we peruse and explain the severall branches and parts of the Act.

“Before the making of this statute, in respect of that ancient prerogative of the Crown, that *nulum tempus occurrit regi*, the titles of the King were not restrained to any limitation of time, for that no statute of limitation that ever was made did ever limit the title of the King to any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments to any certain time. And where many records and other muniments making good the estate and interest of the subject, either by abuse or negligence of officers, by devouring time, were not to be found, by means whereof certain indigne and indigent persons prying into many ancient titles of the Crown, and into some of later time concerning the possessions of divers and sundry bishopricks, dean and chapters, and the late monasteries, chauntries, &c. of persons attainted, and the like, have passed surreptitiously in letters patents, oftentimes under obscure and general words, the manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of long time enjoyed by the subjects of this realm, as well ecclesiastical as temporal: now to limit the Crown to some certain time, to the end that all the subjects of this realme, their heirs and successors, may quietly have, hold, and enjoy all and singular manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments which they or their ancestors or predecessors or any other, by, from, or under whom they claim, have of long enjoyed; this Act was made and moved from the House of Commons.”

It appears to me that the scope of this Act was to secure the subject against—

1. The patentees and grantees of what were termed concealments; 2. Defective titles; 3. Lands not put in charge; and 4. All persons claiming under commissions of concealments.

1. Sir Edward Coke thus defines Patents of Concealments:—“They were called Letters Patents of Concealments because either they had a clause before the *habendum*: *quæ quidem maneria nuper fuerunt*

*a nobis concealata vel injustè detenta*, or to the like effect. Letters Patents of Concealments were granted in Queen Marie’s time; and the first that I find were granted to Sir George Howard; and in all succeeding Acts of Parliament of confirmation of letters patents, Letters Patent of Concealment are excepted.”

2. The term *defective titles* was applied to those cases where certain commissioners had power to compound with the tenant in possession, upon the suggestion that they had been concealed from the Crown, and received a composition accordingly upon such surmise.

3. The term *lands out of charge* referred to what Coke styles the “new device” of the concealors obtaining a certificate from the Exchequer that the lands said to be concealed were not in charge, and then procuring a grant from the Crown of such lands for an inadequate consideration, in which case the Crown was as much imposed upon as the subject was oppressed.

4. The purpose of *commissions of concealments* was to discover, by means of a jury, to whom the informer related the facts, all land holden of the Crown of which no account was rendered at the Exchequer or to the auditor of the King’s landed revenue. (Co. 3rd Inst.)

One of Sir E. Coke’s concluding remarks is curious: “Of the benefit of this act the poor do participate as well as the rich, for hereby (amongst other things) above an hundred lay hospitals, having had priests within them to pray and sing for souls, &c. (if need were) are established against all vexations and pretences of concealments.” So that it is apparent, the rapacity of these informers and monied extortioners threatened the existence of institutions whose destruction was never contemplated by the statutes of dissolution of monasteries, &c. and in those days a suit in the Exchequer between an accountant to the Crown and a small landholder was a grievous and ruinous litigation.

I shall now cite some records from the Patent Rolls, which will, I hope, substantiate my original remarks, and demonstrate that the pursuit of concealed lands had its origin and conclusion in the mode I have stated, and that, although concealors were informers, all informers respecting concealed tenures in the Court of Wards were not concealors, as your Correspondent J. B. would seem to infer.

\* Sir Ed. Coke applies this same epithet to informers upon penal statutes.

† The title of this Act is “An Act for the general quiet of the Subjects against all pretences of Concealments whatsoever.”

(Pat. 25 Eliz. p. 6, m. 11—13.)

*De concessione pro Jacobo Crofte milite.*—Eliz. &c. Know ye that we, in consideration of the long, faithful, and acceptable service, unto us heretofore done by our trusty and welbeloved servant and counsellor Sir James Crofte, knight, controller of our household, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, do give and grant unto our said trusty and welbeloved counselor Sir James Crofte full power, liberty, and auctority, that he, by himself, his sufficient deputy or deputies, ex'ors, &c. and every or any of them, shall and may, from time to time, and at all times within the space of four years next ensuing the date of these our l'res patents, by all and every lawful ways and means whatsoever, search, try, and find out, what manners, lands, tenements, parsonages, tithes, advowsons, liberties, franchises, rents, leases, and terms for years, lyfe, or lyfes, and hereditaments whatsoever, which by any attainder, forfeiture, eschete, or conviction, or by any other ways or means whatsoever, heretofore have descended or come, or of right do or ought to descend, come, be, or apperteyn to us, or to some or any of our noble progenitours, by any our lawes or prerogative royal, and are now concealed, deteyned, and unjustly withholden from us: [with power to compound with the occupiers of such property].—Witness ourself at Weyldhall, the 10th day of August.

(Pat. 25 Eliz. p. 7, dors. m. 9.)  
(Translation.)

*Commission to inquire of concealed lands.*—The Queen, &c. To our beloved Nicholas Beaumont, esq. Richard Wenslowe, esq. Edw. Pate, esq. Tho. Jones, gent. and Stephen Harvey, gent. greeting: Know ye, that we, very much relying upon your fidelity and provident circumspection, have assigned you four, three, or two of you, to inquire, as well by the oath of good and lawful men of our county of *Leicester*, as well within liberties as without, by whom the truth of the matter may be the better known, as by all other ways, manners, and means, by which ye may the better know or may be able to attain more fully the truth, concerning all the lands and tenements in the county aforesaid, within the precincts and liberties of our duchy of Lancaster, which have come or ought to have come to the hands of us or any other our progenitors, as well by reason of the dissolution of any late monasteries, abbies, priories, colleges, chantries, free chapels, fraternities, or guilds, and by the statute against placing tenements and lands in mortmain,

enacted and provided, or by reason of the attainder of any person or persons of high treasons, felonies, or murders attained, and from us and our aforesaid progenitors howsoever concealed, subtracted, and unjustly detained, and by whom, at what time, in what manner, and for how long, and who have received the issues and profits coming from the same lands and tenements in the mean time, by what title or right, and how much the same lands and tenements are worth by the year in all issues, and concerning the other articles and circumstances the premises howsoever concerning. And therefore we command you, four, three, or two of you, that at certain days and places which you shall appoint for this purpose, to make diligent inquisition about the premises. And the inquisition openly and distinctly made, you do have before the Chancellor of our Duchy of Lancaster, at the latest on the octaves of St. Martin next coming, under the seals of you, four, three, or two of you, and the seals of them by whom it shall have been made, sending back again then there these our letters patents. For we also command, by the tenor of these presents, our sheriff of the county aforesaid, that at certain days and places, of which you shall inform him, he cause to come before you, four, three, or two of you, so many and such good and lawful men of his balliwick, as well within liberties as without, by whom the truth of the matter may be the better known and inquired. In witness, &c. T. R. apud Westm. 7<sup>o</sup> Maij.

(Pat. 26 Eliz. p. 10, dors. m. 1, 2.)

July 23, 1584.—A similar commission is entered, directed to another list of commissioners, to make inquiries for concealed lands in the county of *Hertford*; and upon the back of the same roll is a special commission for the county of *Sussex*, dated the 22 Feb. for the purpose of inquiring into an alienation in mortmain to the vicars choral of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Chichester. And another special commission to inquire concerning lands concealed after the attainder of Edward Fish, is entered in dorso p. 7, Patentium 25 Eliz.;—but these commissions were, to use Sir Edward Coke's words, "infinite."

I now proceed to give a portion of the contents of some special commissions in the early portion of the succeeding reign of King James, when the practices of patentees under concealment grants had created an odium the Crown wished to shift from itself, whilst, however, the exchequer was still deriving benefit from the pursuit of the concealors in quest of crown lands, although the latter were by far the greatest gainers by their odious traffic.

(Pat. 5 Jac. p. 17, dors. mem. 1.)

*De commissione speciali d'no Cancellario et al.*—This commission, which is directed to the Lord Chancellor and most of the members of the Privy Council, refers to a proclamation dated 14 Jan. 42nd Eliz. which, after reciting "That she, the late Queen, having been informed that whereas divers of her loving subjects had of long time quietly enjoyed diverse manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, some by descent, and others by purchase or otherwise upon just and good considerations, and others that had obtained grants upon good considerations from the said late Queen or some of her progenitors, had been of late years greatly vexed, sued, and were put to intolerable charges by colour of letters patents of concealments, which were found by the most part to be void in law, or upon pretence that the said manors, &c. were from the said late Queen concealed or unjustly detained, or might thereafter upon such pretence be vexed and put to extreme charges;" did thereby declare that she "had granted her commission under the great seal of England for the relief of her loving subjects in such cases, as the said late Queen in her princelie wisdom did think to tend to the general quiet and security of her loving subjects and their posterities, giving thereby to them, her said commissioners, full power and authority for such reasonable compositions as they should think fit, as well to secure the estates of her then loving subjects therein by force of her letters patents under the great seal of England, as to discharge the mean profits thereof, wherein her gracious pleasure was, that no person should be enforced or drawn to discover the imperfection or disability of any of their estates or interest."

The commission then proceeds to appoint the commissioners, who were, "FOR READY MONEY TO BE PAID IN HAND, to bargain, sell, conclude, demise, and cause to be conveyed for us and in our name to and with any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, any of our lordships, manors, lands, tenements, rectories, tithes, pensions, portions, oblations, messuages" [Ac. &c.] "which are conceived to be insufficient or doubtful in law, and yet are now holden or enjoyed by or under colour of such grants, demise, and title: Provided always, That you, our said commissioners, or any four or more of you as aforesaid, shall not bargain, sell, compound, or grant any other estate in fee simple, fee farm, or other term for life, lives, or years, than was formerly granted or mentioned to be

granted therein by any of our progenitors or predecessors." Here follow powers for enabling the commissioners to sell and convey lands, &c. holden upon estates tail determined; estates insufficient or doubtful in law; voidable estates, the arrears charged *insuper* thereon; undervalued estates; encroachments and inclosures upon highways and streets, passages, lanes, commons, and wastes; lands within the limits of forests, parks, or chases; grounds, lands, and places forsaken, and left bare and dry from the seas; salt marshes, frith grounds; groves, sands, meales, and salt-holmes won and gained from the sea; with instructions for enabling the commissioners to fully pursue the tenor of this commission, the object whereof is so fully set forth in the preamble.]

Pat. 6 Jac. p. 21, dors.—A commission empowering some of the commissioners named in the preceding commission to grant leases.

(Pat. 7 Jac. p. 12, dors.)

*Commissio special' pro defect' titul.*—James, by the grace of God, &c.—To our right trusty and right well-beloved counsellor, Tho. Lord Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor of England [and other members of the Privy Council and several of the judges, with the Attorney and Solicitor General at that time in office.]—Whereas, by our proclamation, bearing date at Whitehall, the 22nd of April last past,\* before the date hereof, we did publish and declare that we were informed by our commissioners and officers employed ordinarily and extraordinarily in the care of our revenues, that the possessions of our subjects have, and do daily, fall within the danger of law, as well concerning their lands of inheritance, as their leases from us and our progenitors for lives or years, by many ways and means, not only upon points of defective form, but even in points of substance most just and weighty, as in respect of exchanges with the crown not duly conveyed or executed on the subject's part; of the falsity of considerations material upon which the letters patents have been obtained; of the falsity of suggestions, whereby the kings of this realm have been deceived, and some times ancient crown lands have been carried away, as if they had been but new augmentations of revenue by attainder or the like of entails made to the kings of this realm, or descended to them from their ancestors, whereby it appeareth that they have not been truly informed of their estate when

\* This proclamation, and also another extending the time for parties to come in and compound, are entered on the Patent Roll 7 Jac. p. 8, and p. 39 in *dorso rotuli*.

they made their grants, having no intention of disinherison of their issue in tail against the law; of referring to other letters patent, where many times there are none such, as by the recitals are supposed; of insufficient saving or providing for the estate or benefit which was intended to them upon the letters patents by way of exception, reservation, or otherwise; of want of proper and apt words, such as the law doth require even in a case between subject and subject; of passing their grants under a wrong seal, contrary to the ground of law or express Acts of Parliament; of want of offices, or insufficiency of offices, whereby the title of the kings of this realm not rightly appearing their grants could not but pass in darkness; and many the like defects in manner and substance, besides the defects, errors, omissions, and misprisions in writings and in form, which are no less dangerous in strictness of law; and did further declare, that we were likewise informed that the possessions of our loving subjects may also be impeached, and brought upon other titles not bearing any dependence upon defective letters patents, but upon other points of divers natures; and yet all warranted by the laws of this land, as upon escheats by attainders or otherwise upon title accrued by dissolution, surrender, suppressing, or extinguishing of monasteries; incroachments upon any wastes and highways, which is a mere usurpation upon the possession of the crown, not coloured by any pretence of title; upon occupation of drowned lands, by time recovered from the sea, which by prerogative belongeth to the Crown; upon tithes detained, which lie out all parishes; upon alienations in mortmain, purchases by aliens, and the like; and lastly, upon condition broken for non-payment of rent at the days appointed, and other the like acts not performed.

[The commission, after further reciting the proclamation and the official mode by which the new assurances were to be obtained, and stating the operation thereof, proceeds to give the commissioners power to assess the fine for assuring any defective title at five years' rent, "not after an improved yearly value, but after such yearly value as may come near unto the amount, and old rents of other things of like value;" such rent to be assessed and certified to the commissioners by the officers of the Exchequer, or any auditors or surveyors within whose office such lands and manors should be.] T. R. 22 May.

(Pat. 9 Jac. p. 10, dors.)

A special commission, directed to the Lord Chancellor and others, members of the Privy Council, giving them "full,

free, and lawful power and authority from time to time, and at all times hereafter, to make, give, and allow unto our trusty and well-beloved servant William Typper, esquire, his ex'ors or assigns, to and for his and their own proper uses and behoofs, without any account therefor to be made or given unto us, our heirs or successors, such recompence and allowance as to you or any four or more of you or them, whereof the Lord High Treasurer of England for the time being to be always one, shall be thought meet to be given and allowed by us unto the said William Typper, his ex'ors or assigns, as well for and in respect of such services as he the said W. T. hath performed and done, or at any time hereafter shall perform and do, unto us for our benefit, profit, and commodity, in, about, and concerning our commission sealed with our great seal of England, bearing date at Westminster the 18th day of May, in the year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland the ninth, and of Scotland the four and fortieth [with power to conclude and agree with the said William Typper for conveying] unto the said William T. for four-score and nineteen years, with or without any thing therefor to be yielded or paid, all and every such manors, lands, tenements, &c. which have been or shall be revealed and discovered by the said W. Typper within the survey as well of our Exchequer as of our Duchy of Lancaster, and whereof either no grant at all, or else no good and sufficient grant now remaining in force, hath been heretofore granted since the last title therein hath accrued unto us or any our progenitors, and yet the same holden and enjoyed by sundry our subjects as their own, without acknowledging our title in or to the same, or else whereof no grant is past but such as shall be surrendered up again to us by the procurement of the said William Typper, and whereof the annual rents or yearly profits have not been answered in any our courts of Exchequer or Duchy of Lancaster, and which have not been put in charge, nor stood *insuper* before the auditor of the county where such lands, tenements, or hereditaments do lie, at any time since the beginning of the reign of our late dear sister Queen Eliz. otherwise than upon or by reason of any patents of concealments, and otherwise than upon grants mentioned to be made in fee-farm; so as the rents and profits thereupon mentioned to be reserved, and not the lands, have been put in charge, and stood *insuper* before the auditors as aforesaid: and which have not been granted by us, or by the said late Queen Elizabeth, or by any of our progenitors in tail, unless the state in tail



not to be granted be spent, determined, passed, or by Act of Parliament rescinded, or made void, and yet the lands and tithes and enjoyed by pretence or colour of the said grants, and our present right and title not acknowledged, and which have not been granted by us nor the said late Queen, for life, lives, or years, without rent, or *absque aliquo inde reddendo*, as you or any four of you or them, whom of the Lord High Treasurer for the time being to be one, shall think meet and convenient to be passed and conveyed from us unto the said W. Typper, his heirs, assigns, or assigns, for and in respect of such services as he the said W. T. hath done and performed, or hereafter shall do and perform, unto us about or concerning the said commission. T. R. 29 May.

Having already much exceeded the limits of an ordinary communication, I have now to close with one observation, viz. that the practices of "Concealors" were confined to one object, viz. *concealed land*, and that when the oppressions, which the system of collection and preservation of the land revenue of the Crown had encouraged and nurtured, grew beyond endurance, and were productive of perjury and fraud, the House of Commons at length procured an enactment to put an end to those legal

niceties and distinctions that for near sixty years had rendered the possession of the smallest portion of Crown land, or to any property whereto the slightest colour of claim on behalf of the Crown could be pretended by a *Concealor*, a *damnosa hereditas*, a source of probable distress, anxiety, and ruin to its possessors, and even to their heirs; and quieted an incredible number of possessions by thus placing the Crown upon an equality with the subject, in point of claiming title against an innocent purchaser or heir.

The Court of Wards and Liveries might, as your correspondent J. B. suggests, have entertained delators and spies, and rewarded them for their information with the grant of a concealed wardship or a concealed tenure, or with a share of the "composition" paid by the ward's estate; but, beyond the partial encouragement thus offered to such persons, there was little in the conduct and management of that court, as it seems to me, that equalled the harpyism of the Concealor, whose occupation, sheltered as it was by commissions of concealments, and patents of concealments, and inquisitions for concealed lands, rendered him a most formidable antagonist in that still dreaded court the Exchequer.

Yours, &c.

T. E. T.

May 10, 1853.

#### NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The proposed New Statutes of the Society of Antiquaries—Anniversary of the Asiatic Society, and the recent Discoveries in Assyria—Anniversary of the Linnæan Society—Prizes at the Society of Arts—Conversations at the Architectural Museum—Installation of the Earl of Derby as Chancellor of Oxford University—Prizes at Cambridge—Sale of Louis Philippe's Spanish Pictures and of the Spanish Gallery—Pictures by J. M. W. Turner—Baron Marochetti's Statue of Richard Cœur de Lion—Proposed Statue to Sir Isaac Newton at Grantham—John Knox's House at Edinburgh—Gift to Trinity College, Toronto—Elections in the Royal Society—Queen's College, Cork—Mr. Alex. Monroville—Mr. Britton's Wiltshire Collections—Mr. James Underwood.

The Committee of the *Society of Antiquaries*, which has been sitting during the greater part of the session with the purpose of revising its bye-laws, has at length made its report to the Council; and the latter body, having adopted its recommendations, has issued a scheme of the proposed amendments to the body at large, in order that they may receive full consideration before the re-assembling of the Society in November. The suggestions made by the Committee with a view to increase the efficiency of the Society are principally four, and respectively relate,—to the constitution of the Council, to the office of Secretary, to the appointment of Local Secretaries, and of a new Committee to be called an Executive Committee. On

the first subject the Committee expresses an opinion that gentlemen elected on the Council should be retained for more than one year to a greater extent than is possible under the existing system. Of the eleven members who, under the Charter, remain on the Council at the annual election, nine are officers, so that only two who are not officers can be retained. The Committee propose to meet this difficulty, to the extent of two members of Council, by directing that the senior of the four Vice-Presidents should retire in each year (in conformity with the practice of the Royal and other Societies), and by excluding the Secretary from the Council, which is in accordance with the practice of the Society after its first reception of the Char-

ter. Four ordinary members of Council will thus be capable of re-election. The Committee further suggest the adoption of the system pursued by the Royal Society, that each member of the Council should deliver in the name of any person whom he may think it desirable to place in the succeeding Council. In considering the office of Secretary, the Committee recommend that in future there should be only one instead of two; and that the resident Secretary should devote his whole time to the service of the Society, receiving an additional remuneration. To meet this arrangement, the Council announces that Sir Henry Ellis the senior Secretary is willing to take the post of Director, which will be vacated by Lord Viscount Strangford: Sir Henry continuing to receive his present salary. In addition to the present standing committees (selected from the Society at large) for the objects of Finance and the Library, it is proposed to constitute an Executive Committee, the duty of which shall be to superintend the correspondence of the Society on all subjects relating to literature and antiquities; to direct any antiquarian operations or excavations carried on by the Society; to examine papers sent for reading, and objects sent for exhibition; and to consider and recommend to the Council such of them as it may deem worthy of being published. It is further proposed to appoint Local Secretaries in different parts of the country, whose province shall be to communicate regularly with the Executive Committee, and to give the earliest intimation of any discovery relating to history or antiquities. Such Local Secretaries are to be chosen, as far as possible, from the Fellows of the Society; but gentlemen holding the office, and not being Fellows, will be entitled to attend its meetings and to receive a copy of its Proceedings. This proposition, if efficiently carried out, is more calculated to accomplish the objects for which the Society was constituted, than any other that can be conceived: and we trust that it may prove the source of vigour and activity which will form a new era in its history. The last, and very excellent, suggestion of the Committee is that, in future, any other business than the purely scientific pursuits of the Society should be discussed at meetings specially convened for such objects, too many of the ordinary meetings of the Society having been latterly wasted in unprofitable debates. We regret to see that the Committee retains the unreasonable number of vacant Thursdays in the bye-law which enacts that no ordinary meetings shall be holden "in Christmas week, in the first week of the new year, in Passion, Easter, or Whitsun weeks, or

in the week during which the Anniversary Meeting shall be held." (To these not many years ago was added King Charles's Martyrdom, the very occasion, one would have presumed, for some excellent historical dissertation.) We think the two last of these holidays—if holidays they are to be called—might well be abrogated. There can be no reason why a meeting should not be held on the Thursday following Whit Monday: nor can any hindrance to an ordinary meeting arise from the anniversary, unless it occurs upon a Thursday.

At the anniversary of the *Royal Asiatic Society* held on the 21st May, the Council reported the deaths of fourteen members during the past year; among whom were the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Erskine son-in-law of Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. James Atkinson the translator of the great epic poem of Firdausi, Dr. S. Lee the self-taught Orientalist, and the celebrated M. Burnouf of Paris, whose studies in the Zend have formed an epoch in the history of the language. The continued efforts of the French and English discoverers in Assyria during the past year have been rewarded by great success. Vaulted passages, colonnades, and chambers full of valuable relics, testify to the skill and energy of the French explorers; and a large collection of cylinders, tiles, ornaments, and vessels of beautiful workmanship, in agate, marble, and cornelian, form the nucleus of an Assyrian museum at Paris; which is to be adorned also with photographic views of the discoveries, taken upon the spot, and in many cases coloured with the actual pigments found at the same time, among which a splendid cake of ultramarine is recorded, as big as a pigeon's egg. The good understanding between the rival discoverers is a gratifying fact; and M. Place gracefully acknowledges the assistance he has received from Colonel Rawlinson. The letters of Colonel Rawlinson from time to time have kept the Society informed of his discoveries. In one letter he gives an account of a bronze lion discovered at Nebbi Yunus, bearing the inscription, "Esarhaddon, king of kings, conqueror of Misr and Cush" (Egypt and Ethiopia.) In another, he inclosed a copy of an inscription in a Semitic alphabet, being one of a numerous collection of inscriptions upon sheet lead, packed in sepulchral jars, discovered at a place called Abushudhr. With a third he communicated a list of the Babylonian months found on a slab, by the aid of which the succession of events recorded in the inscription of Bistun may be approximately determined. In the last letter received, he states that he had at length received the long-expected

cylinders from Kilah Shergat, consisting of 800 lines of writing, the bulletins of Tiglath Pileser I. and at least 100 years older than any other document yet discovered. It shews that the king warred principally in Armenia, Cappadocia, Pontus, and the shores of the Euxine, and that he crossed the Kurdish mountains to the east and the Euphrates to the west. He overran Northern Syria and Cilicia, but did not attempt to penetrate towards Palestine. Having fairly entered upon a period anterior to the glories of Nineveh and Calah, Colonel Rawlinson says he does not despair of ascending up to the institution of the monarchy. The capital city Assur is the Allasar of Genesis, of which Arioch was king. He considers the site of Nineveh to be determinately fixed at Nebbi Yunus, Calah at Nimrud, and Resen (the Mosaic name of Allasar) at Kilah Shergat. In the *debris* of the royal library at Nimrud, Colonel Rawlinson has found fragments of alphabets, syllabaria, and explanations of ideographic signs; also a table of notation, with the phonetic readings of the signs, showing that the Assyrians counted by sixtes, in exact agreement with the *sossos*, *varos*, and *nevos* of Berossus. The numbers are completely Semitic. There are also elaborate dissections of the Pantheon, geographical dissertations explaining the ideographs for countries and cities, designating their products, and describing their positions; the principal Asiatic rivers and mountains are also given. There are treatises on weights and measures, divisions of time, points of the compass, &c. &c. There is an almanack for twelve years, apparently forming a cycle like that of the *Winged*. Each year bears a name, generally that of a god, and all the old ones are numbered after this cycle. Under these are lists of stones, metals, and minerals; elementary tracts on geometry, calligraphy, and botany, and astronomical and astrological formulæ without end. There are also what appear to be school grammars and dictionaries; and much good work will be spared by a translation, which he has found to the advantage of ideographic signs, and also the various phonetic characters. He has also discovered fragments; but especially a curious insight into the history of Assyria, which Greece has never seen. Altogether, the paper is much delighted at the progress now opening out. The *Journal* proceeds through a complete and accurate summary, but the results are not final. It concludes with a list of the splendid turn, full of interesting and important, has been recently

discovered in Southern Chaldea, at a place called Abu Shahrein.

The Council next announced the completion of the Memoir on the Scythic Inscription at Bisitun, by Mr. Norris. This memoir is devoted to an examination and analysis of the second kind of cuneiform writing, the decipherment of which has been successfully begun by Prof. Westergaard, under the designation of Median. The language of this inscription is believed by Mr. Norris to have been that of the Nomadic tribes of the Persian empire, and to be cognate with the so-called Scythic, Tartar, or Ugrian languages. A small inscription by Artaxerxes Mnemon, found at Susa, is also examined in the memoir; and recent researches of Col. Rawlinson appear to show that all the inscriptions of that part of the empire, older than the epoch of Nebuchadnezzar, were written in cognate dialects.

At the anniversary of the *Linnæus Society*, held on the 24th May, Robert Brown, esq. who has filled the office for three years, tendered his resignation, and Prof. Thomas Bell was elected in his place. The society had lost by death during the past year eleven Fellows, three Foreign Members, and one Associate; and fifteen Fellows and two Foreign Members had been elected. The receipts (including last year's balance) amounted to 882*l.* and the expenses to 719*l.* Mr. Brown has presented to the Society the portrait of Linnæus, which was sent by Archbishop von Troil to Sir Joseph Banks, and from which the engraving was made which is prefixed to Dr. Maton's General View of the Writings of Linnæus.

The prizes of the *Society of Arts* were distributed on the 10th of June by H.R.H. Prince Albert, having been intermitted since the year 1850 in consequence of the Great Exhibition, in which the Society took so active a part. The Isis medal was presented to Mr. James Taylor of Elgin, for his essay on the Cotton Manufactures of India; the silver medal to Mr. Henry Weckes, A. R. A. and to Mr. F. C. Bakewell for their essays on the Fine Arts Department and the Machinery of the Great Exhibition respectively; the Society's medal to the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford for his essay on Self-supporting Schools; the Society's medal and 50*l.* to Mr. James Hole, of Leeds, for his essay on the History and Management of Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institutions. The Society's medal was also presented to Mr. W. Stones, of Queenhithe, for an essay on the Manufacture of Paper; to Mr. W. Bollaert and Mr. H. Owen Huskisson for essays on the Use and Preparation of Salt;

to Mons. A. Claudet for an essay on the Stereoscope, and its application to Photography; to Mr. G. Edwards for a Portable Photographic Camera; to the Rev. W. T. Kingsley for his Discoveries in Photography; and to J. Toynbee, esq. F.R.S. for his Artificial Membrana Tympani. The thanks of the Society were given to Dr. Cumin, of Bath, for his Specimens of Paper from Sugar-cane Refuse, and to Dr. Lloyd, of Warwick, for his Samples of Paper made from the Refuse of Cowhouses. During the past session 327 new members have been elected, and the income of the Society has increased from 2883*l.* to 3909*l.*

On the evening of the 22d June a very agreeable and well-attended conversazione was held in the *Architectural Museum* at Cannon-row, Westminster, of the formation of which we gave some account in our April number, p. 280. A report of the progress hitherto made was read by Mr. George Gilbert Scott, the treasurer; and the assemblage was addressed successively by Earl de Grey, who took the chair, the Dean of Ely, Mr. George Godwin, the Rev. William Scott, Archdeacon Thorpe, Mr. Hardwick, R.A. and the Rev. Mr. Petit. The museum already comprises specimens from the best examples of architectural sculpture in this country, and many from abroad, all arranged in order, and the different styles of each architectural period grouped together. Mr. S. Cundy bore testimony to the improvement which his workmen have already derived from their studies in this school of art; which is particularly provided to advance the operative skill of the intelligent artisan. Arrangements are in progress for giving a series of lectures on art workmanship.

The Installation of the Earl of Derby as Chancellor of the *University of Oxford* took place on Tuesday, the 7th of June. He entered the Sheldonian Theatre at eleven o'clock, attended by the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, and other authorities of the University. Among the visitors were H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, H.R.H. the Princess Mary of Cambridge, Mr. Van Buren, formerly President of the United States, the Persian Ambassador, the Bishops of London, Salisbury, Chichester, Oxford, St. Asaph, Lincoln, St. Andrew's, Moray and Ross, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Antigua, Guiana, and Montreal. The first business consisted in announcing that the degree of D.C.L. had been conferred on the Duke of Cambridge and the Hered. Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz on the preceding day. The honorary de-

gree of D.C.L. was conferred on the seventeen following persons named by the Chancellor,—the Marquesses of Blandford and Chandos, the Earls of Eglington, Hardwicke, and Malmesbury; his son Lord Stanley; Lords Redesdale, Colchester, and St. Leonard's; the Rt. Hon. T. B. Macaulay, the Lord Justice Turner, the Rt. Hon. Sir John Pakington, the Rt. Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, the Rt. Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, the Rt. Hon. Joseph Napier, Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, and the Rev. Joseph Pulling, B.D. Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge. The Creweian Oration was next delivered by Dr. Michell, Vice-President of Magdalen hall, and Public Orator; the Chancellor's English prize essay, On Popular Poetry considered as a test of National Character, was read by its author, Mr. Day of Wadham college; and six congratulatory odes were recited,—in Greek by Mr. C. Griffith of Wadham and Mr. Falcon of Queen's, in Latin by Mr. Atkinson of Exeter and Mr. Damer of Trinity, and in English by Mr. Edwin Arnold of University and Mr. W. Alexander, S.C.L. of New Inn Hall.

The Chancellor was lodged at Worcester college, where he was entertained by Mr. Cotton the Principal, in his capacity of Vice-Chancellor; and he afterwards honoured with his presence the Horticultural Show, then held in its garden. The Duke of Cambridge and a distinguished party lunched at All Souls' college. At four o'clock the Chancellor held a levee in the library of the Taylor Institution; and afterwards a grand banquet was given in the hall at Worcester, to which upwards of 130 sat down, and the Chancellor delivered a long and eloquent speech on the past history and future prospects of the University. He professed himself a neutral between the two opposite ecclesiastical sects, and, while he admitted that the notice of reform was not to be slighted, he hoped that nothing would be done to alter the essential constitution and religious principles of the University. On the advantages of a classical education he expatiated with great felicity. He recommended that a distinct theological school should be established in the University; and this was repeated by the Bishop of London.

The next day another banquet took place at Christ Church, of which Society the Chancellor is a member; the same day being diversified by the Sermon for the Ratcliffe Infirmary, the Show and Dinner of the Oxfordshire Agricultural Society, a Concert in the Sheldonian Theatre, and a Masonic ball in the Town hall.

At another Convocation, held on Thursday, the 9th of June, the honorary degree

of D.C.L. was conferred on the Hon. Joseph Randolph Ingersoll, Minister of the United States, the Rt. Rev. G. J. Moun-  
tain, Bishop of Quebec, the Rt. Rev. C. P. Mellvaine, Bishop of Ohio, the Rt. Rev. C. Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrew's, Sir J. B. Yarde Buller, Bart., Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart., Sir R. I. Murchison, F.R.S., Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., Sir Charles Eastlake, Pres. R.A., Philip Pusey, esq., Geo. Alex. Hamilton, esq. M.P., Colonel Mure, M.P., Chas. N. Newdegate, esq. M.P., Samuel Warren, esq. Q.C., Richard Bright, esq. M.D., Forbes Winslow, esq. M.D., G. o. Grote, esq., Wm. T. Brande, esq. F.R.S., Professor James D. Forbes, Joseph Henry Green, esq., and Professor W. E. Aytoun. An Installation Ode, written by the Rev. T. L. Cloughton the Professor of Poetry, and set to music by Sir H. R. Bishop, was then performed, Mr. Lockey and Herr Staudigl being the principalsolosingers. Mr. George Ridding, B.A. Fellow of Exeter (Craven scholar 1851), read a portion of his Latin disquisition, on the subject, *Quenam præcipue causæ sint, cur Græcis Romani in artium liberalium studiis vix pares, nedum superiores evaserint?* which was followed by the Newdegate prize poem, "The Ruins of Egyptian Thebes," by Mr. Sam. Harvey Reynolds, scholar of Exeter college (whose younger brother, a scholar of King's college, Cambridge, has just gained the Chancellor's medal in that university for the best English poem on "Walmer Castle." They are the sons of Mr. Reynolds, a surgeon at Stoke Newington). The Greek and Latin Odes were recited by Mr. R. N. Sanderson, of Magdalen hall, and Mr. Walker, of Corpus Christi college; and an English ode, by Mr. Ball, of Balliol.

At the close of the proceedings in the Theatre the Chancellor visited the Clarendon Printing Office, where he was presented with a copy of *Aristotelis Poetica*, by Tyrwhitt, on the largest paper, a book of which very few exist, and which is generally reserved for presentations to royal personages. He was entertained to a collation in the hall of University college, and to dinner at Pembroke college, of which he is visitor. In the evening the second Installation ball took place at the Town Hall.

On his way to Oxford the Earl of Derby was met at Culham by the Bishop of Oxford—who had just preached at the re-opening of Dorchester Church after its recent repairs by Mr. Butterfield—in order to be present at the opening of the *Diocesan Training College* at the former place. This establishment occupies about five acres

near the Abingdon Road station of the Great Western railway. The building is in the Decorated style of architecture, and is capable of accommodating about 120 students, of which number it now has fifty, under the mastership of the Rev. Arthur Rawson Ashwell, and the Rev. Thomas Izod as vice-principal. The building has been erected by subscription, assisted by a grant from government; but a further sum of 3,000*l.* is required to carry out the undertaking, towards which, after a long and eloquent address, the Earl of Derby contributed 100*l.*

At the *University of Cambridge* the Chancellor's English Medal for the best English poem, in heroic verse, has been adjudged to Herbert John Reynolds, Scholar of King's College. Subject—"Walmer Castle." The Members' prizes for dissertations in Latin prose have been adjudged to—*Bachelors*, 1. J. Chambers, B.A. Scholar of St. John's College. 2. C. H. Chambers, B.A. Trinity College. Subject—"Quatenus nobis veteres in colonis deducendis exemplum quod initemur reliquerint."—*Undergraduates*, 1. G. S. Sale, Scholar of Trinity College. 2. J. Foxley, St. John's College. Subject—"Utrum ex gloriæ cupidine an ex honesta erga rempublicam studio, magna plerumque et heroica facta oriantur." The *Camden* gold medal for the best Exercise in Latin Hexameter Verse is adjudged to Charles Stuart Calverley, Christ's College; and the *Porson Prize* to S. H. Bunbury, Scholar of St. John's College.

The sale of Marshal Soult's Gallery of Spanish pictures, which took place last year in Paris, has been quickly followed by the dispersal of the *Spanish Gallery* formed by the late King Louis-Philippe. This has been sold in London by Messrs. Christie and Manson. It was chiefly formed by Baron Taylor in the year 1835, at the time when the suppression of the monasteries, and the panic induced by other revolutionary proceedings, induced the proprietors to listen readily to the overtures of purchasers. The first portion, sold on the 6th and 7th of May, amounted to 168 pictures, and realised more than 10,000*l.* There were several fine works of Francisco Zurbarán, four of which, the Annunciation, the Conception, the Adoration of the Shepherds, and the Magi, were sold in one lot for 1700 guineas, to the Duc de Montpensier, and will therefore return to Spain. One specimen, St. Francis kneeling, was purchased for our National Gallery, for 265 guineas. Another, a group of Carthusian monks kneeling before the Virgin, was cheaply bought for 165 guineas, by Count

Raczinski of Prussia. Mr. Farrer bought a portrait of Philip IV. by Velasquez, for 250 guineas; and another of Philip's premier, the Conde de Olivares, for 310 guineas. A portrait of Isabel the first wife of Philip IV., also by Velasquez, was purchased by Mr. Ford, the biographer of the artist, for only 46 guineas. The *Virgen de la Faya*, by Murillo, was bought for 1500 guineas by the Duc de Montpensier, to be restored to Spain; it was purchased by Louis-Philippe for 60,000 francs. A large Conception by Murillo sold for 830 guineas; and St. Joseph and the Child, painted in his third and most popular manner, for 440 guineas, to Mr. Lyne Stephens. The Second portion of the Collection, sold on the 13th and 14th of May, consisted of 330 pictures, and realised 10,380*l.* Prince Albert purchased for only 68 guineas another St. Francis by Zurbaran; and also, for 240 guineas, Balaam and the Angel, a grand gallery picture by Alonso Cano. A fine Saviour, by Murillo, was cheaply bought by Lord Breadalbane for 160 guineas; while another, of very doubtful authenticity, produced 250 guineas. A Magdalen, also doubtfully assigned to the same artist, fetched 840 guineas. A portrait of Isabel de Bourbon, wife of Philip IV., by Velasquez, was bought by Mr. Farrer for 300 guineas. The great attraction, the Nativity by Velasquez, was bought for our National Gallery for 2050 guineas. This picture was painted at Seville, when Velasquez was pupil to his father-in-law Pacheco; it was long preserved in the family of the Conde del Aquila, and was sold to Louis Philippe for 4800*l.* A portrait by Murillo of Andrea Andrade, the state verger of the cathedral of Seville, was knocked down for 1020 guineas. This picture was purchased about twenty years ago by Sir John Brackenbury of the heirs of Andrade, and (after having been declined by our government at 500*l.*) was sold to Louis Philippe for 1000*l.* In the third portion, sold on the 20th and 21st May, Mr. Nieuwenhuys bought for 710 guineas, St. James, by Guido. A small Murillo, St. Thomas of Villaneuva giving alms, from the Augustine convent at Seville, was sold for 710 guineas to Mr. Thomas Baring; The Martyr San Rodrigo, by the same artist, to the Museum at Dresden for 210 guineas; and Saint Felix of Cantalicus, also a fine Murillo, to Mr. Beauclerk for 350 guineas. The total amount brought by 528 pictures exceeded 27,000*l.* This is a sum far inferior to that paid for them by Louis-Philippe; and is small in proportion to that obtained by Marshal Soult's collection, which realised 60,000*l.* of which 23,400*l.*

was for one picture—the Conception by Murillo.

The *Standish Gallery*, bequeathed to Louis Philippe by Mr. Frank Hall Standish, has followed the same fate. This collection, consisting of 244 pictures, has produced just 10,000 guineas. It was formed by Mr. Standish about twenty years ago, chiefly in Spain, where he resided some years, making Seville his head-quarters. Mr. Standish was also a great collector of rare books, which he understood better than the fine arts. He was anxious, on his return to England, to have his acquisitions kept together; and, as he had no children of his own, he formed the project of making them over to the nation as a memorial of himself. In an interview with Lord Melbourne, he offered to bestow his books on the British Museum, and the pictures on the National Gallery, accompanying the proposal with a hint that an extinct Baronetcy in his family might in consequence be restored. Mr. Standish "took huff" at the Minister declining "to barter the honours of the Crown;" and partly in pique, partly from a pardonable vanity, and more because he was of wayward fancies, he put a slight on his own countrymen by bequeathing the books and paintings to King Louis-Philippe. The honours of the Crown have, it may be feared, been "bartered" on occasions for less worthy considerations—but the fine arts are not a Government temptation. The royal legatee set apart a room in the Louvre for the reception of the pictures, and held out a prospect of immortality to the donor by honouring the collection with the appellation of *Le Musée Standish*. Having been conveyed to England with the rest of the personal property of the Orleans family, the books are now at Orleans House, near Richmond, having been purchased by the Duc d'Aumale. The pictures might have been gracefully conveyed to the countrymen of their collector, in acknowledgment of the hospitality of old England. Several, however, have been purchased by Englishmen. We can only name a few of the most important. A portrait of the Infante Don Carlos, by Velasquez, was purchased for 1600 guineas, it was supposed for Lord Normanton; and St. John, by the same painter, in his early style (but attributed in the catalogue to Murillo), to Mr. Anthony, for 76 guineas. The Angels appearing to the Shepherds, another early Velasquez, to Mr. Davenport Bromley, for 380 guineas. A portrait by Murillo of himself was sold to Mr. Marshall for 330 guineas. A landscape, by Watteau, with figures representing actors of the *Comedie Italienne*, produced the large sum of 700 guineas. In

his sale were four pictures painted for Mr. Standish by Roberts: the Temple of Efeu, sold for 360 guineas; the Interior of the Church of St. Helena at Bethlehem, for 460 guineas; the Mosque at Cordova, for 300 guineas; and the High Altar at Seville for the same sum.

On the 18th of June Messrs. Christie and Manson sold a magnificent *Turner*, "The Dogana: Church of S. Giorgio, &c." It was painted for Sir Francis Chantrey, exhibited in 1841, and passed on Chantrey's death into the possession of W. J. Broderip, esq. F.R.S. among whose pictures it was now sold. It produced 1150*l.*—On the 20th, five other pictures by the same artist, belonging to Benjamin Windus, esq. were also brought to the hammer: 1. Venice: Evening—Going to the Ball, 546*l.*; 2. Morning—Returning from the Ball, 641*l.*; 3. the Dawn of Christianity and Flight into Egypt, 746*l.*; 4. Glaucus and Scylla, 735*l.*; 5. The Approach to Venice, 800*l.*

At a public meeting held at Willis's Rooms on the 4th of June, the Marquess of Lansdowne in the chair, measures were adopted for the erection in the metropolis (in bronze) of Baron Marochetti's fine statue of *Richard Cœur de Lion*, which was sent to the Great Exhibition of 1851. It was announced that her Majesty contributed 200*l.* and Prince Albert 100*l.* for this object.

The Town Council of Grantham have granted a site on St. Peter's-hill for the erection of a Statue to the memory of *Sir Isaac Newton*, and 100*l.* for the preparation of the ground for its reception; and have authorised Mr. Winter, the ex-Mayor, to lay the resolutions before the Royal Society, with the request that it will take such measures as its council may deem fit. Should the inauguration of the Statue take place in 1854, it would be exactly 200 years after *Sir Isaac Newton* had entered a free boy on the foundation of the Grantham Grammar School.

*John Knox's House at Edinburgh* has been entailed on the Rev. John Jaffray, who, while on the one hand paying a full price for the property, receives it under stringent provisions against the dismembering or separating of the tenement, or changing its original character, and, at the same time, undertaking to repair it, and make it at all times accessible to the public.

On the 9th of April, Dr. Burnsides, who on that day entered on his 73rd year, handed over to the Corporation of *Trinity College, Toronto, Canada*, a cheque for 4000*l.*, and the title-deeds of lands adjoining the College grounds, valued at 2000*l.*, of which he executed a conveyance to the College.

At the annual election of Fellows into the *Royal Society*, which took place on the 2d June, out of the thirty-two candidates the following sixteen recommended by the Council were chosen: James Apjohn, M.D.; John George Appold, esq.; John Allan Broun, esq.; Antoine Jean François Claudet, esq.; Edward J. Cooper, esq.; E. Frankland, esq.; John Hall Gladstone, esq.; Commander Inglefield, R.N.; Joseph Beete Jukes, esq.; Robert Mac Andrew, esq.; Charles Manby, esq.; Joseph Prestwich, esq.; William John Macquorn Rankine, esq.; William Wilson Saunders, esq.; William Spottiswoode, esq.; Count P. de Strzelecki.

The Professorship of Geology in *Queen's College, Cork*, has been given to Mr. R. Harkness; and that of Civil Engineering has been conferred on Mr. John England, of Bandon.

The Earl of Aberdeen has forwarded from the Royal Bounty Fund the sum of 100*l.* to *Mr. Alexander Somerville*, the writer of a series of articles in a morning paper, under the signature of "One who has Whistled at the Plough."

A prize of 100 guineas, offered by the Associate Institution for the best essay on the laws respecting the *Protection of Women*, has been awarded to Mr. James Edward Davis, barrister-at-law, of the Oxford Circuit. The adjudicators were the Bishop of Oxford, Vice-Chancellor Wood, and Mr. Roundell Palmer, M.P.

Mr. Britton's *Wiltshire Collections* have been permanently transferred to the museum at Devizes. At a meeting held at the Town Hall, on the 8th of June, of the Committee of the "Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society," it was resolved, "That the whole of the collection of Wiltshire Antiquities being now received from Mr. Britton, the Secretary be requested to make known to him the great gratification the Committee have experienced in inspecting so numerous and valuable a series, and to express their best thanks for the additional works, &c. which Mr. Britton has been so good as to present to the Society."

*Mr. James Underwood*, an industrious collector, to whom many of the most distinguished Irish antiquaries and naturalists have expressed their obligations, as having assisted to preserve some of the most interesting objects now in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy, has been driven by distress to make a public appeal for assistance. He was compelled to sell his collection in the year 1837; and it formed the nucleus of that national museum of which Ireland is now justly proud. After a temporary engagement as cash-taker at the Royal Hibernian Academy, Mr. Un-

derwood is now without the means of support for his large family. His claims are recommended by Dr. Petrie and Mr. Wakeman, and by Mr. Glennon the natu-

ralist; who will receive contributions for his maintenance until some permanent employment can be found for him.

#### HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

*A Selection from the Correspondence of the late Thomas Chalmers, D.D. LL.D. Edited by his Son-in-law, the Rev. William Hanna, LL.D. 8vo. Edinburgh. 1853.*—This is an excellent Supplement to the Life of Dr. Chalmers, which we have already fully noticed. The letters are not arranged chronologically in one series, which we think the best arrangement in all cases, but chronologically in reference to the letters addressed to each Correspondent—all which are thrown together. Of all the different collections of letters thus formed, those written by Dr. Chalmers to his sister, Mrs. Morton, are to our mind unquestionably the best. They are natural, unrestrained, and full of life and character. Others of his letters are probably more skilful, because they are more studied: these have the charm of a dashing genial off-hand freedom, which in such compositions is the most attractive of all qualities. Dissertations are sometimes excellent things, but not often so when they occur in the form of letters. In these letters there are no dissertations, and little tittle-tattle, but there runs through them a gentle placid stream of sober piety, and they contain just such information about matters of domestic and family interest as would be likely to fall from the pen of a man busied with affairs of general moment.

The Letters to Mr. James Anderson and Mr. Thomas Smith, young men in whom Dr. Chalmers took even more than a fatherly interest, and his close intimacies with whom formed pleasing episodes in his Memoirs, open the volume. There are also letters to the Rev. Charles Brydges, the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, and others of the English Evangelical clergy, of whom as a body he entertained the very highest opinion; to Lord Lorne, about the attempts made in Parliament to avoid the breach in the Scottish church; to Mr. Lennox, of New York, a munificent benefactor of the Free Church; a multitude of letters written to various persons in reply to announcements of deaths, and many to persons who had been his helpers in the various places in which he had been stationed as a minister or professor.

It is impossible that any thing which fell from the pen of Dr. Chalmers can be

devoid of interest, and these letters, when read in connection with his Memoirs, will be found both to throw light upon those valuable volumes, and to receive it from them.

*Poems by Edward Quilinan, with a Memoir. By W. Johnston.*—The Memoir prefixed to this charming volume is in every way worthy of its subject. It is long since we have met with a biographical sketch that pleased us more. Of the collection of poems which follows we can speak in similar terms. The author, we need hardly say it, was the son-in-law of Wordsworth. He married Dora Wordsworth, many years after he had lost his first wife, the daughter of Sir Egerton Brydges. He was a native of Oporto, but of Irish parents. He lost his mother early, was educated in England, entered the army, saw a stricken field or two, and finally withdrew from the military profession, to devote himself to literature and purely home enjoyments. He was a Roman Catholic by the chances of birth and education, but in practice he was a Protestant, attending the services of our church with his family, and using our church prayers at his own hearth. "On one occasion, when it was more logically than kindly suggested to him that, as a Roman Catholic, it was necessary for him to believe that those he had loved best on earth were excluded from Heaven, and that any Roman Catholic priest would tell him so, he exclaimed with indignation that if any such thing were said to him by an ecclesiastic, he would answer as Laertes is made to answer in the play of 'Hamlet,' when the priest forbids the completion of the religious ceremonies at the grave of poor Ophelia." The only fault of poor Quilinan was a constitutional excitability of temper common to all with Irish blood in their veins. Happy the man of whom nothing worse could be said. An affectionate executor has prepared the best of his poems for the public eye; and the public may feel fittingly grateful for a volume rich in exquisite sentiment, purity of feeling, truthfulness, and gentle beauty. It will be undoubtedly popular, and highly deserves to be so. If it contained nothing but the verses



to the wives whom he dearly loved and dignifiedly mourned—mourned in heart and not in words merely, honouring their memories by his manly sorrow, the book would even then be worthy of the sympathy of all who feel that poetry is not necessarily fiction any more than a promise on a tomb-stone is necessarily truth. The lines headed "Alone," will illustrate what we mean. We conclude with the following, as something new connected with Wordsworth.

"The summers of 1843 and 1844 were passed by Mr. and Mrs. Quilinan at 'the Island,' in Windermere, belonging to Mr. Curwen, of Workington Hall, with whose family the Wordsworths were connected by the marriage of the poet's eldest son with Miss Curwen. Mr. Curwen frequently lent his residence to his friends, which led Mr. Wordsworth to perpetrate a pun upon the place (the only levity of the kind perhaps that he ever fell into), and to propose that it should be called the *Borrow-me-an* Island."

Single-speech Hamilton made an excellent speech, on which his reputation as an orator proverbially rests. Wordsworth's reputation as a punster rests upon a similar foundation. We only wish he had committed more of such pleasant peccadilloes. He would have written none the worse poetry for it.

*The Etymological Compendium, or Portfolio of Origins and Inventions.* By William Pulleyn, 3rd edition, revised and improved by Merton A. Thoms. sm. 8vo. 1853.—The editor of this work is a new candidate for literary honours, and, as we learn from the preface, a son of Mr. Thoms the editor of *Notes and Queries*. His additions to this book indicate him to be his father's own son. He deals in folk lore, chronicles old customs and popular sayings, and has evidently an eye to all things curious and note-worthy. The book tells everything. It is not over particular as to accuracy, a good story seems to have gone as far with Mr. Pulleyn as a sturdy fact, but then he makes up largely by variety and comprehension. He embraces facts and fictions of all kinds, from the origin of language, government, writing, music, and all the other fundamentals of society and civilization, to such questions as how we came by candles, gas-lights, and lanterns; when we began to pay rent to landlords and fees to lawyers; what is the meaning of the black doll hung up at rag shops; and the appellations Whigs and Tories in our party disputes; who invented telescopes, playing cards, quoits, foot ball, twelfth cake, calico printing, and the stamp duty on receipts; who were

the Mamelukes, the Brownies, Pope Joan, and John Doe and Richard Roe; what is a banyan day, a whiffer, a spinning jenny, a lac of rupees, the curse of Scotland, a man of straw, a haggis, a fandango, vegetable ivory, and a goe of gin; where may be found various celebrated places between the Regent's Park and the Red Sea; why a person who is out of sorts is no great shakes; and why we eat goose at Michaelmas; who are the bulls and the bears of the Stock Exchange; what is a death-watch, a sham Abram, a skinflint, a radical, a horoscope, a dennet, and a dun: with ten thousand other things for inquiry and investigation. The volume is, in truth, a *Notes and Queries* in little, with all the faults and excellencies of the original. A concentrated essence of odd curious little items of knowledge, caught flying and fixed in type for the use of every body. In one respect, however, it is not like its weekly prototype. It does not contain a word about photography. The next edition will probably remedy this omission.

The design of the book is evidently an excellent one. There is something in it to interest every body. It will therefore no doubt command a large and ready sale, and give the editor many opportunities of correction and enlargement. We will give one extract as a specimen:—

#### THE TROUBADOURS.

"When the cloth was ta'en away,  
Minstrels straight began to play,  
And while harps and viols join,  
Raptured bards, in strains divine,  
Loud the trembling arches rung  
With the noble deeds we sung."

In the eleventh century, the troubadours made their appearance in Provence. They were the founders of modern versification; frequently singing their own songs to the melody of their own harps; and when they were not able to do the latter, minstrels accompanied them, who recited the lays the troubadour composed. Though in every country wherever there is a language, there is poetry, and wherever there is poetry, there is music; and in our own in particular, singing to the harp appears to have been early and successfully cultivated, yet the melodies were purely traditional; and the most ancient melodies extant, that have been set to a modern language, are those which are preserved in the Vatican Library, to the songs of the troubadours, written in the ancient dialect of Provence. In the 12th, 13th, and part of the 14th centuries, the minstrels, bards, or *jongleurs*, the descendants of the troubadours, occupied a conspicuous station in society. In our own country there were king's minstrels and queen's minstrels,

who enjoyed a high degree of favour and protection.

Yet, in some of the satires of the times, we find them abused under the names of *chantier, fabletir, jangleirs, and menestre*; whilst their art is called *janglerie*, and they are said to be *Anti-Christ, perverting the age by their merry jangles*. Piers Ploughman, an ancient satirist also accuses the minstrels of debauching the minds of the people, and of being tutors of idleness and the devil's discourse; and that they did imbibe some of the general licentiousness which, at the era of the Conquest, and for some time before, and some time after, overspread all England, is not unlikely. But for several reigns they were favoured by the noble and the fair, and protected by royal authority. In their baronial mansions, on all occasions of high and solemn feasts, the observances of chivalry and the charms of music were united.

In the reign of Henry III. we find one Henry de Auranches, a Frenchman, dignified with the title of Master Henry, the versifier; which appellation, Mr. Warton observes, perhaps implies a character different from the royal minstrel, or joculator. In 1249, and in 1251, we find orders on the treasurer to pay this Master Henry one hundred shillings, probably a year's stipend; and in the same reign, forty shillings and a pipe of wine were given to Richard, the king's harper, and a pipe of wine to Beatrice his wife. In time, a gross degeneracy appears to have characterised the once-famed order of minstrels; the sounder part of society pursued them with prohibitions and invectives, till they were at last driven from the more respectable walks of life to the lower orders. Their irregularities became the more rude and offensive, till their order expired amid the general contempt of an improving nation.—*Turner's History of England, vol. i. p. 432.*

The history of the troubadours and the Provençal poets has formed the subjects of many valuable publications of late years. In France, M. Raynouard has published not only a selection of their best writings under the title of *Choix des Poésies des Troubadours*, but also a Glossary of the language in which they are written. M. Fauriel has also published in three vols. 8vo., *Histoire de la Poésie Provençale*. While in Germany, an accomplished M. Dier has given to the world both an Essay on their Poetry, and a volume on the lives and writings of the most distinguished troubadours. Of the German troubadours, or Minnesingers, the late Mr. Edgar Taylor published an interesting account in his *Lays of the Minnesingers*; and in 1838, Professor von der Hagen of Berlin

published a collection of their writings under the title of *Deutsche Liederdichter des 12, 13, and 14 Jahrhunderts*. p. 44.

*The Odes of Horace, translated into Unrhymed Metres.* By F. W. Newman. 8vo.—It is an old observation that Horace is among the most untranslatable of poets. Of his Satires and Epistles, argumentative and familiar, full of sound common sense, and teeming with real life and observations of society, some idea can be given by modern imitations. But the charm of his lyrical poetry is essentially dependent on the "studied felicity" of language, and that graceful perfection of expression, which vanishes like the fresh bloom of a flower in the attempt to remove it from the soil in which it has been reared.

Where the matter is so slight and the form so important, where there is so perfect a symmetry and so little solidity of thought or depth of feeling, the materials may be reconstructed in a new language, but the charm of the original is lost. In many respects this unfitness for translation is common to the works of all the Latin poets. The Romans of the later and more polished period seem to have never known poetry except as a learned art. The Muses, whose inspiration they affected to court, were deities who had no native worship upon Roman ground. Even Ennius, *summus noster poeta*, whom Cicero and his contemporaries honoured as we honour Chaucer, gained his supremacy by the introduction of Greek forms of verse. Terence was a *dimidiatus Mæander*; Virgil boasted that he was the first imitator of Theocritus; and Horace claimed as his highest honour,

Princeps Æolium carmen ad Italos  
Deduxisse modos,

although Catullus had been before him in the same field. The chaplets of song were awarded only to learned brows, and the vocation of the poet removed him from the profane crowd.

Me doctarum hæderæ præmia frontium  
Dis miscent superis.

Hence this portion of Roman literature suffered under that emasculating influence which affects every species of art that stands aloof from the sympathies and imaginations of the mass of mankind. Graceful and refined, it lacks the energy, the passion, the originality, and the simplicity which distinguish national and popular poetry. A great deal of the force and beauty of our greatest lyric poet, Burns, is due to his complete exemption from the influence of all mere artificial refinement. His songs, whether playful or pathetic, are based upon *motives* which

can never become obsolete, and appeal to sympathies as wide-spread as the human race.

Horace, whom Quintilian estimates as the only Roman lyric poet worth reading, is peculiarly wanting in that hearty earnestness, whether in jest or in pathos, which belongs to a singer of the people. The beauty of many of his odes must have been inappreciable by his less learned countrymen. Not a few of them are direct imitations of Greek originals now unknown. What hope of conveying to an English reader a charm which is founded upon a felicity of expression confessedly inimitable, upon the evanescent associations of an older literature, which is lost even to the learned, and a metrical perfection of which our language is incapable?

Most of the translators of Horace have endeavoured to reconstruct his poetry in a modern form. Horace, however, in his English dress is, if possible, more unlike the Roman poet than Pope's Homer is to the old rhapsodist. A pretty imitation is possible here and there, but the greater part of Horace's odes are incapable of forming the basis of a modern poem. The only Ode in English which can give un-mixed pleasure to the scholar is that which Milton translated—

What slender youth bedewed with liquid odours  
Courts thee on roses in some pleasant cave,  
Pyrrha? for whom bind'st thou  
In wreaths thy golden hair?

With that exquisite sense of the beautiful in ancient art and poetry with which Milton was gifted, he felt that to change the form was in this case to destroy the thought, and that those who would read Horace in their own tongue must still be content to read not an English but a Latin author.

In the translation of the Odes of Horace which Mr. Newman has given us, this necessity is recognised; and the author professes to write, not for those who seek for amusement, but for thoughtful and serious though unlearned readers. His work is executed in unrhymed metres, upon a plan which he thus explains: "I have adopted the principle that each Latin metre should have one and one only English representative. The English stanza, for instance, which replaces the Horatian Sapphic in one ode, replaces it in all, and is never used for any other metre than the Sapphic. The ability to fulfil this condition seemed to me an important test of my stanza being really suitable. Moreover, if several English substitutes were allowed, the translator would be tempted to use his freedom beyond what

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was necessary, and the effect to the reader would be impaired, nearly as though a translator of Homer were to render different books into a different metre. Altogether, I am convinced, that to work under the pressure of immovable conditions, if they be not unreasonable ones, produces in the long run the chastest result."

Before considering how far Mr. Newman has succeeded in his translations, we may mention, in order to complete the description of his work, that he has arranged the odes in a chronological order, at any rate not improbable, and illustrated his translations with concise and able notes both on the history and the poetry. The latter are intended to be sufficient, and we think are sufficient, to give an intelligent reader, with no previous knowledge of ancient languages or literature, such an insight into Horatian persons and circumstances as will enable him without other assistance to understand his author.

In order to find a representative for every variety of metre used by Horace, the translator is compelled by his system to invent many forms of stanza altogether new in English poetry. This is a bold measure, inasmuch as it demands from the reader a more patient perusal, and a longer dwelling upon each ode, in order to school the ear to its unaccustomed rhythm, than most readers will, we fear, be willing to afford. Metres formed immediately upon those used in the Latin, by substituting an accented for a long and an unaccented for a short syllable, after the fashion which has been so much pursued in German translations, are rejected by Mr. Newman as founded on a false or incomplete analogy. "They are generally found, he thinks, to bear a different character from those which they imitate, to be light, perhaps, tripping or humorous, where the original is grave and stately." It might be added that most of the Horatian metres are so difficult to be caught by a modern ear, that an English imitation of them would be probably misunderstood. This is shewn by the mode in which the Sapphic metre is ordinarily read, and by the attempts which have been made to introduce it into English. The Anti-jacobin imitation for example,

Weary knife-grinder, whither art thou going?

differs altogether, both in character and in actual measurement by accentual long and short syllables, from the ancient Sapphic.

The metre chosen by Mr. Newman to represent the Sapphic appears to be founded on a portion of the stanza employed by Burns indifferently as a vehicle of sarcasm, pathos, and gaiety, in Holy Willie's Prayer, in the Verses on Captain Grose,

and in the Mountain Daisy. The eighth ode of the second book is thus rendered :

If ever perjured law, Barine,  
Had claim'd of thee some petty forfeit ;  
If but one tooth or nail, made blacker,  
Impaired thy beauty ;

Believe I might. But thou, when laden  
With broken vows, still fairer shinest ;  
And straight of all the youth attractest  
The gaze admiring ?

To cheat a mother's hidden ashes,  
And stars in nightly silence clust'ring,  
And gods from frosty death exempted,  
Is wisely purposed !

A jest it is, a jest to Venus,  
To simple Nymphs and savage Cupid,  
Who always burning arrows sharpens  
On gory whetstone.

Add, that new swarms around thee gather,  
New slaves flock in ; nor old admirers  
Their impious mistress' roof abandon,  
Oft though they threaten.

Thee for their calf-like sons the matrons,—  
Thee stingy sires,—and brides unhappy,  
Behold with terror ; lest thy breezes  
Play round their husbands.

The Alcaic is also represented by a new

Lyce, didst thou drink of farthest Tanais,  
Wed to some barbarian, still 'twould grieve thee  
Me to toss exposed before thy threshold,  
Cruel prey to the native gales.

Hear'st the wind against the door-post rattling,  
Hear'st the grove mid noble buildings planted,  
Bellowing loud ? while Jove with glazy virtue  
Tombs the snow in an icy film ?

We have not the space to give any further illustration of Mr. Newman's selection of metres. He has shewn great ingenuity and taste in the choice or invention of them ; and we do not attribute it to any failure in this part of his work if the result of his labours is not altogether satisfactory.

To produce a readable English Horace is confessedly a task bordering on the impossible. All English lyrical poetry is in rhyme, and our most beautiful songs depend on rhyme for much of their charm. Mr. Newman has discarded rhyme, because he is convinced with reason that its employment involves of necessity "both a sacrifice of much of the poet himself and a most undesirable intrusion of that which is not the poet." The use of rhyme, moreover, tends directly to throw a modern air over a translation. We do not desire to give life and freshness to the statue of an ancient by clothing it in a modern costume. The plan adopted in this translation is, we are persuaded, the right one,  
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metre. We select the following example more for its shortness than for any other reason. *Viri puellis nuper idoneus* (Od. iii. 26).

Late I lived for damsels fit ;  
Not inglorious then I warr'd.  
My arms and harp, discharg'd from service,  
Now upon this wall I offer.

Which, of sea-born Venus' fane  
Guards the left approach. O here  
Place the bright torches, bars and augers,  
Terrors to the trembling pannel.

Goddess ruling Cyprus blest,  
Queen of Memphis free from snows  
Of chilly Thrace ; with scourge high-lifted  
Touch but once disdainful Chloe !

Of all the new stanzas employed by our author, the most original, and we are inclined to think the most successful, is that substituted for one of the most plaintive and beautiful of Horace's metres,

Extremam Tanaim si biberes, Lyce,  
Sævo nupta viro : me tamen asperas  
Porrectum ante fores objicere incolis  
Plorares Aquilonibus. (Od. iii. 10.)

This ode is thus commenced :

but its execution is not equal to the conception. The same exquisite sense of beauty and propriety in the choice of expression is requisite for the translator as for the poet, and Mr. Newman's poetic vocabulary seems to us to be almost uniformly too common and familiar. For example,

Pastor cum traheret per freta navibus  
Idæis Helenam perfidus hospitam.  
(Od. i. 15.)

is translated,

When the traitor swain with ships of Ida  
Scurried o'er the wave his hostess Helen.

Dives Mercator, in Od. i. 31, is "the wealthy skipper," and cadus is more than once rendered by "barrel." The use of common-life words, even although they may correspond accurately with the original, has a tendency to modernise an ancient author. The involved constructions and unusual employment of words which we find in Milton's translation of the fifth ode, serve as well as his unrhymed and  
L

novel metre to remind us that we are reading a Latin and not an English poet, and in so doing answer an understood purpose. But, however Mr. Newman's work may fall short of perfection, many Englishmen will be enabled by it to gain an idea of the Roman lyric which no previous translation could possibly have given. We offer our thanks to the author for an experiment, which, if it be not altogether successful, is founded on a right principle, and is guided in a right direction.

*The Politics and Economics of Aristotle. Translated, with Notes and Analyses. By E. Walford, M.A. Post 8vo. pp. lxxx., 338. (Fohn's Classical Library.)*—This is a volume of the Composite order. The translation of the Politics is based on that of Ellis, which though not elegant was pronounced by the Monthly Review to be faithful and perspicuous. In the revision, the translation by Taylor, and "the polished paraphrase of Gillies," have been consulted. Dr. Gillies would, indeed, have been gratified at finding the judgment of the Critical Review, that "he might in various parts have polished the style to a higher degree of elegance," reversed; and still more astonished at being joined with his old antagonist, Platonist Taylor, his contempt for whom he did not dissemble. The text of Bekker (Berlin, 1831,) has been chiefly followed. Gillies' Life of Aristotle and General Introduction are retained. On the translation of the Economics the preface says nothing, but we learn incidentally that the second book, and the latter part of the first, are furnished by the editor. He fairly warns his readers of the suspiciousness of the second book, which Goettling (we may add) has printed as a separate treatise, "incerti cujusdam auctoris." (Ed. Jena, 1830.) In this he follows Niebuhr, who considers it a later work, written under Alexander's successors, for the use of functionaries in Asia Minor in raising money by tricks and extortions, with which opinion Dr. Arnold agrees. (See Hist. of Rome, i. 455.)

The reader must adjust the balance for himself between the eulogies of Dr. Arnold, prefixed to this volume, and the rejection of Aristotle as a guide, by Bacon, as related in Lord Campbell's Life of our great philosopher. But in addition to those praises of Arnold, which relate to the Political Treatise, we may quote the words of Lieber,—"The gigantic mind of Aristotle had a glimmering of the truth far in advance of his times." (Political Ethics, c. xiii. p. 389, note.) And those of Macculloch, who in his Literature of

Political Economy calls it "the most valuable work on that branch of philosophy that has descended from antiquity."\* (p. 356.) As it contains many historical allusions, the reader should be warned that the degree of deference due to them is disputed. Niebuhr, indeed, says that "whatever is related on the authority of Aristotle must be believed, just as when Thucydides relates a thing as historical, provided it can be explained in any way." (Lect. on Anc. Hist. i. 360.) This is saying a great deal for any writer, and Mr. Keightley (no incompetent judge) owns that a suspicion that "on points of history Aristotle is not always the very best authority," has more than once crossed his mind. (Hist. of Greece, 5th ed. p. 288.) The note from Müller's Dorians, at p. 64, contradicting his censure of the Spartan women, must be thrown into the less favourable scale. This treatise also lies under the disadvantage of being incomplete. Mr. Blakesley, in his erudite Life of Aristotle, classes it among the note-books, which the author kept for future publication, but never finished; whence arise its imperfections, contradictions, and obscurities. (pp. 140, 160.) On this account the student will find Duval's Analytical Synopsis, or Heinsius' Paraphrase, a desirable accompaniment.

The editor has not distinguished his own notes from those of his predecessors, so that we can only positively ascribe to himself those which refer to recent writers; for instance, Thirlwall, who is often quoted. Having occasion at p. 77 to repeat the passage on Delphic swords, in a note (see p. 5), he not only makes a wrong reference, but quotes a different translation, thus ignoring his own. Names are irregularly and even variously spelled, and the index is defective.† On the whole, however, this volume is not deficient in the requisites of translations, and for students who are preparing for examination (and who care little whether authorship be individual or composite) it will perform the usual good services. But English readers (an increasing class) will find the diffuser paraphrase of Gillies more convenient, though some of his remarks have been confuted by time. For those who wish for a translation, without the dishonours of a *crib*, the French version of Thurot (Didot, Paris, 1824) will answer

\* He differs entirely, however, from Aristotle on the interest of loans (p. 249.)

† At p. 204, the distinguished Hellenist Coray is called Corsé's, as would be the case in Greek or Latin. The author of the Politics might as well be called Aristoteles in the title-page.

the purpose, though its scanty index is rather prejudicial to its utility.

*Wiltshire Tales, illustrative of the Dialect and Manners of the Rustic Population of that County.* By John Yonge Akerman. 12mo.—These tales, which have already appeared in a fugitive form, are written by one who has been conversant from his boyhood with the rural population of Wiltshire, and has, we believe, from that period made its language his study. A Wiltshire Glossary was published by Mr. Akerman a few years ago; in these tales he not only exemplifies the use of the ancient dialect still there prevalent, but he has interwoven its dialogue with equally characteristic traits of the manners, the sentiments, and superstitions of the peasantry. His pages will often raise a smile, and not less frequently in the reflective mind a sigh; for Mr. Akerman does not conceal the innate vices of his compatriots; but he will have performed a useful part if he directs the schoolmaster to their eradication.

*Electoral Facts, from 1832 to 1853.* By Charles R. Dod, Esq. 12mo.—We described the nature of this very useful manual in our Magazine for June, 1852. The book has received in this second edition a thorough revision throughout, whereby it is brought up to the recognition of the latest changes, including the results of the Election Petitions as well as the polls of the last Election. It may now be regarded as a complete political Gazetteer.

*The Days of Battle; or, Quatre Bras and Waterloo.* By an Englishwoman resident in Brussels in June, 1815; author of *Rome in the Nineteenth Century.*—This is, as far as the narrative goes, we think, by much the most spirited, life-like record of the memorable days it chronicles which we possess. Of course we mean as to the impression produced on the residents at Brussels, Antwerp, &c. by the Battle and its consequences. In no other contemporary account do we remember to have seen such a picture of the hurry, the panic, the anguish, the despair, and the sudden overwhelming return to hope and certainty of conquest, which may be found in these most graphic pages. - In no other record of any battle do we remember to have been so impressed by the awfully rapid transition from feasting and splendour and the pride of warlike beauty to carnage, to havoc, blood, and dust, and tears.

Few, few shall part where many meet.

Even at this distance of time the heart

sickens and turns faint at the thought of the sufferings of the wounded after Waterloo. For four days and nights some of these unhappy men were exposed to the tortures of a fierce sun by day and heavy dews at night. Many lay under heaps of slain. Many were tortured with thirst nearly all that time; and yet there was no want of benevolent desire to mitigate their pains. The peasantry made long journeys to bring them drink, and every effort was made to remove them as speedily as possible.

In the midst of all these, which are but a small portion of the horrors recorded, it is impossible not to smile at the first announcement of the victory by five Highlanders to the inhabitants of Antwerp. One of the old Flemish women, more eager than the rest, says our Author, "seized a Highlander by his coat, pulling at it, and making the most ludicrous gestures imaginable, to induce him to attend to her, while he, quite forgetting, in his transport, that the old woman did not understand Scotch, kept vociferating that 'Boney was beat, and rinning awa' till his ain country as fast as he could gang.' Again, 'Hout, ye auld gowk, dinna ye ken that Boney's beat? What, ar ye deaf? Daresay the wife—I syy Boney's beat, woman.'" Another curious scene presented itself. "At the door of our hotel an English lady, who had apparently attained the full meridian of life, with a night-cap on the top of her head, discovering her hair in papillotes beneath, attired in a long white flannel dressing-gown with the sleeves tucked up above the elbows, was flying about in a distracted manner, loudly proclaiming the glorious tidings, continually repeating the same thing, and rejoicing, lamenting, wondering, pitying, and exclaiming, all in the same breath. In vain did her maid pursue her with a great shawl, which occasionally she succeeded in putting upon her shoulders, but which invariably fell off again the next moment. In vain did another lady, whose dress and mind were rather more composed, endeavour to entice her away. She could not be brought to pay the smallest attention, and I left her still talking as fast as ever, and standing in this curious dishabille among gentlemen and footmen, and officers and soldiers, and valets-de-place, and in full view of the multitudes who thronged the great Place de Maire."

But perhaps the most extraordinary part is the overpowering impulse of curiosity which led many delicate women, even, to visit the awful and dreadful field of death within a very few days of the Battle, not instigated by personal anxiety,

not even, we fear, by general feelings of humanity. What it was to go there, the Lady herself must tell: to read of it is enough, and too much.

*The City of Rome, its Edifices and its People.* 12mo. pp. viii. 252.—Juvenal's notable question, *Quid Romæ faciam?* abstractedly considered, is of some importance to those persons who cannot spare the time or afford the expense of the journey. To such persons this volume is a kind of substitute; but whether it will console them for the loss, by the information it contains, or aggravate the disappointment, must be left for individual cases to decide.

*A Manual for Godfathers and Godmothers.* By G. Hill, M.A. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 110.—This volume is as comprehensive as its size admits of, on the antiquity, design, and duty of the office of sponsor. At p. 73, the words of response "I will" are well explained to mean *willingness*, rather than *self-sufficiency*. In some other cases the explanations appear more forced, and consequently less acceptable.

*Palmoni, an Essay on the Chronological*

*and Numerical Systems among the Ancient Jews.* 8vo. pp. xii. 681.—The title of this volume, which is taken from the margin of Daniel viii. 13, means "the numberer of secrets." We cannot enter into its arguments, neither do we distinctly comprehend its design. It contains much erudition, and much speculation of a hazardous kind. One of its hypotheses is, that the books which bear the name of Josephus were not written by him, but by a Christian, who thought he would serve the cause of Christianity, "by assuming the name of a celebrated Jewish commander." (p. 572.) We wish there were no such instances of early forgeries to discredit this conjecture, but unfortunately there are too many.

*Ten Sermons of Religion.* By T. Parker. Post 8vo. pp. 361.—The author professes to believe that there are great truths in this book, and admits that there *must* also be errors. As it issues from a school with which we do not sympathise, we are in a position better suited to espy the latter, than to appreciate the former. Some practical hints may be gathered from it, but its doctrinal views must be regarded with caution at least.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

June 2. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres. Patrick Macintyre, esq. F.R.G.S. Secretary of the United Kingdom Life Assurance Company, and Henry H. Breen, esq. of St. Lucia, and author of a work on its History and Statistics, were elected Fellows of the Society.

Dr. Root exhibited an iron sword-blade, with a portion of the wooden handle adhering to it, found in the bed of the Thames at Kingston, near the spot where so many Roman weapons have been previously recovered.

Mr. Figg exhibited the figure of a knight on horseback in pottery, adapted as a drinking vessel, found at Lewes in 1846. By the pryck spur on the heel of the knight, the figure is concluded to be as old as the reign of Henry III.

Lord Lonsborough exhibited a spear-head found in a grave at Treves.

John Burder, esq. F.S.A. exhibited, by the hands of Mr. J. G. Nichols, a brass seal, found last year within the timber of a tree at Crondale common, near Farnham. It is one of the seals made for the office of Sheriff, representing the castle or prison of the county, with the shield of the

Sheriff's arms in front. From the accompanying initials j. g. and the arms, which are ten pellets, 4, 3, 2, 1, Mr. Nichols was disposed to assign it to John Gifford, who was Sheriff of the conjoint counties of Bedford and Buckingham in 1417, one of the coats of Gifford being ten torteaux.

Mr. Akerman, as Secretary, in a letter to the President, reported the result of a visit to the church of the Holy Trinity in the Minories, on the invitation of Mr. Hill the perpetual curate of that church, to inspect a stone coffin which had just been discovered on the site of the religious house of the Nuns of St. Clare, or Nuns Minoresses, which gave the name to that neighbourhood. Instead of a stone coffin of the usual mediæval character, Mr. Akerman found a sarcophagus of stone, ornamented with sculptures, a profile of a male head being carved in a medallion in the centre of one side, and baskets of fruit represented at either end. The sarcophagus contained a leaden coffin, in which lay the remains of a child about eight years of age. The leaden coffin was ornamented with scallop-shells, and a kind of beaded ornament, like that found at Colchester, and others discovered in England, and

noticed by Mr. Roach Smith in the Journal of the Archaeological Association. This coffin was engraved in Mr. Akerman's Archaeological Index, as a type of this description of Roman or Romano-British interment. Weever, in his *Funerary Monuments*, had noticed the discovery of a coffin at Stepney, similarly ornamented. Mr. Akerman observed that, although these ornaments of the scallop-shell were not the usually recognised symbols of Christianity, he yet thought that the basket of fruit (or *loaves*, for they are thus represented in the catacombs of Rome), the circumstance of the sarcophagus being carved on one side only, as if to fit it to a wall, and the occurrence of the scallop-shell on several specimens—the same object differently disposed—would almost favour the belief that the interment was of the early Christian period; and that the scallop-shell, whatever might be the popular origin assigned to it, is in reality a primitive Christian symbol. He did not venture to assert that such was the fact, but he considered the subject well worthy of investigation.


J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P. communicated some further remarks on the career of Sir Walter Raleigh, embracing an account of his brief government of Jersey, his arrest and imprisonment at Winchester, his subsequent removal to the Tower, and, finally, his illegal trial and execution. The notice was illustrated by some letters of Raleigh hitherto unpublished.

June 9. John Bruce, esq. Treas. in the chair.

A letter from Robert Lemon, esq. F.S.A. announced the further donation to the Society's collection, from himself, of twenty-one Proclamations and five Broad-sides, three of the former, of the reign of Charles the First, having the indorsement of Archbishop Laud; and from Arthur Taylor, esq. of twelve or fourteen Broad-sides.

George Scharf, esq. exhibited several drawings of the crypt lately removed from Gerard's Hall, London, which he has made for the Society.

Henry Bowden, esq. exhibited the sealing of Sampson Erdeswick, the Staffordshire antiquary, set with his arms, cut in crystal. Mr. Bowden is a descendant of Erdeswick.

Edmund Waterton, esq. exhibited a gilt ring bearing the monogram *Christos*, 

found in the Catacombs at Rome, and now belonging to J. W. Amherst, esq.

Capt. Sir Everard Home, Bart. communicated a description, written by Charles Forbes, M.D. Assistant Surgeon of H.M.S. Calliope, of a visit to the interior of Tonga-

taboo, one of the South Sea islands, in which were found barrows, reminding him of those in the counties of Wilts and Dorset, and a monument of coral-rock, bearing a striking resemblance to the larger gateway-looking stones at Stonehenge, with this difference, that the cross-piece is let in upon its edge into the side-posts. It is called by the natives Mani's burden, its erection being attributed to their god Mani.

The Rev. John Webb, F.S.A. of Tretire, exhibited a miniature which came into his possession with many papers relative to the Cromwell family, and which he had some reason to conjecture to be the portrait of Henry Cromwell, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

H. Claude Hamilton, esq. read an account of the origin of the Chapelle de Bourgoyne at Antwerp, translated from the account of that structure written by Baron Jolly. In this chapel the marriage of Philip le Bel was solemnized; and it is still decorated with heraldic paintings which are very perfect and remarkable.

June 16. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. V.P. Lewis Powell, M.D. of John-street, Berkeley-square, John Loughborough Pearson, esq. of Delahay-st. architect, and the Rev. Ralph Lindsay Loughborough, Vicar of Pilton, Herts. were elected Fellows of the Society.

John Britton, esq. exhibited to the Society two MS. volumes, a Diary and a Common-place Book, of Dr. William Stukeley, with several of the Doctor's drawings; three autograph letters from Bertram to Stukeley; and a portfolio of sketches and drawings by Mr. John Carter, formerly draughtsman to the Society of Antiquaries.

Octavius Morgan, esq. exhibited various objects of antiquity in silver, brass, and pottery; Mr. Forrest exhibited an Egyptian signet-ring of gold, containing a scarabæus inscribed with hieroglyphs; and W. W. E. Wynn, esq. a silver chalice belonging to the private chapel at Reig, in Monmouthshire.

Professor Willis, of Cambridge, read a paper on the Architectural History of the Monastic Buildings attached to the Cathedral of Canterbury. A detailed plan, from an original survey by the author, was exhibited, shewing the whole of the existing remains of these buildings, and their connection with the houses of the dean, canons, and other residents within the close, together with the almonry and the site of the archbishop's palace. This was accompanied by a large fac-simile of the well-known plan of the monastery made in the twelfth century, and contained in a manuscript at Trinity college, Cambridge, attributed to the monk Eadwin. This plan was published in the *Vetusta Monu-*



menta long since, but without the colours by which the original purpose of the plan is made clear. Wibert, prior of Canterbury, died in 1167, and it is recorded of him that he contrived and made the conduits of water in all the offices within the court of the priory, bringing it from a source about a mile from the city underground by pipes of lead. In the ancient plan in question the course of the water from the source through corn-fields, vineyards, &c. to the city wall, and thence its distribution to the various buildings of the monastery, is minutely shewn, and made clear by different colours. There is also in the same manuscript a kind of skeleton plan or diagram in further illustration of the same hydraulic system. (This plan, of which a fac-simile was exhibited, has never been published.) It is clear that the drawings in question were made not so much for the sake of exhibiting the distribution of the monastic buildings, which in fact resembled those of other monasteries, as for the purpose of shewing the complete and ingenious mechanism for the supply of water. The same source has been employed in this manner ever since, and to this day the whole of the residences in the cathedral close are abundantly supplied from it. The position of the reservoirs and the directions of the pipes are now necessarily different from those indicated in the plan; but the springs themselves are on a higher level than the tower of the cathedral, and the water is consequently delivered into a cistern at such an elevation above the ground as to enable it to be distributed to the upper stories of the houses as it was in the twelfth century. Eadwin's plan fortunately has the names of all the principal offices of the monastery written upon them. The author of the paper, comparing one by one the buildings in Eadwin's plan with the remains of buildings shewn in his own survey, proved that, in every instance in which an edifice remains were either still in existence in a greater or less degree of preservation, or else the remains of a building in a subsequent style, the substitution of which for the primary one could be shewn from the recorded works of the various priors. The general coincidence of Eadwin's plan with the actual buildings in all its proportions, due allowance being made for the method of delineation employed, was shewn to be remarkably close and accurate. The documents which contain the written history of the buildings from the Conquest to the dissolution, and foundation of the present chapter, were then indicated and examined. Some of these, from the Treasury at Canterbury, have escaped pro-

vious writers, but the greater part have been long familiar to antiquaries in the pages of Somner, Batteley, Dart, Wharton, &c. although disfigured in many cases by inaccuracies which have been now corrected by resorting to the originals. By applying to these documents and to their comparison with the existing remains, the resources of that knowledge of the architectural characteristics of the mediæval styles which has been so highly cultivated in the present century, the Professor proceeded to work out a much more complete account of the distribution of this celebrated and important monastery than has hitherto appeared.

The drawings exhibited in illustration of Professor Willis's paper were—1. Plan of the Cathedral Close at Canterbury, shewing the whole of the existing remains of the monastic buildings, and their connection with the present houses of the dean, canons, &c. together with the almonry and the ruins of the Archbishop's palace; an original survey by Professor Willis. 2. 3. Large fac-simile copies of the plan of the monastery by Eadwin, and of a diagram shewing the waterworks, from the same manuscript. 4. Plan and elevation of the principal reservoir (commonly called the baptistery) in its present state, with the cloisters appended to its east and west sides, accompanied by an enlarged fac-simile of the representation of the same in Eadwin's plan. 5. Enlarged fac-simile of Eadwin's drawing of the lavatory in the cloister. 6. Plan and section of the Norman necessarium from the existing remains.

It was announced that the proposed new Statutes recommended by the Committee appointed for the revision of the Society's existing statutes would be circulated to the members during the recess; and the meetings were then adjourned to the 17th of November.

#### ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

June 3. Octavius Morgan, esq. M.P. Vice-President, in the chair.

Edward Hawkins, esq. related the discovery, during the previous week, of a Roman sarcophagus of stone, found in making excavations for a warehouse near Haydon-square, Minories (as already described in our report of the Society of Antiquaries). Mr. Hawkins stated that the sarcophagus and leaden coffin were evidently of different ages; and that it was probable that *both* were used for a second time upon the interment of the child. The leaden coffin was originally too long for the sarcophagus, and one end was folded up. Mr. Hawkins further expressed his gratification that, with the

ready assent of all parties interested in the discovery, the sarcophagus and coffin had been presented to the British Museum, as the most appropriate place for their preservation, in the rooms now devoted to British antiquities. The human remains had been forthwith interred by Mr. Hill's permission.

The Rev. W. Hastings Kelke gave an account of three monumental statues at Clifton Reynes, Bucks, with an endeavour to ascertain their date, and the persons whom they were intended to commemorate. They consist of the effigies of a knight and lady, of the time of Edward II., or very early in the following reign, carved in oak, and well preserved; and those of another knight and his lady, sculptured in fine white stone, bearing some resemblance to alabaster. The former Mr. Kelke is disposed to assign to Sir Ralph de Reynes, the first of his family who possessed the manor and advowson of Clifton, and who died about 1310. The other statues may represent his great-grandson Sir John, with his first wife, heiress of Sir Peter Soudamore of Wiltshire. He died in 1428. At the feet of the knight lies his favourite dog; and here Mr. Kelke pointed out an interesting evidence of the feeling and care with which these sepulchral portraitures were designed. On the collar the name of the dog is recorded, so, in letters in high relief. This monument, it may be observed, was in all probability erected in the lifetime of the knight. Two similar instances occur in other parts of England where the name of the faithful dog is thus commemorated on the tomb: on one, at the feet of a lady, in a church near Tewkesbury, the name is *TRAI*.

Mr. Edward Godwin, of Bristol, communicated notices of ancient ecclesiastical buildings in Cornwall, illustrated by a series of beautiful drawings and plans, exhibiting the peculiar architectural features of the Cornish churches.

The Rev. John Webb gave an account of a massive iron ring which he exhibited: it had been found near Goodrich Castle last winter, deposited between two human skeletons. It is formed in two pieces, adjusted together by tenons and sockets, and appears undeniably intended to be worn as a collar, most probably, from its massive proportions and the absence of all ornament, by a slave. The mode of uniting the parts admits of their being so readily separated, that this curious relic cannot be regarded as having served for the constraint of a prisoner. Several bronze collars, adjusted in precisely similar manner, and highly ornamented, have been found in England, attributed to the Saxon age; and the most probable opinion

seems to be that Mr. Webb's singular collar had been that of a serf, in the same period, with whose body, possibly in remembrance of his manumission, it had been deposited.

Mr. W. W. Wynne, M.P., gave an account of the discovery of four bronze vessels, near Llanbeder, Merionethshire, placed upon a flat stone in a kind of cairn. They were laid before the meeting, and are of the Roman period; in one of them were found several hundreds of coins, now at Mostyn. Mr. Wynne produced also some documents under the Great Seal of Elizabeth, and bearing her sign-manual: they relate to certain transactions in the Low Countries in which Sir Thomas Gresham was engaged. Also a remarkable document, with the seal and signature of Francis I., being the counterpart of the treaty between Henry VIII. and that sovereign, regarding the projected war with the Grand Turk in 1532.

The Rev. Edward Trollope sent an impression from a seal of Henry Earl of Lancaster, found in Lincolnshire; and drawings of two richly sculptured Norman door-ways at the church of Quenington, Gloucestershire, and of two singular sculptured figures, apparently representing pilgrims, lately found at Lincoln cathedral, on the eastern gable of the Consistory Court. They are of the time of Edward I.

Mr. Octavius Morgan exhibited a table-clock, of singular form, date about 1550, a richly coloured pitcher of enamelled Nuremberg ware, and a collection of weapons and arrow-heads of flint and obsidian, from North America, identical in their forms with the primeval stone weapons of Europe.

Amongst other antiquities exhibited was the brass offertory dish, bearing an inscription in runes, as explained by Mr. Kemble, found in the ruins of Chertsey Abbey: it was produced by Mr. Franks, as also drawings by Mr. Scharf of some remarkable Roman urns found at Oundle, one of them unique in the artistic beauty of the designs moulded upon it. Mr. Arthur Trollope sent a bronze fibula from Lincoln, of a very rare form in England; and Mr. Way produced an inscribed hunting-pot or caldron of bell-metal, from Cambridgeshire. Mr. Figg communicated the discovery of a very curious bronze ornament, enamelled, and similar to those from Stanwick, presented by the Duke of Northumberland to the British Museum. It was found on the Sussex downs, near Wilmington. Mr. Desborough Bod brought two miniature portraits, — the one considered to be Sir Edward in the reign of Elizabeth, — the other set with a diamond.

Burnet, and bequeathed by that prelate to his second son.

The Society adjourned to July 12, when the annual meeting will commence at Chichester, as announced in our last number, p. 623.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

June 8. Mr. Lott brought for exhibition an iron spur of the sixteenth century, two chasings in brass representing Christ's Agony in the Garden and the Ascension, a bronze paint-box of some Eastern beauty, and a little brass figure of Ceres. Mr. Thomas Gunston exhibited some rubbings recently obtained during repairs at the fine old church at Chinnor, Oxon. The churchwarden, Mr. W. Halton, kindly allowed them to be taken, as necessity shortly obliges their concealment from view. They commemorate Sir Reginald de Malyns and his two wives, and were found upon the floor of the aisle entirely covered over with pews. They offered interesting specimens of the costume of the fourteenth century. The shields of arms are lost. Mr. Gunston also exhibited a rubbing of Reginald Malyns, esq. of the date of 1430, from the same church. Mr. C. Spence, of Devonport, presented a facsimile of the matrix of the well-known seal of Milo of Gloucester, the original having been for some time in his charge. The Rev. Thos. Hugo exhibited an encaustic tile found some feet above the sarcophagus and coffin lately discovered in Haydon-square, Minorities. Mr. Pidgeon, the draftsman to the Association, laid upon the table a series of drawings representing the sarcophagus, &c. and the Rev. Mr. Hugo read an account of the discovery.

Mr. George Vere Irving read a paper "On the Ancient Standard Weights and Measures of the Kingdom of Scotland." The subject was traced from the time of King David I. (1124—1153) down to the Union, the treaty of which put an end to the national Scotch weights as a legal standard, although they continued to be used down to the passing of the Act for the Imperial standard, and in some instances even subsequently. The original weights and measures were exhibited in illustration of the paper.

The chairman announced the adjournment of the ordinary meetings of the Association until November next. And stated that the Tenth Annual Congress would be held at Rochester during the last week in July.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

May 26. Mr. Evans read a paper "On some Unpublished Coins of Carausius;" in which he called attention to some speci-

mens not mentioned in any of the numerous works which treat of the money of that celebrated usurper. The first was a copper coin belonging to the Earl of Verulam, found on the site of the ancient city from which he derives his title. Its peculiarity is, the legend on the reverse, EXPECTATE,—which has only been observed hitherto on a coin in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow. The device, however, on these two coins is different. Another specimen bears the legend SALVS PVBLICA. Mr. Evans remarked, that, though this type was published in Mr. Akerman's work as long ago as 1834, while the "Monumenta Historica Britannica" did not appear till 1848,—in the latter work all mention of such a legend as SALVS PVBLICA on the coins of Carausius is most perversely omitted.

Mr. Berge read a letter (communicated by C. R. Smith, esq.), from the Abbé Cauchy, "On Four Coins, found at Anvers, in a Merovingian Cemetery." The letter was accompanied by admirable tracings of the coins on isinglass paper.

Mr. Vaux read a letter addressed by C. T. Newton, esq. H. M. Vice-Consul at Mytilene, dated Rhodes, April 18, 1853, On some Rare Greek Coins lately procured by him, and which he agrees with M. Ivanoff, the Russian Consul at Smyrna, in attributing to Hecatomnus, king of Caria. Their type is,—on the obverse, a lion's head to the left, jaws extended, and tongue hanging out, above which,  $\epsilon\kappa\alpha$ ; and on the reverse, a star of eight points. The chief reasons in support of this attribution are the resemblance which the coins bear to a very rare coin described by Eckhel (Doct. Num. Vet. II. p. 596), with the legend  $\epsilon\kappa\alpha\tau\omicron\mu\varsigma$ ; the discovery of these coins at Budrum, the ancient Halicarnassus, and the capital of the Carian monarchy; and the similarity which they bear to the silver coins of Cnidus both in general character and style of execution. Mr. Newton remarked, that the combination of the Lion and the Star was by no means new to numismatists; and that this type was known to occur on coins of Miletus, and on one of Evagoras, king of Cyprus, while a number of similar types are engraven by the Duc de Luyne in his recent beautiful work on the coins of that island. The duke is of opinion, in that work, that the lion is a symbol of the sun's excessive heat in Cyprus,—a view which Mr. Newton considers may be accepted, and is applicable with equal justice to the coins of Hecatomnus. It is perfectly natural that the same symbol should be adopted by contemporary and allied monarchs in countries such near neighbours as Caria and Cyprus.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the May meeting of this Society, among various donations to the museum, Mr. George Bolger, of the bell foundry of Hodges in Dublin, presented two remarkably fine bronze celts, and expressed his intention of contributing similar remains on future occasions, as they often come into his hands in the course of business.

The Rev. James Graves read a description of a sepulchra tumulus, discovered on the lands of Cuffsborough, in the parish of Aghaboe, Queen's County. It contained a sepulchral chamber of the nature of the celebrated example of New Grange; and Mr. Graves conjectures that,

while the tumuli of New Grange, Dowth, Knowth, &c. were royal sepulchres, the Cuffsborough tumulus was, most probably, the burial-place of the petty chief of the district. It has been entirely destroyed.

Mr. Hackett, of Middleton, communicated some legendary stories illustrative of ancient Irish superstitions: and other papers were received from the Rev. James Mead, on an ancient ring-dial found at Shankill; from T. L. Cooke, esq. on the cross of Banagher; from the Rev. A. B. Rowan, on the disputed monument at Holy Cross; from Sir Erasmus Dixon Burroughs, Bart. on the old mode of Swearing-in the Mayors of Dublin; and from Mr. Daniel Byrne, of Timahoe, on some Queen's County traditions.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

The demands of Prince Menschikoff on the *Turkish* Government have been finally rejected by the Porte, and the Prince consequently left Constantinople on the 22nd May. The point upon which the final difference occurred appears to have been the demand of a treaty ratifying the privileges already granted to the Greek Christians in the Turkish empire, and placing them under the protectorate of Russia. The refusal of the Porte is supported by the general approval of the representatives of the principal European governments, and the French and English fleets have been ordered to the mouth of the Dardanelles. The English fleet under Admiral Dundas left Malta on the 8th, and arrived in the Bay of Besika on the 13th June. The Emperor Nicholas has communicated his ultimatum in a letter to the Sultan, and it is reported that this has met with a decided refusal. The Russian government has also addressed a circular note to its representatives at the various European courts, which has been made public. This note defends the course which has been pursued in these negotiations, and states the terms now demanded from Turkey. These are, that an official note shall be addressed by the Porte to the Russian representative, pledging the former that the present privileges of the Christian subjects of Turkey shall be maintained. On both sides active warlike preparations are going on. The Russian government threatens, on the refusal of its ultimatum, an immediate occupation

of the Danubian Principalities, but denies that this would be an act of war. It is said that the interference of Austria has been requested by Russia to induce the Porte to submit to the terms required, and that Austria, though declining this task, has undertaken to endeavour to find some means of reconciling the differences between the other powers. Meanwhile the Sultan has issued a decree confirming the privileges of the Greek Christians, and is ready, on the first indication of a friendly feeling on the part of Russia, to send a special embassy to St. Petersburg to communicate this decree to the Emperor.

In *Jamaica* the difficulties between the Governor, Sir Charles Grey, and the House of Assembly still continue, and the supplies have been stopped. The Governor, who is supported by the Legislative Council, threatens to disband the police and shut up the courts of justice. The termination of the contest seems at present doubtful, but many moderate persons urge strongly the recall of the Governor, as the only means of conciliation.

Riots have taken place at *Quebec* and *Montreal*, excited by the lectures of the well-known Father Gavazzi. At the latter place a collision took place on the 9th between the military and the mob, in which 7 persons were killed and about 16 wounded. some of them mortally.

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and wounded. Negotiations for peace have been for some time in progress, and the Governor-General has allowed the Burmese Commissioners thirty days to consider his terms. If these should not be agreed to within the time allowed, an advance upon Ava is to be made.

On the 16th April the first railway in *India* was opened, extending for twenty-four miles from Bombay to Tannah. It

was commenced on the 31st Oct. 1850. The principal works were an embankment across Sion Marsh, a cutting for a mile and a half at Salsette, and a viaduct about 1000 feet in length over the Tannah river.

On the 18th of June Prince Albert, the nephew of the King of *Saxony*, and next heir to the Crown, was married to the Princess Carola of Wasa, the daughter of the ex-King of Sweden.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

On the 16th June the King and Queen of Hanover, accompanied by the Crown Prince and the Princesses, landed at Woolwich, and proceeded to the residence of the Hanoverian Legation in Grosvenor-place.

A military camp having been formed at *Chobham Common*, four miles from Chertsey, it was occupied by troops on the 14th of June. The regiments who have been summoned in the first instance to this summer exercise are the 95th, the 50th, the 93rd, and 38th; the Horse and Foot Artillery, the Rifle Brigade; and of cavalry, the 1st Life Guards, 17th Lancers, 18th Light Dragoons, and 6th Carbineers. The chief command of the camp is entrusted to Lieut.-General Lord Seaton, and that of the Cavalry to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge. The first grand field-day was the 17th of June; and on the 20th the camp was visited by the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King and Queen of Hanover, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, the Her. Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and other illustrious personages. Lord Viscount Hardinge, the General Commanding-in-Chief, was present with a very numerous staff, and by the Queen's commands has notified to the troops an expression of her perfect satisfaction.

On the 16th June, Prince Albert officiated at the laying of the foundation stone of the *Asylum for Idiots* at Earlswood Common, near Reigate, the Bishop of Winchester offering prayers at the solemnity. This institution was founded in London on the 27th Oct. 1847, and is intended to afford protection and comfort to all the objects of its care, with the hope of restoring some, by careful training, to be useful and happy members of society. The architect is Mr. Moffatt, and the amount of the contract 29,440*l.*

On the 26th May, an old building in the centre of the town of *Watford*, used as the Corn Exchange and Market-house, was destroyed by fire. It contained a considerable quantity of corn, and the King's Head and Spread Eagle inns, with some

other neighbouring houses, were much damaged. The Market-house was partially burnt by a similar accident twenty-three years since.

On the 2d June the Bishop of Rochester consecrated a new Church at *Rosher-ville*, in the parish of Northfleet, built by the side of the road from London to Gravesend. The town takes its name from the late Jeremiah Rosher, by whose children, consisting of seven brothers and a sister, the church has been erected at the expense of more than 5000*l.* and partly endowed with the sum of 1000*l.* assigned to the trustees of Queen Anne's Bounty. Mr. George Rosher has also built a parsonage-house at the cost of 1000*l.* and has further invested 300*l.* as a fund towards the repairs of the church, the patronage being vested in him and his heirs. The church is in the Early-English style of architecture, from the designs of Messrs. H. and E. Rose, of London.

On the 21st June the ceremony took place of opening a spacious *College*, at *Hurstperpoint*, in Sussex, intended as a school for the sons of farmers and tradesmen, and a college for the education of commercial schoolmasters, in the principles of the Established Church. The Provost, the Rev. N. Woodward, met the Bishop of Chichester, the Visitor of the College, and the assisting Bishops of Exeter and St. David's; and services were performed in a crypt under the dining-hall, which is fitted up as a temporary chapel, and a sermon preached by the Bishop of St. David's. The buildings have been erected from the designs of Mr. R. C. Carpenter in the Middle Pointed style; and they cover nearly two acres, the material being squared flint, with stone dressings. The foundation comprises accommodation for 300 boys, with six masters in holy orders, two chaplains, thirty-six sets of rooms for training masters, a chapel, hall (measuring 80 feet by 32), museum, libraries (for the masters and the boys), the Provost's lodgings, an infirmary, &c. It is considered a branch of St. Nicholas College, Shoreham.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

## GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

**May 20.** Lord Augustus Loftus, now Secretary of Legation at Stuttgart, to be Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

**May 23.** Cospatrick-Alexander Earl of Home to be Keeper of the Seal of Scotland.

**May 25.** Fox Lord Panmure to be Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland.—George Deas, esq. to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland.

**May 26.** The Hon. Amelia Matilda Murray to be one of the Bedchamber Women in Ordinary to her Majesty, *vice* the Hon. Mrs. George Edward Anson, resigned.

**May 27.** Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant and Capt. H. W. Cumming to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—43rd Foot, Captain the Hon. P. E. Herbert to be Major.—52nd Foot, Major G. Campbell to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major J. A. Vigers to be Major.—81st Foot, Major H. Benny to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain J. H. Stewart to be Major.—Brevet: To have the rank of Major in the East Indies: Capt. C. V. Cox, Capt. A. Robertson, Capt. P. Christie, and Capt. H. A. Olipherts, all of the Bengal Artillery.

**May 28.** William Julius Marshall, esq. to be one of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Peters.

**May 30.** Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. George Cathcart, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and Major-General Henry Somerset, C.B. to be Knights Commanders of the Bath; and Col. William Eyre, Lieut.-Colonel 73rd Foot; Lieut.-Col. John Michel, 6th Foot; Lieut.-Col. C. C. Yarborough, 91st Foot; Lieut.-Col. J. M. Percival, 12th Foot; Lieut.-Col. G. T. C. Napier, late Lieut.-Col. Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Companions of the Bath.

**May 31.** Lieut.-Col. William Eyre, 73rd Foot, to be Aide-de-camp to her Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.—Majors F. G. A. Pinckney, 73rd Foot; David Forbes, 91st Foot; H. D. Kyle, 45th Foot; C. H. Burnaby, R. Art.; J. J. Bissett, Cape Mounted Riflemen; Arthur Horne, 12th Foot; John Armstrong, Cape Mounted Riflemen; W. E. Bedford, 60th Foot; W. H. Tottenham, 12th Light Dragoons; R. N. Phillips, 43rd Foot; A. H. Horsford, Rifle Brigade, and the Hon. P. E. Herbert, 43rd Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army.—Captains H. L. Maydwell, 41st Foot; Hon. R. W. P. Carzon, Grenadier Guards; H. T. Vialla, 45th Foot; Hon. Adrian Hope, 60th Foot; R. P. Campbell, 73rd Foot; T. Addison, 2nd Foot; C. D. Robertson, R. Eng.; J. C. Mansergh, 6th Foot; Lord Alex. G. Russell, 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade, Deputy-Assist. Quartermaster-Gen.; Richard Tylden, R. Eng.; F. W. L. Hancock, 74th Foot; Edward Wellesley, 73rd Foot; E. S. Smyth, 2nd Foot; W. E. Bewes, 73rd Foot; P. P. Paddy, R. Art.; and Hon. G. T. Devereux, R. Art. to be Majors.

**June 1.** The Right Hon. Thomas Berry Cusack Smith, Master of the Rolls in Ireland; Sir Cresswell Cresswell, Knt. one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in England; John Marshall, esq. one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland; George William Wilsbere Bramwell, esq. Q.C.; James Anderson, esq. Q.C.; Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, esq.; Thomas Bazley, esq.; and Robert Slater, esq. to be Commissioners for inquiring into the expediency of assimilating the Mercantile Laws of the United Kingdom.

**June 2.** 1st Dragoon Guards, Capt. G. Briggs to be Major.—2d Dragoon Guards, Major-Gen. the Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish to be Colonel.—

52d Foot, Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Hughes, from 80th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* C. W. Forester, who retires upon half-pay.—63d Foot, Major the Hon. R. A. G. Dazell, from 81st Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major A. T. Allan, who exchanges.—Brevet, Major W. D. P. Patton, 74th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.—William Beaver Neale, esq. (sometime British Vice-Consul at Alexandretta) to be Consul for the Continent of Greece and Island of Negropont, to reside at the Piræus.

**June 4.** Graham Willmore, esq. Q.C., George Boden, esq., and Thomas Tower, esq. to be Commissioners of inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at the last election for Cambridge.

**June 6.** Dr. James Begbie to be one of Her Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary in Scotland.

**June 7.** Edward Lee Godfrey, esq. to be Postmaster for Mauritius.

**June 10.** 9th Foot, Major A. Borton to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. F. D. Lister to be Major.

**June 18.** The Earl of Eglington elected a Knight of the Thistle.

**June 20.** The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, the Right Hon. Sir John Patteson, Knight, and George Cornwall Lewis, esq. to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the existing state of the Corporation of the city of London.

**June 24.** 55th Foot, Capt. Fred. A. Whimper to be Major.

Carnarvonshire Rifle Militia, John Macdonald, esq., late a Lieut.-Col. (Unatt.) in Her Majesty's Service, to be Major.—Devon Militia Artillery, George Stucley Buck to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant.—Hampshire Militia Artillery, Claudius Shaw esq. K.S.F., late of R. Art. and Col. of Artillery, Brit. Auxiliary Legion of Spain, to be Major.—Artillery Corps of Royal Lancashire Militia, G. Hall, esq., late Capt. and brevet Major of Artillery, E.I.C. to be Captain, with brevet rank of Major.—3d Middlesex Militia, Major R. Cannon, K.C. Charles III. and K.S.F. h. p. Madras Army, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—5th Middlesex Militia, Capt. J. T. Bowdoin, late Capt. 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Major.

Major-Gen. the Hon. George Anson, M.P. to be Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency of Bengal.

Joseph Townley, esq. and Thos. Shepperson, esq. elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Sir John Key, Bart. elected Chamberlain of London (Key 3185: Mr. Benj. Scott 2914.)

*Members returned to serve in Parliament.*

*Chatham.*—Leicester Viney Vernon, esq.  
*Chichester.*—John T. W. Aspinall, esq.  
*Harwich.*—John Bradshaw, esq.  
*Peterborough.*—Geo. Hammond Whalley, esq.  
*Plymouth.*—Roundell Palmer, esq.  
*Rye.*—Wm. Alex. Mackinnon, esq.

## NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

**May 28.** Rear-Adm. Sir C. Mordaunt, <sup>1</sup> to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Burton, K.H. to be Rear-Adm. Half-pay List; Capt. W.F. Admiral of the Blue; <sup>2</sup> Smyth and H. <sup>3</sup> Admirals on the <sup>4</sup>

June 6. In consideration of services of the undermentioned officers while co-operating with the Army during the war in Caffraria. Comm. W. K. Hall to be Captain; Mr. C. Albert, Second Master, to be Master; Mr. J. Elliott, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon; and Mr. H. Baillie, Midshipman, to be Lieut. when he shall have passed the required examinations. Commodore Henry Eden (Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard) to be Naval Aide-de-camp to her Majesty.

#### ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. W. Colenso, to the Bishopric of Natal.  
 Rev. C. Lee, Hon. Canonry, Durham.  
 Rev. H. Bagnall, Great Barr P.C. Staff.  
 Rev. J. Bartlett, St. Blazey P.C. Cornwall.  
 Rev. J. W. Bird, Faulkbourne R. Essex.  
 Rev. C. F. Booker, St. Peter P.C. Parkstone, Dorset.  
 Rev. G. Burd, Sheinton R. Shropshire.  
 Rev. O. B. Byers, Christ Church P.C. Croydon, Surrey.  
 Rev. W. A. Conway, St. James P.C. Heywood, Lancashire.  
 Rev. F. A. Crooke, Kingsdown R. Kent.  
 Rev. T. Daniels, St. Paul P.C. Hulme, Lanc.  
 Rev. P. J. Davies, Bettws-Leike P.C. Cardigansh.  
 Rev. E. P. Dennis, St. John P.C. Notting hill, Middlesex.  
 Rev. G. Dover, Kirkdale P.C. Lancashire.  
 Rev. O. T. Dobbin, L.L.D. Killochonnigan P.C. do. Meath.  
 Rev. J. Fleming, Wigenhall St. Mary-the-Virgin V. Norfolk.  
 Rev. H. Gelston, Kilmainham-Wood R. and V. do. Meath.  
 Rev. J. Gifford, Newport P.C. Devon.  
 Rev. G. J. Gill, Coxley P.C. Somerset.  
 Rev. A. R. Grant, St. Michael P.C. Cambridge.  
 Rev. E. Griffiths, Copt Oak St. Peter P.C. Linc.  
 Rev. H. G. Groves, Mullaghbrack R. and V. archdio. Armagh.  
 Rev. W. S. Hadley, Compton-Abbas R. Dorset.  
 Rev. A. Hamilton, Tullyallen P.C. archdio. Armagh.  
 Rev. G. Harrison, Sutcombe R. Devon.  
 Rev. W. Hartford, Polroane R. and V. do. Ossory.  
 Rev. F. Hessey, D.C.L. St. Barnabas P.C. Kensington.  
 Rev. W. Hooper, Mariansleigh P.C. Devon.  
 Rev. R. H. Howard, Dalston V. Cumberland.  
 Rev. M. Jefferys, South Thoresby R. Linc.  
 Rev. W. Jephson, Hinton-Waldriat R. Berks.  
 Rev. M. Kearney, O'Meathe P.C. archdio. Armagh.  
 Rev. G. W. Keightley, Dunsby R. Lincolnsh.  
 Rev. J. E. Kempe, St. James R. Westminster.  
 Rev. G. L'Estrange, Timahoe and Ballynefagh R. and V. do. Kildare.  
 Rev. W. H. Lyall, St. Dionis-Backchurch R. London.  
 Rev. H. S. Mackarness, St. Mary-the-Virgin P.C. Romney-Marsh, Kent.  
 Rev. J. Matthew, Knowstone and Molland V. Devon.  
 Rev. S. W. Merry, Attley P.C. Warwickshire.  
 Rev. T. S. Millington, St. Paul P.C. Woodhouse-Eaves, Leicestershire.  
 Rev. J. Moore, Kilverstone R. Norfolk.  
 Rev. E. H. Morgan, Llanguick P.C. Glam.  
 Rev. H. C. G. Morris, Mark P.C. Somerset.  
 Rev. W. B. Philipot, Walesby R. Lincolnshire.  
 Rev. W. Noble, Columbkille V. do. Ardagh.  
 Rev. T. Openshaw, Brackensfield P.C. Derby.  
 Rev. D. J. Paterson, Chelford P.C. Cheshire.  
 Rev. T. Pearse, Morden V. Dorset.  
 Rev. J. Pearson, St. Edmund-the-King R. Norw.  
 Rev. J. N. Peill, Newton-Toney R. Wilts.  
 Rev. T. Pelly, Church Brampton R. Northamp.  
 Ven. T. Robinson, D.D. (Master of the Temple, London), Therfield R. Hert.

Rev. P. P. Rooper, Abbots-Ripton R. Hunts.  
 Rev. J. Rowlands, St. Botolph R. Cambridge.  
 Rev. F. Salter, East Teignmouth P.C. Devon.  
 Rev. T. R. Shore, St. Nicholas-Withia P.C. Dublin.  
 Rev. G. C. Smythe, Carnmoney R. and V. do. Connor.  
 Rev. F. Southgate, Roaberville P.C. Gravesend.  
 Rev. J. Taylor, Redmile R. Leicestershire.  
 Rev. H. Veale, Newcastle-under-Lyne R. Staff.  
 Rev. S. Warren, Brandon-Ferry R. w. Wangford, Suffolk.  
 Rev. R. Wightman, Cross-Canonby P.C. Camb.  
 Rev. J. Wilson, Hampton-Meysey R. Glouc.  
 Rev. W. J. Young, Brackville P.C. Armagh.

#### To Chaplaincies.

The Ven. J. C. Hare, Archdeacon of Lewes,  
 Rev. H. Melvill, B.D. and Ven. H. Tattam,  
 D.D. Archdeacon of Bedford, to be Chaplains  
 in Ordinary to the Queen.  
 Rev. C. Bailey, H.M. Screw Steam Guard-  
 ship Hogue, Devonport.  
 Rev. G. Fortescue (*pro temp.*), Garrison, Ply-  
 mouth.  
 Rev. W. Gibbon, Dartford Union, Kent.  
 Rev. R. M. Inskip, H.M. Steam-frigate Magi-  
 ciene.  
 Rev. G. W. Langmead, Army encamped at  
 Chobham.  
 Rev. W. C. Moore, to Viscount Valentia.  
 Rev. J. H. Nowers, Convict Establishment,  
 Portland Island.  
 Rev. W. H. Pritchett, to Earl of Stair.  
 Rev. S. K. Stothert, H.M. Steam Guard-ship  
 La Hogue, Devonport.  
 Rev. H. W. Taylor, H.M. ship Terrible.  
 Rev. J. Thompson, H.M. Screw-ship St. Jean  
 d'Acre, Devonport.

#### Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. T. Clarke, Head-Mastership, Bodmin  
 Grammar School.  
 Rev. J. J. Daniel, Mastership, Grammar  
 School, Probus, Cornwall.  
 Rev. R. D. Dingle, Mathematical Mastership,  
 Diocesan Training School, Durham.  
 Rev. E. Elder, Mastership, Charter House  
 School, London.  
 Rev. J. Glover, Vice-Principal, Grosvenor Col-  
 lege, Bath.  
 Rev. W. S. Grignon, Principalship, Sheffield  
 Collegiate School.  
 Rev. H. R. P. Sandford, one of H.M. Assistant  
 Inspectors of Schools.  
 J. Porter, B.A. Second Mastership, Proprietary  
 School, Great Yarmouth.

Rev. F. J. Abbot, Precentorship, High Church,  
 Hull.  
 Rev. C. Hawkins, Afternoon Lecturer, Found-  
 ling Hospital, for August, September, and  
 October.  
 Rev. A. Povah, Lectureship, St. Andrew-Under-  
 shaft, London.  
 Rev. T. G. White, Assistant-Minister, Trinity  
 Chapel, Turriff, N.B.

#### BIRTHS.

April 31. At Bombay, Lady Yardley, a dau.  
 — 26. At Spencer Wood, Upper Canada, the  
 Countess of Egin, a son.  
 May 4. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. W. M.  
 Maule, a dau. — 10. At Winslow Hall,  
 the wife of Dr. Lovell, a dau. — 20. In  
 crescent, the Viscountess of —  
 19. At Emell castle, Ireland.  
 E. A. Blackett, B.M. r  
 street, St. James  
 Archbishop of  
 — 26. At West

—At Beech house, Loughton, the wife of George Brackenbury Berkeley, esq. a dau.—  
 At Clewer lodge, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Grant-ham Scott, a son.—27. In Great Cumberland street, the wife of Thomas Chambers, esq. M.P. a dau.—In George st. Edinburgh, Lady Scott Douglas, a son.—At Bycroft, Heref. the wife of Henry Oakeley, esq. R.N. a son and heir.—  
 Lady Sebright, a son.—At Hampstead, the Hon. Mrs. Maurice Drummond, a dau.—  
 At Wadebridge, Cornwall, the wife of Comm. B. A. Wake, R.N. a dau.—28. In Westbourne street, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Everest, a son.—  
 29. At Stoke college, Suffolk, the wife of J. H. E. Elwea, esq. a son and heir.—In Upper Seymour st. the wife of the Rev. Brownlow Maitland, a son.—30. In Park st. Grosvenor square, the Lady Olivia Ossulston, a son.—  
 At Staines, Middlesex, Mrs. De Longueville Giffard, a dau.—At Lymington, the wife of George Foster St. Barbe, esq. a son and heir.—  
 The wife of William Garnett, esq. of Undercliffe hall, near Bradford, Yorksh. twin-sons.  
 Jesse P. In Cavendish sq. the wife of Col. Thomas Wood, a son.—At the rectory, Hadleigh, Suffolk, the wife of the Very Rev. Henry B. Knox, a dau.—2. In the Cloisters, Westminster, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Cureton, a dau.—  
 In Vincent sq. Westminster, the wife of the Rev. A. Borradaile, a dau.—7. At Hالنaker, Sussex, the wife of William M. Bridger, esq. a dau.—8. In Eaton pl. Mrs. Farnham, a son and heir.—In Earl's terr. Kensington, the wife of J. T. Longman, esq. a son.—  
 In Grosvenor pl. the wife of E. Holmes Baldock, esq. M.P. a son.—9. The Hon. Mrs. Frederick Byron, a dau.—At Saltmarshes, the wife of Philip Saltmarshes, esq. a son.—11. At Harefield house, Lymptone, Devon, Mrs. W. H. Peters, a son.—12. In Eaton sq. the Countess of Galloway, a son.—At Bellarena, co. Londonderry, the wife of Sir Fred. W. Heygate, Bart. a dau.—At Yateley hall, Hants, the wife of Henry Parker Collett, esq. a son.—  
 At Sreatham, the wife of Capt. Drinkwater Bethune, R.N. a son.—13. At Abbey lodge, Regent's park, Mrs. Ernest Bunsen, a dau.—  
 14. At East Dale, Yorksh. the wife of Robert Raikes, esq. a dau.—At Everingham park, the wife of William Constable Maxwell, esq. a dau.—16. At Sydenham, Kent, the wife of James Brotherton, esq. Receiver-Gen. of her Majesty's Inland Revenue, a son.—17. At the rectory, Wake's Colne, the Hon. Mrs. F. Grimston, a dau.—18. At Hyde park gate south, Mrs. Gilbert Abbott à Beckett, a dau.—  
 19. At Gaddesden park, the wife of Capt. L. G. Paget, R. H. Art. a son.—21. At Norton house, Stockton-on-Tees, the wife of John Hogg, esq. a dau.

## MARRIAGES.

May 3. At Paddington, the Rev. L. G. Clark, Rector of Kinnerley, Herefordsh. to Lavinia, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Horsford.

4. At Dedham, the Rev. George I. Taylor, Curate of White Colne, son of the Rev. George Taylor, D.C.L. Lecturer of Dedham, to Christiana-Dorothy, third surviving dau. of the late Robert Whalley, esq. of Brantham hall, Suffolk.

5. At St. Mary's, Battersea, John Alfred Lusk, esq. surgeon, Salisbury, to Sarah-Maria-Lusk, eldest dau. of W. C. Finch, esq. M.D.

At Southwell, the wife of Carlton, Suffolk. eldest son, esq. of Ballyloughlin, co. Wick, second dau. of the late Rev.

At Southwell.—At William Crawshaw, to

At

Beeston, Notts, the Rev. William Hope, M.A. Vicar of St. Peter's w. Normanton, Derby, to Hester, second dau. of the late Rev. J. B. Williams, Vicar of Llantrissant, Glamorgansh.

7. At St. James's Westminster, the Right Hon. Lord Ribblesdale, to Ellen, dau. of Col. Mure, M.P. of Caldwell.—At Hitchin, Herts, the Rev. Henry Hawkins, Curate of Barking, Essex, only son of Francis J. Hawkins, esq. of Hastings, to Mary, second dau. of Frederic Hawkins, esq. of Hitchin.

9. At Helston, Cornwall, Francis Tregonwell Johns, esq. of Blandford, Dorset, to Jane-Mary, eldest dau. of Glynn Grylls, esq.

10. At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. Godfrey Faussett, B.D. Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, second son of the Rev. Godfrey Faussett, D.D. of Heppington, Kent, to Gemina-Anne, Amy, only dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Edward Bridges, D.D. President of Corpus Christi college, Oxford.—At Brixton, the Rev. Edward Lamb, son of the late Dean of Bristol, to Rosa-Harriett, youngest dau. of the late Benjamin Peard, esq. of Hacton, Essex.—At Bishopwearmouth, Charles Bulmer, esq. of Saltwell hall, co. Durham, to Ellen, eldest dau. of C. Ferguson, esq. of Sunniside.—At Finchley, Arthur-Edmund, second son of John Henry Taylor, esq. of Crouch hill and Parliament street, to Charlotte-Maria, only dau. of Frederic Greenhill, esq. of Finchley.—At Rotherham, James Kirke Dawber, esq. of Keal hall, Spilsby, Linc. youngest son of the late Matthew Dawber, esq. of King's Lynn, to Rebecca, youngest dau. of William Favell, esq.—At Buxhall, Suffolk, William Edward Surtess, esq. to Caroline, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stephen R. Chapman.—At Croydon, Wm. Brodrick, jun. barrister-at-law, to Louisa-Julia, dau. of Francis Nalder, esq. of Croydon.—At Stoke, the Rev. Richard Dunning, M.A. Incumbent of Torpoint Chapel, son of the late Richard Dunning, esq. to Amelia-Templer, youngest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Thomas White.—At Thames Ditton, Edward Atkinson, esq. of Surbiton hill, to Louisa, second dau. of S. Staniland, esq. of Weston green, Surrey.

11. At Wandsworth, Hamilton Earle Alexander Durnford, Vice-Principal of St. Thomas's college, Colombo, son of Col. Durnford, R.A. and nephew of the late Gen. Durnford, R.E. to Eleonora-Wingfield, third dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Hatch, Vicar of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.—At Watford, the Rev. Edward Henry Loring, M.A. Vicar of Cobham, Surrey, to Hannah-Adelaide, youngest dau. of the late A. C. Marsh, esq. of Eastbury, Herts.—At Chelsea, William Edward Buller, esq. late of the 14th Light Dragoons, to Ellen-Eliza-Mary, only surviving dau. of William Kent, esq. and granddau. of the late Judge Bagga, of Demerara.

12. At St. George's Hanover sq. H. F. L. Astley, second son of Sir Francis D. Astley, Bart. to Augusta-Ellen, second dau. of the late James Cockburn, esq. and granddau. of the Dean of York.—At St. Clement's, Cornwall, Henry, second son of Major J. Race Godfrey, E.I.C.S. to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Polwhele, Vicar of St. Anthony, Helstone, and niece to Major R. G. Polwhele, of Polwhele.—At Clapham, Edgar Alfred Bowring, esq. fourth son of Dr. Bowring, late H.M. Plenipotentiary in China, to Sophia, third dau. of Thos. Cubitt, esq. of Clapham park and Denbies.—At Bourne, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Alfred Cooper, Curate of Newchurch, Isle of Wight, second son of J. Sutton Cooper, esq. of Finchley, to Marianne, youngest dau. of the late William Hardwicke, esq. of Dyke, Linc.—At King-swinford, George Dudley, esq. of Gotherley, Staff. to Sydney-Stone, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Stone Briscoe, esq. of Summerhill.





## OBITUARY.

## THE EARL OF DUCIE.

*June 2.* At Tortworth Court, Gloucestershire, aged 51, the Right Hon. Henry George Francis Reynolds-Moreton, second Earl of Ducie and Baron Moreton, of Tortworth (1837), and fifth Baron Ducie (1763).

His Lordship was born in London on the 8th May, 1802, and was the eldest son of Thomas the first Earl, by Lady Frances Herbert, only daughter of Henry first Earl of Carnarvon.

On the election of the parliament of 1831, on the eve of the enactment of Reform, Mr. Moreton was elected one of the knights for Gloucestershire, in the place of Lord Robert Somerset, the former Tory member, who had sat from the year 1803. At the general election of 1832 he was chosen for the Eastern division of the county, and his brother the Hon. Augustus H. Moreton for the Western division, the poll for the former being as follows:—

Sir Berkeley Wm. Guise, Bart. 3311  
Hon. Henry G. F. Moreton . 3184  
Christ. Wm. Codrington, esq. . 2672

At the election of 1835 he resigned his seat to his brother the Hon. Augustus H. Moreton, who kept it until the dissolution of 1841, when the Protectionist policy prevented his re-election.

Mr. Moreton succeeded his father in the peerage on the 22d June, 1840. On the 24th July, 1846, he was appointed a Lord of Waiting to the Queen, which office he resigned in Dec. 1847.

Lord Ducie was a liberal patron to agriculture, and well known as the inventor of the Ducie cultivator and many other agricultural implements now extensively used; also as a breeder of stock of unequalled excellence; and also through the Whitfield Example Farm. Lord Ducie was President of the Royal Agricultural Society for the year now ending. He was a staunch advocate of free trade principles in the House of Lords at a time when, with the exception of Lords Radnor, Fitzwilliam, and Kinnaird, they were not avowed by any other peer, and his extensive connection with agriculture added much to the weight of his influence, given as it was entirely to obtain a repeal of the corn laws. In the corn law debates Earl Ducie was an able and frequent speaker. As a landlord he was extremely popular, not a single application having been made by his tenants for a reduction of rent. During his father's life, when Lord Moreton, he mixed much

with, and was an active member of, sporting and fashionable circles, having been a master of fox-hounds for several years; for the last fourteen or fifteen years, however, his tastes had quite changed, and he became a zealous promoter of temperance and popular ameliorative movements, and he was a prominent member of the Evangelical Alliance.

He married, June 29, 1826, the Hon. Elizabeth Dutton, eldest daughter of the present Lord Sberborne; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue fifteen children, eleven sons and four daughters, all of whom but one are living. Their order of birth is as follows: 1. Henry-John, now Earl of Ducie; 2. the Hon. Herbert Augustus Moreton, Lieut. R.N.; 3. the Hon. Algernon-Thomas Moreton, Cornet 15th Hussars; 4. Lady Georgina Mary Louisa; 5. Seymour-Thomas, died in 1834; 6. Hon. Berkeley-Basil; 7. Hon. Reynolds; 8. Hon. Howard; 9. Hon. Wyndham-Percy; 10. Hon. Seymour; 11. Lady Alice; 12. Lady Eleanor; 13. Hon. Richard-Charles; 14. Hon. Matthew-Henry; and 15. Lady Evelyn.

The present Earl was born in 1827, and married in 1849 his cousin Julia, daughter of James Haughton Langston, esq. M.P. for Oxford, by Lady Julia Moreton; by whom he has issue a daughter. His Lordship has been M.P. for Stroud in the present parliament.

The body of the late Lord Ducie was interred in Tortworth church in a strictly private manner. His portrait was published in the Illustrated London News, No. 569.

## GENERAL LORD DACRE, C.B.

*June 2.* In Great Cumberland Place, in his 76th year, the Right Hon. Henry Otway Brand-Trevor, Baron Dacre of Gillesland, in Cumberland (by writ 1307), a General in the army, Colonel of the 31st Foot, and C.B.

His Lordship was born on the 27th July, 1777, the younger son of Thomas Brand, esq. of the Hoo, co. Hertford, by Gertrude Baroness Dacre, daughter of the Hon. Charles Roper, sister and heir of Trevor-Charles Baron Dacre, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Lennard, Baron Dacre and Earl of Sussex.

He entered the army as Ensign in the Coldstream Guards the 27th April, 1793, became Lieutenant and Captain in 1795, Captain and Lieut.-Colonel 1806. He served in Flanders in 1793, 1794, 1795.

and at Copenhagen in 1807. He was in the Peninsula with the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards from 1808 to 1812, with a slight intermission. He commanded the regiment at the battle of Salamanca, for which he received the gold medal; he also had the silver medal for his services at Talavera, Busaco, and Salamanca, and in 1815 was nominated a Companion of the Bath.

He became a Colonel in the army on the King's birthday in 1814, and on the 25th July following was promoted to Lieut.-Colonel of the Coldstream Guards. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1821, and that of Lieut.-General in 1837. He was appointed to the command of the 31st Foot in 1847; and attained the full rank of General in 1851.

He assumed the additional name of Trevor (and his eldest son the name of Trevor only) in the year 1824, in pursuance of the will of John third and last Viscount Hampden: being descended from that family through his maternal grandmother, Gertrude, sister and co-heir of John Trevor, esq. of Glynde, in Sussex.

On the 21st March, 1851, he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his elder brother Thomas. (See our Vol. XXXV. p. 548.)

His Lordship married on the 24th July, 1806, Pyne, second daughter of the late Hon. and Very Rev. Maurice Crosbie, Dean of Limerick, and sister to William 4th and last Lord Brandon. She had previously been the wife of Sir John Gordon, of Park, Bart. from whom she was divorced shortly before her second marriage. By this lady, who died on the 11th Jan. 1844, the subject of this memoir had issue three sons and four daughters: 1. the Hon. Pyne-Jessy, married first in 1828 to John Henry Cotterell, esq. eldest son of the late Sir John Geers Cotterell, Bart. (by whom she is mother to the present Sir Henry Geers Cotterell, Bart.), and secondly in 1845 to Granville Harcourt Vernon, esq. late M.P. for East Retford, sixth son of the late Archbishop of York; 2. the Hon. Julia, married in 1824 to Samuel Charles Whitbread, esq. second son of the late Samuel Whitbread, esq. and nephew to the late Earl Grey, K.G.; 3. Thomas-Crosbie-William, now Lord Dacre; 4. Henry, who died in 1814; 5. the Hon. Gertrude, married in 1831 to Sir George Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B. and G.C.H. (grandson of the first Marquess of Hertford), now Ambassador at St. Petersburg; 6. the Hon. Frederica-Mary Jane Brand; 7. the Hon. Henry Bouverie William Brand, M.P. for Lewes, and late private secretary to the Right Hon. Sir George Grey: he married in 1838 Eliza, daughter of Lieut.-General Robert

Ellice, and has issue two sons and four daughters. He succeeds to the Sussex estates of the family of Trevor of Glynde.

The present Lord Dacre was born in 1808, and married in 1837 Susan-Sophia, eldest daughter of the Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish, M.P. for Buckinghamshire, uncle to the Earl of Burlington, but by that lady (who is a Bedchamber Woman to her Majesty) he has no issue. His Lordship was M.P. for Hertfordshire from 1847 to 1852.

SIR CHARLES ABRAHAM ELTON, BART.

June 1. At Bath, at the house of his son-in-law the Rev. E. D. Tining, in his 75th year, Sir Charles Abraham Elton, the sixth Baronet, of Clevedon Court, Somerset, (1717) Lieut.-Colonel of the 2nd Somerset Militia, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

He was born in Bristol on the 31st Oct. 1778, the only son of the Rev. Sir Abraham Elton the fifth Baronet, by his first wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Durbin, Knt. alderman of Bristol.

He was educated at Eton, which he left at 15 with a commission in the 49th Foot. He rose to a captaincy in that regiment, with the character of an energetic and efficient officer, and afterwards became Colonel of the Somerset Militia.

Retaining the taste for classical poetry which he had imbibed at school, he published a volume of Poems in 1804, 8vo.; in 1809 "The Remains of Hesiod, translated into English verse," and in 1810 a third volume entitled "Tales of Romance, with other Poems."

At a subsequent period he published in 1822 "The Brothers, a Monody; and other Poems." The principal piece in this volume was occasioned by the melancholy accident which in 1819 befel his two elder sons, who were both drowned while bathing near Birnbeck Island, in the Bristol Channel.

But Mr. Elton's most important work was his "Specimens of the Classic Poets, in a chronological series from Homer to Tryphiodorus: translated into English verse, 1814." 3 vols. 8vo. This collection contains passages from sixty ancient poets, viz. 33 Greek and 27 Latin. The style is pure and free from affectation; and in the translation Sir Charles Elton succeeded very well in catching the manner of the various poets without any mannerism of his own. His characters of the poets, prefixed to each specimen, are written in a spirit of nicely discriminative criticism. An excellent critique on this valuable work will be found in the Quarterly Review, vol. xiii. 151-8.

Sir Charles was also the author of a

History of the Roman Emperors, and of Second Thoughts on the Person of Christ; and he had been a contributor to the Edinburgh Review.

Sir Charles Elton succeeded to the dignity of a Baronet on the decease of his father, who died at the advanced age of 87, on the 23rd Feb. 1842. (See our vol. xvii. p. 665.)

He had latterly lived in much retirement, and mingled little in public business or politics, though he was strongly attached to the Whig party, and at one time spoke on the Westminster hustings as the supporter of Sir Samuel Romilly and Sir John Hobhouse. His frankheartedness, benevolence, and integrity endeared him greatly to the rather limited circle of his friends.

He married in 1804 Sarah, eldest dau. of Joseph Smith, esq. merchant, of Bristol, by whom he had issue five sons and eight daughters. The former were, 1. Abraham, and 2. Charles, drowned as before-mentioned in 1819; 3. Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; 4. Edmund William, who married in 1845 Lucy-Maria, second daughter of the Rev. John Morgan Rice, of Brighton, and Tooting, Surrey, and was left a widower, with one son, in 1846; and 5. Henry-George-Tierney. The daughters were, 1. Julia-Elizabeth, married in 1836 to Thomas Clements Parr, esq. barrister-at-law; 2. Caroline-Lucy, married in 1844 to Thomas Onesiphorus Tyndall, esq. of the Fort, Bristol; 3. Lucy-Caroline, married in 1828 to the Rev. W. Tierney Elton, Rector of White Stanton, Somersetshire, third son of Isaac Elton, esq. of Stapleton House, co. Glouc.; 4. Laura-Mary, married in 1840 to Charles Samuel Grey, esq. second son of the late Hon. Sir Geo. Grey, Bart. and died in 1848, leaving a numerous family; 5. Catharine-Maria, married in 1841 to the Rev. Edward Douglas Tynling, M.A. Student of Christ Church, son of the late Rear-Admiral Tynling; 6. Maria-Catherine, married in 1833 to G. Robins, esq.; 7. Mary-Elizabeth, married to Frederick Elton, esq. and died in 1841; and 8. Jane-Octavia, married in 1841 to the Rev. William H. Brookfield, M.A. one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Sir C. A. Elton's funeral took place on the 7th June, at Clevedon church, Somerset; when his body was followed to the grave by two of his sons, his sons-in-law, his brother Capt. Henry Elton, R.N., and his brother-in-law Mr. Hallam the Historian.

The present Baronet was born in 1818; and married in 1841 Rhoda-Susan, dau. of the late James Willis, esq. of Hampton

Court Palace, and widow of Capt. James Baird, of the 15th Hussars. He unsuccessfully contested East Somerset, on the Liberal interest, at the last election.

SIR MONTAGU L. CHAPMAN, BART.

May 17, 1852. At sea, on the coast of Australia, aged 45, Sir Montagu Lowther Chapman, the third Baronet, of St. Lucy's, co. Westmeath (1782).

He was born in Dec. 1808, the second son of Sir Thomas the second Baronet, of Killna castle, co. Westmeath, by Margaret, daughter of James Fetherston, esq. of Bracklin castle, in the same county.

In 1830 Mr. Chapman (his father being then alive) became a candidate for the county of Westmeath on extreme liberal principles, and he was returned to the exclusion of the former member, Mr. Tuite, the poll terminating as follows—

Gustavus Rochfort, esq. . . . .	334
Montagu Lowther Chapman, esq. . . . .	319
Hugh Morgan Tuite, esq. . . . .	189
Deane, esq. . . . .	30

In 1831 he was re-elected without opposition; but in 1832 he stood a contest, when the numbers were—

Montagu L. Chapman, esq. . . . .	385
Sir Richard Nagle, Bart. . . . .	361
Gustavus Rochfort, esq. . . . .	238
Gustavus Lambert, esq. . . . .	159

At the election of 1835 there was no opposition to the return of the former members; but at that of 1837 there was again a contest, which terminated thus—

Sir Montagu L. Chapman, Bart. . . . .	804
Sir Richard Nagle, Bart. . . . .	789
Richard Handcock, esq. . . . .	393
Sir Richard Levinge . . . . .	388

At the election of 1841 Sir Montagu resigned his seat in favour of his brother, Benjamin Chapman, esq.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1837, and served the office of high sheriff for the county of Westmeath in 1844.

Sir Montagu Chapman purchased a very large estate in Australia with the purpose of settling upon it such of his Irish tenantry as might be disposed to emigrate to that country; and, with the object of promoting their interests, he took his voyage thither. A vessel in which he was sailing from Melbourne to Sydney in May last has not been heard of since its departure from the former port.\* A year having now elapsed, and all efforts to dis-

\* Another account states that Sir Montagu died at sea, on a passage from Melbourne to Sydney, in February of the present year.

cover any traces of him having failed, his death has been announced as having occurred on the 17th of May, 1852, and his brother, now Sir Benjamin James Chapman, enters into possession of his extensive estates in Ireland and Australia. He was born in 1810, and is married to Maria, daughter of Richard Fetherstonhaugh, esq. Sir Benjamin was M.P. for Westmeath from 1841 to 1847.

**SIR JONAH D. WHEELER-CUFFE, BART.**

*May 9.* At Leyrath, co. Kilkenny, in his 88th year, Sir Jonah Denny Wheeler-Cuffe, Bart. a Deputy Lieutenant of co. Kilkenny.

He was the son of Sir Richard Wheeler, Knt. who assumed the name of Cuffe, by the eldest daughter of Eland Mossom, esq. of Eland, co. Kilkenny; and was descended from the Right Rev. Jonah Wheeler, D.D. who was consecrated Bishop of Ossory in 1613.

He was created a Baronet of the kingdom of Ireland October 1, 1799.

He married Miss Browne, daughter of William Browne, esq. of Browne's Hill, co. Carlow, and granddaughter (maternally) of the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Joseph Deane, third Earl of Mayo, Lord Archbishop of Tuam: by whom he had issue two sons, William and Charles, and five daughters, of whom Frances-Letitia was married in 1846 to Charles W. Tupper, esq. of the 7th Fusiliers, and Eleanor in 1840 to Richard-Wheeler, esq. of the Rocks, Kilkenny.

He is succeeded in his title by his son, now Sir William Cuffe.

**SIR JOHN HOPE, BART. M.P.**

*June 5.* At the residence of his son Hugh Hope, esq. in Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, in his 73rd year, Sir John Hope, 11th Baronet, of Craig hall, co. Fife (1628), and of Pinkie House, in the county of Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian, Vice-Lieutenant of that county, and its representative in Parliament. Sir John was also Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the Royal Midlothian Yeomanry Cavalry, Deputy-Governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland, &c.

He was born at Pinkie House on 13th April 1781, and was the eldest son of Sir Archibald Hope the ninth Baronet, by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Patoun, esq. of Inveresk. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his half-brother Sir Thomas Hope on 26th June 1801, and thus became chief or head of the Scottish family of Hope, of which the Earl of Hopetoun represents a junior branch.

Sir John was first elected to Parliament in June 1845, on the retirement of Wm.

Ramsay Ramsay, esq. from the representation of Midlothian, and he was rechosen in 1847 and 1852, on each occasion without opposition. His political principles were strictly Conservative.

Sir John Hope married, on 17th June 1805, Anne, youngest daughter of Sir John Wedderburn, Bart. of Balindean, by his second wife Alicia, daughter of James Dundas, of Dundas, who survives him; and had issue eight sons and two daughters, Alicia and Elizabeth. The sons were, 1. Sir Archibald, his successor; 2. John-David; 3. Thomas, Captain R.N.; 4. Hugh, who married in 1848 Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Archibald Spens of Manor House, Inveresk, H. E. I. C.; 5. William, Captain 71st regiment; 6. James-Wedderburn, an officer in the 26th Bombay Native Infantry, who died in 1846; 7. Alexander, H. E. I. C. Civil Service, Bengal; and 8. Charles-Augustus, Rector of Barwick-in-Elmet, county York.

The funeral of the late Baronet took place on 11th June, in the churchyard of Inveresk, in which parish the family residence of Pinkie House is situate.

The present Baronet was born in 1808, and is Major of the Midlothian militia, and a Deputy Lieut. of the county of Edinburgh.

**LIEUT.-GEN. SIR R. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.**

*May 6.* At the house of his son-in-law the Rev. R. H. Feilden, Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, aged 80, Lieut.-General Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B. and K.T.S. Colonel of the 76th regiment, and a Brigadier-General in the Portuguese service.

He was the fourth son of John Arbuthnot, esq. of Rockfleet Castle, co. Mayo, by the only daughter of John Stone, esq. banker in London, and niece to the Right Rev. George Stone, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of Ireland.

Of his elder brother, the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, a memoir will be found in our Magazine for Oct. 1850, and one of his younger brother, Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B. Colonel of the 71st Highlanders, in that for Apr. 1849.

He entered the army as Cornet in the 23rd Dragoons, Jan. 1, 1797, became Lieutenant on the 1st June in the same year, and Adjutant in July 1798.

He served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798, including the fight with the French invaders at Ballynahinch on the 8th September. He was appointed Aide-de-camp to General Wilford; and in Aug. 1802 became a Captain, and was placed on half-pay at the reduction of his regiment at the close of that year. He was reinstated to full pay in the 20th Light Dragoons, 24th

March, 1805, to which period he remained on General Wilford's staff. In 1806 he accompanied his regiment in Sir David Baird's expedition to the Cape of Good Hope, and was present at its capture. He proceeded from thence to South America on the staff of Lord Beresford, and was present in the battle previous to the surrender of Buenos Ayres, and in two engagements before its recapture by the Spaniards. He was subsequently for 13 months a prisoner. On his return he served on the staff of Lord Beresford as military secretary in the island of Madeira, and subsequently went with his Lordship to Portugal, where he became Town Major of Lisbon, after its evacuation by the French. He served in the campaign of 1808 under Sir John Moore, and was present at the battle of Corunna. On the 16th March 1809 he exchanged to the Chasseurs Britanniques, and shortly after obtained the rank of Major in the British service, and that of Lieut.-Col. in the Portuguese.

He served during the campaigns of 1809, 1810 and 1811, including the battle of Busaco, the siege of Olivença, the first siege of Badajoz, and the battle of Albuera, of the last of which he brought home the dispatches, and was in consequence appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the British service, on the 23rd May. In 1812 he was present at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz; and afterwards accompanied the army back to the north, where he was present with it at the capture of Salamanca, and the subsequent operations against Marshal Marmont, when the enemy was forced to cross the Douro at Tordeillas. At this period ill-health, brought on by fatigue, made his return to England necessary; and he did not rejoin the army until the autumn of 1813, when he was present at the battles of the Nivelle and Nive, at Orthes, at the surrender of Bordeaux, and lastly at Toulouse. He also subsequently served in Flanders, and was present at Waterloo.

On the enlargement of the Order of the Bath in Jan. 1815, he was nominated a Knight Commander.

He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1821, Major-General in 1830, Lieut.-General in Nov. 1841; and was appointed to the command of the 76th foot in 1843.

He married the only child of William Vesey, esq. of Farmly, in Ireland.

**VICE-ADM. SIR FRANCIS MASON, K.C.B.**

*May 27.* At Eastbourne, aged 74, Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Mason, K.C.B. of Wheler Lodge, Leicestershire.

This officer was born at Bow, in Middlesex, in 1779. He entered the service in 1793 on board the *Russell* 74, one of

the fleet engaged in the actions of 28 and 29 May and 1 June 1794 and 23 June 1795. In the summer of 1796 he removed to the *Impetueux* 74; and in 1798 to the *Phaeton* 38. On the 8th July, 1799, he was made Lieutenant in the *Alecto* sloop, and in the same capacity he served in the *Beaver* sloop and *Romney* 50, in the North Sea, Baltic, Red Sea (where he was much employed in surveying), and the East Indies. He was made Commander in 1802, and in Dec. 1803 was appointed to the *Rattler* sloop, mounting 24 guns, in which vessel he came into very frequent and warm contact with the enemy in the vicinity of Flushing. On one occasion in particular, May 16, 1804, he united with the *Cruiser* 18, Capt. John Hancock, and by his conduct gained the highest praise of Sir Wm. Sidney Smith, in a gallant attack upon a flotilla of praams, schooners, &c. in all 59 sail, which was passing along shore from Flushing to Ostend. On this occasion the *Rattler* lost two men killed and two wounded.

In July 1806 he was superseded from the *Rattler*, in consequence of his promotion to post rank; and was soon appointed to the *Daphne* 20, in which he served in the capture of Monte Video, and in all the operations which had preceded the evacuation of South America. He afterwards proceeded to the Baltic, where, among other vessels, he captured in Aug. 1807 the Danish national schooner *Acertif*. In Oct. 1809 he was appointed to the *Fisgard* 38, part of the force employed at the mouth of the Scheldt, where he captured a large number of vessels, among which were the *Juliana* Danish privateer of 6 guns, a French privateer of 2 guns, and 56 sail of merchantmen. He also destroyed the *Ziska* Danish privateer of 6 guns.

In Feb. 1811 he accompanied a squadron under Sir Joseph S. Yorke to the *Tagus*; and, after conveying a Portuguese ambassador to Revel, he cruised for some time off Cherbourg. From March 1813 to May 1814, he was in command of the *President* 38, in which he was present at the storming of St. Sebastian. On the 4th June, 1815, Capt. Mason was nominated a Companion of the Bath.

In Oct. 1833 he was appointed to the *Blanche* 46, and in the next month to the *Blonde* of the same force. In Feb. 1834 he sailed for Jamaica, with the broad pendant of a Commodore of a Second Class, and having landed the Marquess of Sligo and his family at Port Royal, he proceeded to South America, where he assumed the duties of Commander-in-Chief, on the death of Sir Michael Seymour. In Feb. 1835 he was superseded

by Rear-Adm. Sir G. E. Hamond, and returned to his former position. In Oct. 1837 he returned to England, and in the following month the *Blonde* was paid off. He attained flag rank June 28, 1838; and was next appointed in 1841 second in command on the Mediterranean station, whither he proceeded with his flag in the *Impregnable* 104. Previously to his departure he was raised to the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Bath on the 24th August. On his arrival in the Mediterranean he was invested with the temporary command of the fleet, consisting of twelve sail of the line, which he retained until the advent, in April 1842, of Vice-Adm. Sir Edward Owen. He returned to England in May 1843 in consequence of a reduction of the Mediterranean force; and subsequently remained on half-pay. He was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1851.

Previously to receiving his flag, Sir Francis Mason was nominated an extra Naval Aide-de-Camp to King William IV. in 1833; in which he was continued to her present Majesty, and received likewise, in 1837, the Captain's good-service pension.

Sir Francis Mason married, April 16, 1805, the Hon. Selina Hood, youngest daughter of Henry second Viscount Hood; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue twelve children. His eldest son, Charles, a midshipman R.N. was lost in the Arab sloop of war in Dec. 1823. One of his daughters, Charlotte-Susannah married, in 1832, Capt. Hood Richards, of the Dragoon Guards.

LT.-GEN. SIR CHARLES MACLEOD,  
K.C.B.

April 15. In Seymour-street, Portman-square, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Macleod, K.C.B. of the Madras army.

He was a cadet of the year 1794, and became Colonel of the 34th Native Infantry in 1827.

He served with distinction in the Mysore campaign of 1799 under Lord Harris, and in the Mahratta campaign of 1803-4 under the Duke of Wellington, then Major-General Wellesley, with whom he was present at the battle of Argaum. In the Mahratta war of 1817-18 he particularly distinguished himself at the siege and battle of Nagpoor.

He attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 18— . He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1823, and a Knight Commander in 1852.

MAJOR-GENERAL WETHAM.

May 13. At Kirklington Hall, co. Nottingham, aged 70. Major-General John

Whetham, a magistrate for the counties of Nottingham and Somerset.

He was descended from Col. Nathaniel Whetham, Governor of Portsmouth and M.P. for Edinburgh, on whom the Parliament during the Protectorate settled an annuity of 200*l.* a-year from lands of inheritance; and it is remarkable that his cousin, Lieut.-General Arthur Whetham, Colonel of the 76th regiment, who died in 1813, became Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth. His great-uncle Thomas was also a general officer, and Colonel of the 12th Foot. He died in 1741, having in 1715 held the chief command in Scotland, during the absence of the Duke of Argyll and Earl of Stair.

The gentleman now deceased was the son of the Very Rev. John Whetham, D.D. Dean of Lisamore, by Agatha, dau. of John Moore, esq. M.P.

He was appointed Lieutenant of the 40th Foot in 1799, when he embarked with that regiment for Holland. In the next year he accompanied it to the Mediterranean, whence he returned to England in 1802. In 1803 he attained his company, and he was appointed Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General Whetham his cousin. In 1805 he left the staff to embark with his regiment for South America, where he was severely wounded in the assault of Monte Video: his right leg was amputated, and he returned home. In 1807 he was appointed Brigade Major on the staff at Portsmouth, where he remained until he succeeded in June 1811 to the majority of his regiment, which he thereupon rejoined in Ireland. He was placed on half-pay of the 1st Garrison Battalion, June 25, 1815; was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1819; to that of Colonel in 1837; and to that of Major-General in 1846.

He married in Feb. 1817 Susanna, widow of R. Bayly, esq. and daughter of Thomas Kington, esq. of Brighthelm, co. Somerset, and had issue a daughter, Maria-Agatha, married in 1841 to Alexander Boddam, esq. late Captain in the 58th regiment, son of the late Rawson Hart Boddam, esq. many years Governor of Bombay.

SIR ROBERT B. COMYN.

May 23. At his house in New-street, Spring Gardens, aged 62, Sir Robert Buckley Comyn, D.C.L. a bencher of the Middle Temple.

He was born at Tottenham in Middlesex, being the third son of the Rev. Thomas Comyn, Vicar of that parish, by Harriet Charlotte Stables his wife; and grandson of Stephen Comyn, esq. barrister-at-law. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and became a commoner of St.

John's college, Oxford, in 1809, where he graduated B.A. 1813, M.A. 1815; and he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 24, 1814.

In Jan. 1825 he was appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and received the honour of knighthood on the 9th Feb. In Dec. 1835 he was advanced to the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Madras. In 1842 he resigned and returned to England; when he was created a D.C.L. by the university of Oxford; and in 1844 he was elected a bencher of the Middle Temple.

He was the author of "A Treatise on the Law of Usury, 1817, 8vo.; and of "A History of the Western Empire from the birth of Charlemagne to the accession of Charles V." The latter work was the fruit of his leisure hours whilst in India, and was published on his return to England.

**A. F. GREGORY, Esq.**

*Feb.* 27. At Stivichall, near Coventry, aged 60, Arthur Francis Gregory, esq. a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Warwickshire.

He was the eldest son of the late Francis Gregory, esq. formerly Colonel of the Warwickshire Fencibles, by Frances, daughter of Joseph Grote, esq. and aunt to George Grote, esq. late member for London.

He served through the Peninsular war in the 4th Dragoons, and after the peace he was on Lord Whitworth's staff in Ireland when he was Lord Lieutenant.

In 1832 Capt. Gregory was a candidate for the representation of the borough of Stamford in Parliament, but without success, the poll terminating—for Lieut.-Col. T. Chaplin 526, George Finch, esq. 463, Captain Gregory 296.

At the general election of 1835 he was a candidate on the Liberal interest for the Northern Division of Warwickshire, in opposition to the former members, Sir J. Eardley-Wilmot and Mr. W. Stratford Dugdale; but again he was unsuccessful, the numbers being for Sir J. Eardley-Wilmot 2600, for Mr. Dugdale 2513, and for Captain Gregory 1854.

Mr. Gregory filled the office of High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1843.

He married, Feb. 25, 1834, the Hon. Caroline Hood, aunt to the present Lord Viscount Hood, and only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Francis Wheler Hood, by Caroline, only daughter of Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Bart. By that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons, Arthur, born in 1834, and Francis-Hood, born in 1836.

His funeral took place at Stivichall on the 8th March, attended by his brother the Rev. A. W. Gregory, the incumbent,

and his brother-in-law, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Francis Grosvenor Hood, of Whitley Abbey. In compliance with his wishes, his body was borne to the tomb by the labourers on his estate.

**CULLING CHARLES SMITH, Esq.**

*May* 26. At the house of his son-in-law the Duke of Beaufort, in Arlington-street, in his 79th year, Culling Chas. Smith, esq.

He was the younger son of Charles Smith, esq. Governor of Madras, a great-uncle of the present Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, Bart. (who took the name of Eardley in lieu of Smith in 1847); and was the only son of his father's second wife, Xavier-Charlotte, daughter of James Francis Law, esq. Commander-in-chief of the troops of the French East India Company, and one of the family of Law of Lauriston. Mr. Culling-Smith's half-brother died unmarried at Gibraltar.

Mr. Culling Smith was appointed a Commissioner of Customs, March 13, 1827, and retained that office until his death.

He married Aug. 9, 1799, Lady Anne Fitzroy, widow of the Hon. Henry Fitzroy (uncle to the present Lord Southampton), who died 1794, a daughter of Garrett first Earl of Mornington, and sister to the late Marquess Wellesley and Duke of Wellington. Lady Anne died 16 Dec. 1844.

She had by her first husband an only child, Georgiana-Frederica, married in 1814 to Henry Marquess of Worcester, now Duke of Beaufort; of which marriage there was issue two daughters, Lady Charlotte, married in 1844 to the late Philip Baron Niemann, Austrian minister at this court, and Lady Georgiana, married to Christopher William Codrington, esq. The Marchioness of Worcester died in 1821; and in the following year the Marquess married Emily-Frances, sister by the mother to his former wife, and the daughter of the gentleman whose death we now record. By the Duchess his Grace has issue, Henry, now Marquess of Worcester, and six daughters.

Mr. Culling Charles Smith had also one son, Frederick.

**REV. THOMAS SILVER, D.C.L.**

*March* 8. Aged 79, the Rev. Thomas Silver, D.C.L. Vicar of Charlbury, Oxfordshire.

He was educated at Winchester, and admitted a founder's kin Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, in 1793, where he graduated B.C.L. 1807, D.C.L. 1812. In 1817 he was elected Dr. Rawlinson's Professor of Anglo-Saxon, which office he retained until 1822.

He was presented to the vicarage of Charlbury by St. John's college in 1828.



Dr. Silver was the author of several pamphlets on subjects of interest at the time; and others may be enumerated,—

A Lecture on the Study of Anglo-Saxon. 8vo. Oxford, 1822.

The Coronation Service, or Consecration of the Anglo-Saxon Kings, as it illustrates the Origin of the Constitution. 8vo. Oxford, 1831.

A Memorial to the Government on the danger of intermeddling with Church Rates. 8vo. Oxford, 1835.

A Letter to Sir Robert H. Inglis on the origin and importance of the Church Rate. 8vo. Oxford, 1838.

A second Letter. 8vo. Oxford, 1841.

A Letter to Sir R. H. Inglis, on the Spoliation and Captivity of the Cathedrals of England. 8vo. Oxford, 1839.

A Letter to the Duke of Marlborough, on the sacrilege and impolicy of the forced Commutation of Tithes. 8vo. Oxford, 1842.

#### REV. G. L. COOKE, B.D.

March 29. At Cubbington, Warwickshire, aged 73, the Rev. George Leigh Cooke, B.D. Rector of that parish, and of Wick Rissington in the county of Gloucester, Perpetual Curate of Hunningham, Warwickshire, a Rural Dean, and Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy in the university of Oxford.

Mr. Cooke was the son of the Rev. Samuel Cooke, Rector of Great Bookham in Surrey. He first entered at Oxford in 1797 as a commoner of Balliol college, and was elected in the same year a scholar of Corpus Christi college, of which society he afterwards became Fellow and an active tutor. He graduated B.A. 1800, M.A. 1804, and B.D. 1812. He was elected in 1810 to the professorship of Natural Philosophy founded by Sir William Sedley. In 1818 he was elected Keeper of the Archives of the University, which office he held until 1826; when he was succeeded by Dr. Bliss, the present occupier of that post, who had contested it with Mr. Cooke in the first instance. Nor was he ever wanting when his services were required. He filled the office of public preacher, and several times accepted the post of public examiner—first as early as 1809, and lastly in 1826, when, a change in the statute having taken place, it was justly considered that his judgment and experience might be conducive to the well-working of the new system.

He published in 1850 "The Three first Sections and part of the Seventh Section of Newton's Principia, with a Preface recommending a Geometrical course of Mathematical Reading, and an Introduction on the Atomic Constitution of Matter, and the Laws of Motion." 8vo.

Mr. Cooke was presented to the rectory of Cubbington in 1820 by Lord Leigh; and to Wick Rissington and Hunningham in the same year by Lord Chancellor Eldon. He had previously held for a short time the rectory of Addleatrop, co. Glouc.

The late professor was a most agreeable and facetious companion. His society was much sought, and we believe he was the founder, and for many years secretary, of the original Literary Dining Club, which still exists, and numbers several of the most distinguished scholars in the university among its members.

Mr. Cooke was a zealous clergyman, a kind and benevolent landlord, and a high-minded, honourable, and conscientious gentleman. He leaves a widow and several children, among them two sons, both masters of arts and in orders, one a student of Christchurch, the other a demy of Magdalen college, Oxford.

#### JOHN LUCIUS DAMPIER, ESQ.

May 24. At Bath, after a short illness, aged 60, John Lucius Dampier, esq. of Twyford House, Hants, M.A. a barrister-at-law, and Vice Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall and Devon.

He was born on the 23d Dec. 1792, and was the second son of Sir Henry Dampier, a Judge of the King's Bench, who died in 1816 (see his character in the Gentleman's Magazine for that year, Part i. p. 188), by the eldest daughter of the Ven. John Law, Archdeacon of Rochester. He was educated at Eton, and thence proceeded to a fellowship of King's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1816, M.A. 1819. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, May 22, 1819; and became a member of the Western circuit, in which he soon obtained reputation and practice. He was for some time Recorder of Portsmouth.

In 1849 he acted with Lord Portman and Mr. Dominick Daly on the commission appointed to inquire into the rights and claims connected with the New Forest and Waltham Forest; and in 1850 he was appointed one of the Commissioners for investigating the state, discipline, &c. of the university and colleges of Oxford.

Some few years since Mr. Dampier acquired by purchase Twyford House, in the beautiful vale of the Itchen, formerly the property of Dr. Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph; and there he latterly principally resided, fulfilling the duties of a country gentleman in the most exemplary manner. His local charity, his constant hospitality, and the active interest he felt in the welfare of those who dwelt around him, will long be remembered. He was in the commission of the peace for Hampshire, and

was frequently chairman of the bench of magistrates. Lord Chief Justice Campbell, alluding to his decease in open court on the day of its occurrence, characterized Mr. Dampier as "one of the most learned, honoured, and excellent men who ever adorned the profession."

He married a daughter of the Rev. Christopher Erle, of Gillingham, Dorsetshire, sister to the present Sir William Erle, Judge of the Common Pleas; by whom he has left issue a son, William, and two daughters, Jane and Emily.

**HENRY MITCALFE, Esq.**

*June 4.* At Tynemouth, Henry Mitcalfe, esq. of Whitley, a magistrate for the county of Northumberland, and formerly M.P. for Tynemouth.

He was returned to Parliament for Tynemouth at the general election of 1841, on Liberal principles, after a contest, in which he polled 295 votes, and W. Chapman, esq. 213. He sat only until the dissolution of 1847.

The character of Mr. Mitcalfe, socially, commercially, and politically, always stood very high. He was a man of remarkable intelligence and considerable zeal—possessed of a very retentive memory, and an excellent judgment in appreciating and applying the knowledge he collected and stored. His health, for some time past, had been declining; and he expired at his residence in Tynemouth, within the precincts of whose ancient priory his remains were interred.

**CHARLES TAWNEY, Esq.**

*Lately.* At Oxford, Charles Tawney, esq.

The name of Tawney has, for about a century, been honourably connected with the city of Oxford. Mr. Tawney himself was elected to the old corporation in 1831, and afterwards to the new: in 1837, and again in 1840, he was placed in the civic chair; and in the discharge of its duties he combined integrity of purpose with kindness of manner, gentlemanly and hospitable attention, with an exact observance of the rules and requirements of office. When he retired from the Council in 1844 he presented an admirable statue of Sir Sir Thomas Rowney, formerly a distinguished and munificent Member of Parliament for the city, which now occupies the centre niche in front of the Town Hall.

Mr. Tawney was the friend and encourager of all associated endeavours to improve the condition of the industrious, and especially to extend the knowledge of the right principles of agriculture, and thereby increase its profitableness. He

was among the first to form the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and afterwards one of the most active and earnest in the promoting the arrangements for its meeting at Oxford in 184-. He also took an active part in the establishment of the Oxfordshire Agricultural Society, and in promotion of horticultural exhibitions. As a governor of the Radcliffe Infirmary and the Warneford Asylum he regularly attended their meetings, and gave them the benefit of his sound judgment and prudent consideration, his business-like habits, and distinctness of views and purposes; in short, his good-will to man was a prevailing principle, not a sudden impulse or a short-lived feeling; it accompanied him at home and abroad, in the smaller and greater actions of his life. He evinced his attachment to the Church by his liberal contributions towards the erection and repair of several churches in his neighbourhood. He gave the site of the church erected at Headington Quarry, and an organ to the parish church of Headington, besides a handsome contribution towards its restoration.

**BENJAMIN TULLOCH, Esq.**

*May 12.* Benjamin Tulloch, esq. late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, surgeon.

By his will, which has been proved in the Prerogative Court of York, he has bequeathed the following legacies to be paid twelve months after the decease of his wife, viz. to the British and Foreign Bible Society, 100*l.*; to the Church Missionary Society, 200*l.*; to the Newcastle Infirmary, 1,000*l.*; to the Penitentiary of Newcastle, 200*l.*; to the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Shipwrecked Mariners, established in the port of Newcastle, 100*l.*; to the Parochial Schools of the parish of St. Andrew's, in Newcastle, 100*l.*; to the Ragged School for Boys and Girls, established in Newcastle, 100*l.* each; to the Dispensary of Newcastle, 200*l.*; to the Town Missionary Society of Newcastle, 100*l.*; to the Victoria Asylum for the Blind, established in Newcastle, 100*l.*; to the Society for the Relief of the Indigent and Sick, established in Newcastle, 100*l.*; to the Irish Society for teaching the Scriptures in their Native Tongue, 100*l.*; to the Church of England Colonial Society, 100*l.*; to the Schools of the New Church at Gomersal, in the county of York, 200*l.*; to the Schools of the parish church of Birstal, in the same county, 200*l.*; and to the Parochial Schools of the parish of Gateshead, 100*l.* Also, the sum of 400*l.* for the purpose of founding a Scholarship or Exhibition in the College of Medicine in Newcastle, in connexion with the University of Durham, to

be denominated "Tulloch's Scholarship or Exhibition."—*Newcastle Guardian*.

LUDWIG TIECK.

*April 28.* At Berlin, aged 80, Ludwig Tieck, the translator of Shakspeare.

He was born in Berlin on the 31st May, 1773, and educated at Halle, Göttingen, and Erlangen, where he became deeply impressed with the spirit of historical and poetic literature. Having convinced himself that classic art, as raised in the Renaissance Age, was worn threadbare, he sought to direct public attention to the romantic literature of the Middle Ages. In this undertaking, assisted by the two Schlegels and Novalis, he met with triumphant success, and, fostered by the influence of Schelling's philosophy, this school gained, in a short time, a considerable influence in the literature of every European language.

The version of Shakspeare by Tieck and the Schlegels is the best that has hitherto been made. As a storyteller Tieck was unrivalled. There is a genial glow in all his tales and legends, which inspires the imaginative reader to an extraordinary pitch of delight. He was personally much beloved, and owed his local influence as much to his ready and friendly conversational talents as to his writings.

With the fruits of early study at his command, he was at all times of his life diligent and studious of fresh acquisitions. In the field of European literature he was versed as few other men have been; with something of an especial preference for Spanish and English. His love for the latter, as shown by his many excellent labours on our old dramatists, as well as in the translation of Shakspeare, give him especial claims to regard in this country.

His splendid library, which was sold a few years back, was an evidence of judgment as well as of good fortune in the collection of literary treasures, while it showed the wide range of his pursuits. The circumstances which caused its dispersion were such as must have raised the poet in the esteem of all who knew them,—while they lamented, for his sake, the effects of so generous a sacrifice of his best companions.

His funeral took place on the Sunday following his death. The hearse was followed by the carriages of their Majesties and Royal Family, and by those of the most eminent personages of Berlin. Among the mourners were Baron von Humboldt, Count Redern, and almost every person distinguished in literature, arts, and science.

MR. JAMES CARTER.

*June 1.* At St. John's Place, Camberwell, aged 61, Mr. James Carter, a self-taught labourer in literature, who raised himself to some distinction.

He was the son of very humble parents, and was born at Colchester July 5, 1792. His father had been in early life an husbandman, but was wild, and left his family and enlisted for a soldier. His mother was a decent respectable woman, and to her he was indebted for all the advantages both in body and in mind that it was his lot to enjoy. She lived till November 1831. She procured for her son a place as a shop-boy with a tailor at Colchester; but he was there in so menial a capacity as not to be able to learn the trade; by degrees however he got an insight into it, became useful to his employer, and in time proceeded to London for improvement. In May 1819, he married at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, a worthy young woman, with whom he had been acquainted for ten years; and by whom he had a numerous family, six sons and two daughters. On his marriage he arrived at the dignity of a master tailor, and settled at Colchester. He even belonged to a literary society, and was surprised in the spring of 1825 to be told by the secretary that it was his duty in turn to give a lecture. This he would gladly have avoided, but there was no help for it; so he composed and delivered a Lecture on Taste; and in March 1827 delivered a second lecture. In 1833, when his health was so bad as to prevent him working at his trade, and heavy expenses pressed on him from the death of some of his children, the possibility occurred to him of getting help by the publication of his Lectures on Taste. They were therefore printed by subscription with some success; and he also published "A Lecture on the Primitive State of Man." In 1836 he removed with his family to London; and compiled for Messrs. C. Knight and Co. "A Manual for the Apprentices to Tailors." This gave not only proof of his technical skill, but of the rational and contented tone of mind with which the writer looked upon his own vocation in life. In 1845 his personal history and the account of his literary amusements were very pleasantly narrated in one of Mr. Knight's "Weekly Volumes," under the title of "Memoirs of a Working Man." In Mr. Knight's introduction to this work he describes the author "as a man of humble station—unknown to the world—who had strong aspirations after knowledge—much satisfaction in its acquirement; but who had walked through life humbly and obscurely—who had laboured with his own hands to earn his daily

bread—who had endured the bitterest poverty—who had been prostrated for years by chronic sickness. If these Memoirs deal not with striking adventures, they present a clear reflection of the mind of the writer, which is sincere. It had been formed under the most adverse circumstances. He makes no claim to extraordinary powers of understanding; he displays no unwonted energies. The purity of his style is one of his most remarkable characteristics." This volume brings down Carter's history to 1815. In 1850 he published "A Continuation of the Memoirs of a Working Man, illustrated by some original Sketches of Character."

In 1852 he published "Thoughts on several Subjects, including Sacred Poetry; Happiness; Health; Thoughts on Rhyme; on Men who have been called Good; and on the Varieties of the Human Face."

Ill health so pressed upon him that he was unable to follow his business with success, and poverty accompanied him to the end of his days; but his Christian spirit and resignation endured to the last. They are apparent in all his writings; and his latter volumes evince the same good feelings so justly pointed out by Mr. Knight in his "Memoirs." His painful position was alleviated by several kind friends; and he occasionally was relieved by the Royal Literary Fund. We grieve to add he has left his widow and family in great distress.

## DEATHS,

## ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Oct. 11. On board the ship Prince Albert, bound for Australia, aged 21, John Ross, eldest son of the late Col. Ross, of Hardway, near Gosport. After her arrival at Melbourne, Mary Isabella Ross, widow of the above, was prematurely confined, Jan. 14. Her infant lived three days, and she herself expired Jan. 21. She was the only dau. of Lieut. Squires, and was only 19 years of age.

Nov. 5. At sea, off Madras, aged 52, Samuel Moody Griffith, esq. surgeon Bengal service, son of the Rev. Meredith Griffith, and grandson of Andrew Paterson, esq. M.D. formerly of Margam, Glamorganshire.

Dec. 5. Drowned by the upsetting of a boat off Port Phillip, aged 21, James Gardiner Jeffery, 4th officer of the ship Northumberland, and eldest son of the late James Gardiner Jeffery, esq. of Fox Pitts, Yalding, Kent.

Dec. 27. At Bengara, New South Wales, aged 42, the Hon. Thomas Montolieu Murray, third son of Alexander 8th and late Baron Ellbank by the Hon. Janet Oliphant, dau. and heir of John styled Lord Oliphant. He was named after the family of his paternal grandmother, a dau. of Lieut.-Col. L. C. Montolieu Baron St. Hypolite.

Feb. 1. Accidentally drowned, in the Yarra, Melbourne, aged 30, Augustus Thrupp, esq. of Bishop's-road, Bayswater.

Feb. 2. At Molroy, Gwydyr river, near Newcastle, while on a tour to Moreton Bay, aged 31, Mr. H. Suggate, son of H. E. Suggate, esq. surgeon, R.N. of Greenwich, and late of Beccles, Suffolk.

Feb. 15. At Rangoon, aged 16, Ensign James

Clarke, 51st (King's Own) Light Infantry, only son of Major Clarke, 1st W. India Regiment.

At Sauger, on his passage from Calcutta to the Cape, Robert White Wrightson, esq. surgeon H.E.I.C.S. youngest son of the late William Wrightson, esq. of Neasham Hall, Durham.

March 3. At Rio de Janeiro, the celebrated Jesuit, Father Gabet, missionary in Tibet along with Father Hue, the narrative of whose travels has obtained such world-wide fame.

March 11. At Shanghai, Henrietta-Mary, wife of Rutherford Alcock, esq. H.B.M. Consul, and granddau. of John Bacon, esq. sculptor.

March 19. Killed at the storming of the stronghold of Mea Toon, in Burnah, aged 19, Ensign L. A. Boileau, of the 67th Bengal N.I. youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. J. P. Boileau, Bengal Horse Art. and Lieut. James Marriott Taylor, of the 9th Madras Inf. son of Lieut.-Gen. H. G. A. Taylor, of Clarendon-pl. Hyde-park.

March 20. At Mossell Bay, South Africa, aged 37, Joseph Travers, F.R.C.S. son of the late John Travers, of St. Swithin's-lane, City.

March 31. At Barbados, aged 25, James Morgan, esq. surgeon, eldest son of the late Rev. Allen Morgan, of Nant-y-derry, Monmouthshire.

At Galle, Ceylon, Daniel White, esq. Madras Civil Service.

April . . . At Rio, aged 29, Windsor Fieschi Hennege, esq. Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation, 4th and youngest son of Thomas Fieschi Hennege, esq. by the Hon. Arabella Pelham, dau. of Charles Lord Yarborough.

April 1. At Patna, Martha Eugenia, dau. of the Rev. W. Money.

April 8. At Calcutta, aged 32, Robert, second son of the late John Cunningham, esq. Braintree.

At Pointe-de-Galle, Ceylon, aged 56, Mary-Cecilia, wife of T. H. Twynam, esq. and second dau. of the late Major T. Summerfield, 83d Reg.

April 9. At Poonah, Seymour Vassall Hale Monro, of the 78th Highlanders, and second son of Charles Hale Monro, esq. of Ingsdon, Devonshire.

April 10. In Paris, aged 75, M. Rollin. In early life he was employed in the French military service, in Italy and Germany. His name has been well known in Europe as a profound numismatist throughout his long life, and as an honourable, amiable, and learned dealer in coins, medals, and antiques. His valuable "private" cabinet of coins is announced for sale in London, by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson.

April 12. At Trelawny, Jamaica, the Hon. Jas. Dunstone, for many years one of the representatives of the House of Assembly, and Custos of Trelawny.

April 15. At Galle, Ceylon, Robert Henry Ryan, esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, fourth son of the Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan, of Kensington.

April 16. At St. Heller's, Jersey, Gabriel Fielding, esq. formerly of Northallerton, barrister-at-law; also, May 21, at Richmond, Lucy, his widow.

April 17. At Trinidad, aged 25, Arthur Lea Wilson, second son of the late Lea Wilson, esq. of Norwood, Surrey.

April 19. At Jubbulpore, aged 32, Lieut. Edward Floud, 32d M.N.I.

April 21. At Calcutta, Rebecca, wife of the Rev. Timothy Sandys, Senior Church Missionary, and dau. of the late Mr. Swain, builder.

April 29. At Strangford, Rebecca-Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. Keeling, R.N. Inspecting Officer of Coast Guard.

April 30. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 41, Henry Horatio Griffin, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law (1836).

In April. At New Orleans, Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Arnold Jenkins, B.D. Vicar of Tredington, Wore.

Lately. At Toronto, Colonel Charles Barker Turner, K.H. one of the veterans of Waterloo. He went to Canada in 1838 on particular service, and was afterwards appointed to the command of the Eastern district in Upper Canada. He re-

remained in that country until 1843, when he came to England; but in 1845 he sold out of the army, and returned to Canada as a settler.

*May 1.* At Trinidad, of fever, the Hon. Capt. J. Russell Downie, of Her Majesty's Collector of Customs at that island, and youngest surviving son of the Rev. H. B. Downie, Rector of Pencombe, co. Hereford.

*May 2.* At Dominica, Mrs. Blackall, wife of the Lieut.-Governor of that island.

*May 3.* At Funchal, Madeira, aged 26, Arthur Freeman, esq. fifth son of the late Rev. Joseph Freeman, of Stroud, Glouc.

*May 4.* At Ilford, Essex, aged 24, James Wilfred Weddle, esq. engineer, formerly of Hull.

At Naples, John Wilson, esq. of Upper Eccleston-st. Belgrave-sq.

*May 5.* In Canada West, Stuart Mackechnie, esq. eldest son of A. Mackechnie, esq. of St. Austin's, Fife-shire.

At Allsoop-terrace, Isabella, relict of the Rev. Joseph Territt, B.C.L. of St. Oyrth, Essex.

*May 6.* Clementia, wife of John Minchin, esq. Lisduffe, Tipperary, and dau. of John Wood, esq. Deughty-st.

On board the Forerunner, on her passage home from the coast of Africa, aged 26, Louisa-Marianna, widow of the late Rev. E. C. Paley, B.A. Missionary at Abeokuta, and eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. B. W. D. Sealey, H.E.I.C.S. of Clive Dale, near Bristol.

*May 7.* At Shiffnall, aged 59, Miss Smyth, dau. of the late Capt. Smyth, R.N.

At Bristol, Mr. Henry Waters, second son of the late John Waters, esq. of Cheltenham, and formerly of Great Ormond-st.

*May 8.* At North Luffenham, Linc. aged 89, William Barrymore, esq. R.N.

*May 10.* At Corston, near Bath, Lucy-Esther, wife of Vice-Adm. Charles Philip Boteler Bateman. She was the third dau. of Wm. Chetwynd, esq. of Ham-common, Surrey, and Hampstead, co. Cork, was married in 1809, and had issue a son and five daughters.

Harriett, youngest surviving dau. of the late Edward Walter, esq. many years coroner for Middlesex.

*May 11.* At Rome, aged 37, Theodore Goldshede, esq. late of Piccadilly, solicitor.

At Staindrop, Margaret, wife of Colonel Trotter, and only child of Capt. Dale, late of Staindrop.

Aged 70, John Watson, esq. late of Hamburg.

*May 12.* At Turin, aged 22, James Field, esq. of Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

At Glenville, co. Down, aged 81, Isaac Glenny, esq.

At Grosvenor House, Knightsbridge, aged 80, Elizabeth, la Marquise de St. Leger.

*May 13.* Aged 65, John Case, esq. of Ware.

At Brighton, aged 71, Thomas Clay, esq.

At Gloucester, William Fletcher, esq.

At the residence of her daughter, at Coalbrookdale, aged 92, Hannah, relict of John Grant, esq. of Leighton Buzzard.

At Bayonne, aged 21, John Forster Haworth, East India Company's Serv. eldest son of the late John Haworth, esq. of Lichfield.

At Hambrook, near Bristol, aged 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Herapath.

Aged 13, Katharine-Maria, eldest dau. of Wm. Lowndes, esq. of the Bury, Chesham, Bucks.

At the rectory, North Waltham, aged 48, Robert Hepburne Murray, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister. He was of St. Alban Hall, Oxford, B.A. 1830, M.A. 1835, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn 29 Jan. 1836.

At Langham, aged 25, Sarah-Horatia, third dau. of the Rev. S. F. Rippingall, of Langham, Norfolk.

Aged 48, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Smith, esq. of Hyde-park-square and Colebrooke-park, Tunbridge.

*May 14.* At Egham, Eliza-Charlotte, only dau. of the late Webster Blount, esq. Consul-General to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands and to the Emperor of Morocco.

At Richmond, Miss M. Clarke, formerly of Mortlake.

At Lillingstone Dayrell, aged 25, Kate-Jane, wife of James William Dewar, esq. 46th regt.

At Brussels, aged 53, Cyprian Hytton, esq. late of Lynn Regis, Norfolk.

At Woolrich, Mary, widow of Major Charles Robinson, R.M.

Aged 77, Miss Snelgrove, of Heytesbury.

At Greenhill, near Kidderminster, aged 99, George Talbot, esq. a magistrate for the counties of Worcester and Stafford, and Deputy-Lieut. for Worcestershire.

In Lower Grosvenor-st. John-Charles, son of John William Woolcock, esq. of the Bombay Civil Service.

*May 15.* At Fimlico, aged 51, Joseph, third son of the Rev. Canon Bingham, Vicar of Hale Magna, Linc. and Incumbent of the church of the Holy Trinity, Gosport.

At Chatham, after a few months' illness, aged 100 and 9 months, Mrs. Ann Budd.

At Frome Selwood, aged 86, Thomas Bunn, esq.

On his passage to America, the Hon. John Croal, esq. of Demerara.

At Ashburton, aged 105, Miss Mary Griffin.

In Grove-road, aged 85, Mrs. Hutchinson, widow of Captain Hutchinson.

Aged 72, Robert Simpson, esq. of Tillery House, Park-road, Holloway, and of the Stock Exchange.

At Knapton Hall, near Malton, Yorkshire, aged 66, William Tindall, esq. of Hatcham Manor House, New Cross, and Clement's-lane, Lombard-st. He was one of the most extensive ship-builders and ship-owners in this great maritime nation, which business his family have successfully carried on at Scarborough since the time of the Protectorate; and he earnestly opposed what he deemed the suicidal system of unreciprocated reciprocity by which the home and colonial ports and markets of this mighty empire have been thrown open to foreign nations, without consideration or equivalent for so mighty a boon.

At Rugby, aged 65, William Ferdinand Count Wratiaslaw von Mitrovitz.

At Wrottesley, Anne, relict of Edward Wrottesley, esq. Commander R.N. (uncle to Lord Wrottesley), who died at Newfoundland in 1814. Her maiden name was Tringham.

*May 16.* At York, aged 59, Mary-Anne, relict of Mr. R. Atkinson, of Sandal, near Wakefield, and eldest dau. of the late W. Laycock, esq. of Appleton Roebuck.

At Walworth, aged 64, Hannah-Frances, relict of John Blake, esq.

At Camden-road Villas, aged 73, David Borsley, esq.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 66, Ann-Barbara, wife of Thomas Bridgman, esq.

At Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire, aged 73, William Edward Coleman, esq.

Eliza, wife of James Dafforne, of Brixton, youngest dau. of the late William Conder, esq. of Barton Hall.

At Bideford, Lieut. Dalgety.

At Weymouth, aged 14, Louisa-Marinin, only daughter of W. S. Davenport, esq. of Davenport, Shropshire.

At Wakefield, aged 35, Mr. Joseph France, solicitor.

In Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, Eliza H. M. Grasse, eldest dau. of the late H. S. Grasse, esq. H.E.I.C.S.

At Irwell House, Bury, Linc. aged 56, James Harrison, esq. one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Lancashire.

At C. Elderton's, esq. Abercorn-pl. St. John's-wood, Miss Eliza M' Rae, dau. of the late Colin M' Rae, esq. of Jamaica.

At Weymouth, Mr. W. Richards, registrar of births, marriages, and deaths, and formerly pastor of the Independent Chapel, Milborne Port.

At Montpellier l'Herault, France, aged 68, Mrs.

Eliza Thompson, eldest dau. of the late Col. Wm. Thompson, of Kilham.

May 17. At Newbury, Berks, aged 86, James Bodman, esq.

Aged 73, Charles Collins, esq. late of 50th Foot. He was in the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenes, &c.

At Pitlurg, N.B., Charles Gordon, esq. late Capt. 72nd Highlanders.

At Down Place, Berks, aged 78, Esther, relict of H. Hartford, esq. and dau. of the late Sir Nelson Rycroft, Bart.

At Fishguard, Pemb. aged 61, Captain James Howell, late of the Royal Artillery.

At Glasgow, Jane, widow of Sir Edward Smith Lees, Knt. Secretary to the Post Office, Edinburgh. She was the youngest dau. of Captain Clark, 40th Foot, by a dau. of James Stanley, esq. of Low Park, co. Roscommon. She was married in 1821, and left a widow in 1846.

At Naples, Louisa, Comtesse de Truguet.

May 18. Sarah, widow of Charles Bean, esq. late of Demerara, and Richmond-hill, Surrey.

Georgina, wife of Capt. Stonehouse George Bunbury, late 67th Regt.

At Durham, Anne-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Chayter.

At Towcester, aged 79, Mary, relict of Henry Dayrell, esq. Capt. R.N.

At Como, Italy, aged 84, Antonio Della Torre, sen. esq.

Georgiana-Priscilla-Mary, dau. of John Gould Gent, esq. of Moyens Park, Essex.

At Chelmsford, aged 77, Elizabeth-Wilhelmina, wife of George Asser Gepp, esq.

In Camberwell-grove, aged 22, James Nairne, Bengal Civil Serv. eldest son of Capt. Alexander Nairne, H.E.I.C.S.

Aged 63, Ann-Tamar, widow of Wm. Oldfield, esq. of York.

At Bath, aged 78, Capt. W. Parker, Bengal Art.

At Rugby, John-Rowland, second son of the late Thomas Vaughton, esq. of Pearschay, Staff.

At March, Camb. aged 68, John Woodward, esq.

May 19. At Bath, aged 75, Benjamin Brown, esq. late of Clapham-common.

In Surrey-sq. aged 53, Miss Craig, sister of the late David Craig, esq. of Bermondsey.

At Brighton, aged 67, Julia, widow of Major Dickson of the Life Guards, youngest dau. of the late Gen. Thomas Cox, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, and grand-dau. of Sir Charles Sheffield, Bart. of Normanby Hall, Linc.

Emma-Maria, infant dau. of Edward Foes, esq. F.S.A. of Street-End House, near Canterbury.

At Hampton-court, the infant son of Major Ormsby Gore.

At Geneva, at an advanced age, Lieut. William Nowlan, h. p. 91st Regt.

In Carey-st. Lincoln's-inn, aged 48, Charles Call Score, esq. solicitor.

At Great Givendale, Yorkshire, aged 83, John Singleton, esq.

At Newark, Ellen, wife of Godfrey Tallents, esq.

In Lambeth-terrace, aged 40, Richard Taylor, esq. of the firm of John Taylor and Son, Redcross-street, Southwark.

At Clifton, near Bristol, Sophia, eldest surviving dau. of the late Thomas Townsend, esq. formerly of Grenada.

At Kennington, Lieut.-Col. James Whitcomb, late of the Royal Marines.

At Torquay, Emelie-Eliza, wife of Lieut.-Col. Willoughby, C.B. Bombay Art.

May 20. At Spalding, Lincolnshire, aged 71, Charles Bonner, esq. solicitor. He was the eldest son of Mr. Bonner, formerly of Fleet-st. London.

Aged 63, Thomas Brayshaw, esq. of Giggleswick.

At Rayne, Essex, Julia, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. T. Carless, of Felstead, Essex.

At Dorking, aged 78, the relict of Richard Chessman, esq.

At Highgate, aged 75, Mary-Ann, relict of John Cook, esq. of the Navy Office.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 74, Mary Ann, relict of John Denny, esq. of Ipswich.

Aged 21, William, second son of James Dagdale, of Ivy-bank, Burnley, Lanc.

At Richmond, Caroline Dupuis, dau. of the late Rev. George Dupuis, Rector of Wendlebury.

At Clapton, London, aged 75, Mrs. Mary Hoptinstall.

At Exeter, aged 84, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Robert Nares, Archdeacon of Stafford, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Smith, formerly Head Master of Westminster School. This lady was the third wife of Archdeacon Nares, who died March 23, 1829; and of whom a memoir by Joseph Jekyll, esq. will be found in *Genl. Mag.* for 1829; see also *Nichols's Literary Illustrations*, vii. 578.

Mary, relict of Capt. Porter, of the Hon. E.I.C.S. and last surviving dau. of the late Capt. Woodhead of Elland, near Halifax, Yorkshire.

At Burton Pidsea, in Holderness, co. York, aged 68, Anne, widow of Isaac Raines, esq. M.D. (See *Genl. Mag.* Jan. 1847.) She was the elder surviving daughter of the Rev. Joseph Robertson, M.A.

Vicar of Sleights and Aislaby, near Whitby, who died on the 17th of October, 1824, aged 80, by his wife Mary Easterby, sister of Francis Cresswell, of Cresswell, esq. (See *Genl. Mag.* Oct. 1808.) Mr. Robertson was born at Little Asby, near Appleby, and was first cousin of the Rev. Joseph Robertson, M.A. Vicar of Horncastle, a learned and voluminous writer, connected with the *Critical Review* for twenty-one years, and a frequent correspondent in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. (See his *Memoirs* in *Nichols's Liter. Anecd.* vol. iii. p. 500, et seq.)

At Cheltenham, aged 80, Robert Richardson, esq. surgeon, late of Harrogate.

At Whitchurch, Oxon, Sarah, wife of Mr. Robert Smith, surgeon.

At Armley Lodge, near Leeds, aged 78, Isaac Rimmington Tetley, esq.

At Hill, Totnes, aged 73, Charles Taylor, esq. the representative of an old family in that town of which he was repeatedly mayor.

May 21. At Torquay, Elizabeth, younger dau. of Joseph Cowen, esq. of Blyadon Burn.

At Exeter, Robert, son of the late George Currie, esq. comptroller of the customs at Newcastle.

In Sloane-st. aged 79, Saml. Morgan Jones, esq.

Aged 40, Henry Julius Jones, esq. of County-terrace, Camberwell New-road, and Bury-st. St. James's.

At Rome, Margaret, wife of Ambrose Luce, esq. of Beaconsfield, near Liverpool.

At Coventry, aged 66, Sarah, wife of John Roughton, esq.

At Budleigh Salterton, Devon, Eliza, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Harry Thomson.

May 22. At Brentwood, Mrs. Adlam.

At Woodbrook, Alderley Edge, Cheshire, aged 23, Emily-Anne, second dau. of James Atherton, esq. of Swinton House, near Manchester.

At Blackheath-hill, Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Frederick Bernard, esq.

At Stockwell, aged 84, Thomas William Carpenter, esq.

Aged 78, Anne-Gerrat, relict of Thomas Chambré, esq. of Nottingham-place.

In Marlborough-road, St. John's-wood, aged 26, Frederick S. Grey, esq. seventh son of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Edward Grey, Lord Bishop of Hereford.

In Sussex-pl. Regent's-park, Fanny, wife of E. D. Hoblyn, esq.

At Aberystwyth, Annette-Rhoda, infant dau. of Rowley Lascelles, esq. of Pencairn, Cardiganshire.

At Merstham, Surrey, aged 29, Eleanor-Harriot, wife of George Lyall, jun. esq. of Nutwood, Gatton, near Reigate, and only child of the Rev. John Manley, Rector of Merstham.

At Harpole, Northamptonshire, aged 68, John Manning, esq.

Aged 75, Mrs. Anna Wedderburn Ogilvy, of Ruthven, Forfarshire.

Aged 78, Thomas Stokes, esq. of Bath.

At Königswinter, Henry Watts, esq. second son of the late William Watts, esq. of Hanalope park, Bucks.

May 23. Aged 77, Samuel Fox, esq. surgeon, of Shoreditch.

At Hastings, Emma-Owen, wife of Captain J. A. Gilbert, Royal Artillery.

In London, aged 51, Agnes-Marion, wife of Wm. Gordon, esq. of Culvinnan, co. Wigton. She was the dau. of John Hyslop, esq. of Lochend, was married in 1825, and had issue three sons and two daughters.

At Strand-on-the-Green, Laura-Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of George Goldsmith Kirby, esq. of Kensington-park-gardens East.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 23, Mary-Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Crowley Millington, esq. of Greenwich.

In Dorchester-pl. Blandford-sq. aged 74, Jane, relict of John Power, esq. of Bellevue, Youghal.

At Derby, aged 32, Henry Wilmot Whiston, solicitor, youngest son of William Whiston, esq.

May 24. In Cheyne-row, aged 64, George Blyth, esq. of the Audit Office, Somerset House.

At her son Frederick's, aged 75, Mrs. S. A. Bryant, aged 75, widow of Stephenson Atkin Bryant, formerly of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

Aged 87, Sarah, last surviving sister of the late Rev. B. Chapman, D.D. Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and Rector of Aahdon.

At Denmark-hill, Camberwell, aged 39, Robert Donaldson, esq. only surviving son of the late John Donaldson, esq. formerly of Horsleydown.

At Great Maplestead, Essex, aged 69, Hannah-Gowlett, wife of Philip Nunn, esq.

Aged 52, Samuel Rogers, esq. solicitor, of Bank-buildings.

Aged 71, Adam Barker Slater, esq. of Chesterfield.

In Gower-pl. aged 74, Thomas Wolrich Stansfeld, esq. of Saville House, Jersey, late of Burleywood, Yorkshire.

May 25. At Heron-gate, Brentwood, John Bowles, esq. second son of the late Henry Carington Bowles, esq. F.S.A. of Myddelton House, Enfield.

At his residence, aged 69, Francis Briggs, Comm. R.N., a nephew of the late Adm. Sir Rosa Donnelly, K.C.B. He entered the navy in 1797 on board the *Vestal* 28, and served for sixteen years on full pay. On passing his examination in Sept. 1803, he was appointed by Lord Nelson acting-Lieutenant of the *Halcyon* 18, and he received his commission in the following May. He saw much rough service in the Mediterranean, and was wounded in an action with three Spanish vessels in 1806, for which he received a pecuniary reward from the Patriotic Fund. He accepted the rank of retired Commander in 1837.

Suddenly, at Blackheath, aged 60, Mr. Peter Courtenay, surveyor to Lloyd's.

At Stoke, Devonport, aged 29, Anne Harriet Creyke; and May 28, aged 30, Henry Creyke, the sole surviving children of the late Captain Creyke, R.N.

At St. Cross, near Winchester, aged 63, Harriet, wife of W. H. Earle, esq.

At Templenoe, near Fermoy, aged 33, Augustus Mac Mahon, esq. J.P. son of the late Right Hon. Sir William Mac Mahon, Bart. Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

At Kelvedon, Essex, aged 68, Mr. Joseph Phillips Patmore, surgeon, son of the late R. Patmore, esq. of Colchester.

At Putson, near Hereford, Miss Prince, an elderly lady of fortune, kindly disposition, and unbounded generosity. She was discovered apparently sitting on the floor, near the window, in her night clothes, her head resting against the wall: a piece of new rope, skilfully tied in a noose, was found round her neck, the other end being fastened to two of the bars of the window. The verdict was "That the deceased destroyed herself while in a state of temporary insanity." The maternal uncle of the deceased, from whom she inherited the property, committed suicide in the same house.

At Bath, aged 83, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart.

At Scarborough, aged 70, Sarah, relict of Josiah Fairbank, esq. of Sheffield, civil engineer.

At Treborough, Somerset, aged 81, Mrs. Grant, mother of James Lyddon, esq. surgeon, Exeter.

Aged 23, Mr. James W. Northcote, chemist and druggist, Barnstaple, youngest son of Mr. George Northcote, surveyor, of Exeter.

H. B. Robertson, esq. late of Leicester.

At Marelands, Etheldred-Harriette, widow of Thomas Samuel Seawell, esq. of Bookham, Surrey.

At Catthorpe, aged 72, Mrs. Ward, relict of Matthew Ward, esq. of Clipston, Northamptonshire.

At Hastings, aged 37, Gertrude-Elizabeth, wife of Abraham Wells, esq. of Burlings, Knockholt, Kent.

At Lincoln, in her 67th year, Mary, wife of Edward James Willson, esq. F.S.A. architect. She was the only child of the late Mr. Thomas Mould of Hainton, and was interred in the churchyard of that village, near the tombs of her parents.

May 27. Aged 48, Catherine, wife of John Derbishire, esq. surgeon, Grafton-st. Fitzroy-sq.

At Brussels, aged 12, Agnes-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Frederick William Fryer, esq.

At Greenwich, aged 62, Lieut.-Col. Francis Fuller, C.B., an old Waterloo and Peninsular officer. He served with the 59th Foot at the battle of Vittoria, the siege of San Sebastian, the battle of Nive, where he was wounded, at Waterloo, the storming of Cambray, and capture of Paris. He afterwards proceeded to India, and was at the battle of Bhurtapore, under Lord Combermere. The deceased held three medals, viz. one for Waterloo, a war medal, and a medal for San Sebastian.

At Leigh House, Launcells, Miss Glass, late of Buckland, Devon.

At Maidstone, aged 86, Hannah, widow of the Rev. Abraham Harris, and dau. of John Polhill, esq. of London.

Aged 2, Emma-Gertrude, second dau. of F. J. E. Jervoise, esq. of Herriard-park, Hants.

At Froxfield, Berks, aged 47, Mary, relict of the Rev. Fred. Lee, Vicar of Easington and Curate of Thame.

At Chatham, Henry Carr Lucas, esq. staff-assistant surgeon, late of H.M. 80th Regt. and formerly of Exeter.

In London, aged 11, Frederick Cockayne Dudley Ryder, eldest son of the Hon. Frederick Dudley Ryder, and of Marian-Charlotte-Emily, only child of the late Thomas Cockayne, esq. of Ickleford House, Herts.

At Hull, aged 56, Joseph Rylands, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Warner, esq. of Cuningham-pl. St. John's Wood.

At New Cross, Deptford, aged 47, Thomas Henry Young, esq. second surviving son of the late Sam. Young, esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster, solicitor; and, June 4, at the same place, aged 45, Elizabeth, his widow.

May 28. At Roborough, Pilton, near Barnstaple, the wife of Thomas Brown, esq.

At Brighton, James Catherwood, esq. of Camberwell.

At Clapham, aged 57, Ellen, widow of Stephen Wildman Cattley, esq. and second dau. of the late William Toulmin, esq. of Croydon.

At Lisbon, on his return from Malaga, aged 28, Hardman Earle, Jun. esq. second son of Hardman Earle, esq. of Allerton-tower, Liverpool.

At Whitechapel, aged 74, Abraham Goymer, esq. At an advanced age, Mary Camplin, relict of Charles Hatfield, esq. of Westminster.

Aged 58, Joseph Hornby, esq. of Drunk's-cross, near Liverpool.

Aged 19, Charles Robert, eldest son of Robert Hunt, esq. Hoddesdon.

At Totteridge, Herts, aged 85, Charlotte-Mary, youngest dau. and last surviving child of the late Gen. the Hon. Sir Alexander Maitland, Bart.

Aged 71, Charles Mallet, esq. of Devonshire-st. Queen-sq. younger brother of John Mallet, esq.

William Jennett Maude, esq. of Langham-hall.

In Albion-pl. aged 59, Elizabeth, youngest dau.

of the late Stephen Pemberton, esq. M.B.

In Sloane-st. Miss Elizabeth Pope.

At Birmingham, on his way to Coughton Court, the seat of his brother Sir R. G. Throckmorton, Bart. aged 45, John Jervis Courtenay St. Vincent Throckmorton, esq. late of Baschurch, Warwicksh.

At Ensbury, near Longham, Charles Stephen Westcott, esq. surgeon, late of Ringwood. He succeeded to the business of his father many years since, and was one of the most eminent practitioners in that part of the country.

May 29. In Newington-pl. aged 67, William Cabell, esq. late of the India Board.

Aged 61, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Freeman, esq. Montpellier-crescent, Brighton.

William Frederick Goodger, esq. surgeon, in Ladbrooke-pl. Notting-hill.

At Rochester, Magdalene, wife of Archibald Gordon, M.D. 98th Regt. younger dau. of Charles Ferrier, esq. of Baddingsill, Accountant in Edinburgh.

In York-terr. Regent's-park, aged 81, Sarah, widow of the Rev. William Holmes, Rector of St. Giles's Cripplegate.

At Exmouth, aged 73, Mrs. Ann Moon.

In Manchester-sq. aged 37, Charlotte, relict of James Powell, esq. of Kent-terr. Regent's-park.

At the residence of his brother-in-law Mr. Stebbing, at Paglesham, aged 52, Mr. Hazel Salmon, eldest son of the late Hazel Salmon, esq. of Great Oakley.

At the vicarage, Doncaster, aged 61, Sarah, wife of the Rev. J. Sharpe, D.D. Vicar.

Aged 98, John Waite, esq. of Fishergate Cottage, upwards of seventy years a solicitor in York.

May 30. At Putney, aged 13, George-Aylmer, eldest son of Col. and the Hon. Mrs. Airey.

At Loughborough, Ann, widow of Mr. Thomas Belcher, son of the late Rev. P. Belcher, Rector of Heather and Rotherby.

Aged 16, Elizabeth-Hubertina, eldest dau. of C. J. Cornish, esq. of Salcombe House, Sidmouth.

Aged 46, William Hussey, esq. landing-surveyor of her Majesty's customs at the port of Bristol.

In Southwick-resc. Hyde-park, aged 64, Major Lewis Mackenzie, late of the Scots Greys.

At Saughfield, near Glasgow, Elizabeth-Malcolm, wife of John Kerr, esq.

At Downham, Isle of Ely, aged 62, W. Martin, esq.

At Exeter, John Ponsford, esq. formerly of Moretonhampstead.

Aged 72, Mr. Frederick Remnaut, of Lovell's-court, Paternoster-row, bookbinder, and of Pulten's-row, Islington.

Charlotte-Christiana, wife of Charles Toller, esq. of Sydenham, Kent.

At Wisbech, aged 76, Robert Ward, esq.

At Ravenhill, Rugeley, Staff. the residence of her brother, aged 62, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late James Wright, esq. of Tamworth.

At his residence, Hesk Grange, near Hull, J. T. Wright, esq. formerly of Exeter.

May 31. At the residence of his mother, Brington, near Bristol, aged 25, Frederick Richard Berquer, esq. late 66th Regt.

At Beccles, aged 66, Miss A. Copland.

In Weymouth-st. Portland-pl. the residence of her grandfather W. A. Weguelin, esq. aged 19, Isabella, second dau. of the late Rev. Cecil Greene, Rector of Fishbourne, Sussex.

At Kennington, George Bartlett Hart, esq.

At Bath, aged 76, Sarah, relict of G. H. Tugwell, esq. of Crowe Hall, near Bath.

At Nice, aged 15, Jane, last surviving child of the late Tycho Wing, esq.

Lately. At Forres, aged 123, Magdalen Fimister. She was 16 years old when Prince Charles Stuart passed through Forres on his way to Culloden.

At Green-row, Holme Cultram, Cumberland, aged 48, John Saul, esq.

Aged 73, Madame Van de Weyer, mother of the Belgian Ambassador at London.

On board the Zemindar, while returning from Australia to rejoin his regiment at Madras, aged 30, Wm. Westall, M.D. assistant surgeon of H.M. 94th Regt. son of Wm. Westall, esq. of Bath.

At Perth, aged 95, a miserable old man, named Wilson, who earned a livelihood by public begging. He was the proprietor of the house in which he lived, and he has left a chest containing his stores, too heavy for the strength of a single man, containing 35s. in farthings, upwards of 50l. in pence and halfpence, about 40l. in silver money, and bank cheques to nearly 400l.

June 1. At Lowland House, the residence of Wm. H. Rudd, esq. Monkwearmouth, aged 67, Mrs. Beecroft, of Lowhills, widow of Mr. John Beecroft, brewer, Sunderland.

At the Bury, Hemel Hempstead, aged 84, Sibylla, relict of Harry Grover, esq.

At Wotton-under-Edge, Lydia-Martha, wife of W. Jackson, M.D.

At Low Mowthorp, near Malton, aged 71, Robt. Topham, esq.

June 2. In Judd-st. John Haysham Cort, esq. of the Bank of England.

At Kingsbridge, Devon, in her 90th year, Susanna, relict of Thomas Darracott, esq. R.N.

At York, from disease of the heart, whilst on duty on the parade ground, aged 63, Anthony Graves, esq. Capt. 2d West York Light Inf. He entered the army at an early age, served at Copenhagen and in the Peninsula, and received the war medal with six clasps. He was for 27 years Adjutant of the 2d West York militia, and recently resigned that post to Capt. Cobbe. He was interred in the York cemetery with military honours, and the funeral was witnessed by many thousand spectators.

At Southampton, Henrietta-Maria, dau. of the late Rev. W. Honey, Vicar of Liskeard, Cornwall.

At Elm-park, Drumcondra, co. Dublin, aged 28, Anna-Maria, youngest dau. of Thomas Hutton, esq.

At Vron Vele, Gullisfield, Montgomeryshire, aged 69, Anne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Jones, formerly Vicar of Berrew.

At Hertingfordbury, Herts, Frances, relict of the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, Rector of Sacombe, Herts.

At Chilton Grove, Atcham, Salop, aged 41, the Hon. Charles Arthur Wentworth Harwood Noel-Hill. He was the 4th and youngest son of the late Lord Berwick, by Frances-Maria, 2d dau. of Wm. Mostyn Owen, esq. He married in 1846 Catharine-Mary, eldest dau. of Charles Marsh Adams, esq. of the Abbey, Shrewsbury, and has left issue a son and a daughter.

Suddenly, at Oxford, at his son-in-law's Mr. Reinagle, aged 76, Thomas Orger, esq. LL.D.

In Hyde-park-place, aged 77, Frances, widow of Henry Robinson, esq. and daughter of the late Ralph Clavering, esq. of Callaly Castle, Northumberland, by his third wife Mary, daughter of Edward Walsh, esq.

At Castletown, aged 22, Caroline-Helen, dau. of Capt. Wallace, late 98th Regt.

At Madeira, aged 66, George Day Welsh, esq.

June 3. At Bedford, aged 69, Thomas Barnard, esq.

At Moffatt, Dumfries, aged 21, Ellen Rosa Blake, younger dau. of George Hans Blake, esq. R.N.

Aged 64, George Granville Grenfell, esq.

At Brighton, Edward Card Griffiths, esq. formerly of Madras.

At Scaftworth, Notts, Maria, wife of John Hotham, esq.

Aged 36, Thomas Edward Johnson, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, son of the late James Johnson, of Suffolk-place, M.D.

At Cheltenham, aged 49, Mary, relict of John



Thomas Justice, esq. barrister-at-law, of Abbey House, Berks, and late of Parliament-street, London.

At the vicarage, Collingham, near Wetherby, aged 55, Mrs. Medhurst.

Aged 53, Richard Boucher Callender, esq. of Clifton, Glouce.

At Long Melford, aged 70, Robert Cream, esq.

At Denbigh, aged 76, Edward Edwards, esq. late Commissary of the Ordnance.

At Farnham, aged 42, Edward David Croser Hillard, Captain 10th Royal Hussars, unattached.

At Sompting Rectory, Sussex, the Hon. Frances Lake, youngest surviving dau. of Gerard first Viscount Lake.

June 5. At Heston, Middlesex, aged 72, Mrs. Mary Appleyard, formerly of Albion-street, Hyde-park.

At Winchester, aged 70, Susannah-Sophia, wife of John Bacon, esq.

At Wootton-under-Edge, at her son Major Biddle's, aged 83, Ann, relict of Thomas Biddle, gent. attorney-at-law, whom she survived 46 years.

In London, aged 53, Mr. Thomas Sweetlove Dowton, formerly lessee and manager of the Canterbury and Margate Theatres. Mr. Dowton was extensively known in the theatrical and musical world; he also occasionally lectured, as an amateur, on the science of phrenology at the Philosophical Institute at Canterbury, and at other towns. He was a man of considerable talents, and was nephew to the celebrated actor of that name.

In Grove-end-road, St. John's-wood, Miss Ellen Foxhall, sister of Edward Martin Foxhall, esq. of South Audley-street.

At Newcastle, aged 83, Mary, widow of the Rev. John Furness, Ponteland.

At Liscard, Cheshire, the wife of Thomas Joynson, esq. of Liverpool.

At Uckfield, Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Kilgour, esq. of Bethelme, N.B.

At Moulton rectory, Mary-Ann, youngest child of the late John Mortlock, esq. of Cambridge, and sister of the Rev. Edmund Mortlock, B.D. Rector of Moulton.

Aged 48, Miss Sarah Palmer, of Leamington.

In Golden-sq. aged 21, Henry-Mackworth, only son of the late John Mackworth Wood, esq.

At Edghaston, aged 36, Dr. Wright.

June 6. At Thaxted, aged 83, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Stephen J. Aldrich, Rector of Chickney, Essex.

Aged 69, Thos. Appleby, esq. of Ripon, surgeon.

Aged 53, Ralph Bates, esq. of Milbourne Hall, Northumberland.

At the Manor House, Teddington, aged 37, Flourance John Benson, esq. of the Inner Temple, second surviving son of Thos. Starling Benson, esq.

Suddenly, aged 62, Alexander Hlam Cohen, esq. formerly of Devonshire-st. Portland-pl.

At Brussels, Alfred, youngest son of the late George Durant, esq. of Tongue Castle, Salop.

At Brighton, aged 38, Miss Sarah Peud Gye.

At Bath, aged 77, Sarah, relict of Sam. Hutchins, esq. of Earl's Court, Kensington.

At Old Charlton, Kent, aged 36, Jane, wife of Augustus Ironmonger, esq.

Aged 73, Anne, relict of S. A. Leeks, esq. late of the War Office.

Arthur Stillwell, M.D. of Moorcroft House, Hillingdon.

Suddenly, from disease of the heart, aged 44, Frances-Maria, wife of Thomas Arthur Stone, esq. of Curzon-st. May Fair.

At Humberstone, Leic. aged 79, William Talby, esq.

June 7. At Newcastle, aged 91, Mary, widow of the Rev. James Birkett, Vicar of Ovingham.

At the house of her son Henry Braddock, esq. Bury St. Edmund's, aged 92, Lydia, relict of Mr. Henry Braddock, of Brockley, Suffolk.

At Cheltenham, aged 63, W. Burroughs, esq. Col. Hon. East India Co.'s Service, Bengal Army.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Robert Montagu Hume,

esq. formerly of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Cumberland-terr. Regent's-park.

At Stratford, near Salisbury, R. F. Lindoe, esq. M.D. late of Sion Lodge.

In London, aged 24, Edward Oldnall Russell, esq. eldest son of the late Sir William Oldnall Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal.

At Bridgewater, Joel Spiller, esq. after a short illness occasioned by a fall.

At Mortimer-villas, Mortimer-road, De Beauvoir town, aged 53, Richard Wade, esq.

At Newnham Court, Worc. aged 67, Vincent Wood Wheeler, esq.

Aged 84, Thomas Trevor White, esq. formerly, and for forty years, of the Secretary's Office, H.M. Customs, Dublin, and cousin of the late Earl Macartney, K.B.

June 8. At Rosemont, Loose, Kent, Dulcibella Bell, second dau. of the late Henry Bell, of New-beggin House, Northumberland, esq.

In Bedford-sq. aged 65, Miss Eleonora Blackburn, youngest dau. of the late William Blackburn, of Southwark, esq. architect.

At St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, aged 66, Dr. Robert Brien, surgeon R.N.

At Clifton, John Downie, esq. late First Puaue Judge of the Supreme Court in British Guiana.

At Lee-road, Blackheath, aged 38, Nathaniel Brown Engleheart, esq. eldest son of Nathaniel Brown Engleheart, of Doctors' Commons, esq.

At Chester-sq. aged 81, the Hon. Mrs. Gore, widow of the Hon. W. J. P. Gore, and mother to the Earl of Arran. She was Caroline, fifth and youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Pym Hales, Bart. by Mary, dau. of Gervas Haywood, esq. and widow of George Cousmaker, esq.; she was married in 1796, and was left a widow in 1836, having had issue a numerous family, of whom Philip-Yorke, the eldest survivor, succeeded his uncle in the peerage in 1837, and the others were raised to the precedence of Earl's children.

May-Elizabeth, widow of John Hodgetts, esq. Dudley, Worcestershire.

At Rood-lane, aged 82, Patrick Home, esq. merchant, and of Clay-hill, Enfield. Mr. Home was for upwards of forty-five years connected with the trade of the Cape of Good Hope.

At Sidmouth, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Sir Wm. Pilkington, Bart. of Chevet Hall, near Wakefield.

At Loughton, Essex, aged 91, Elizabeth-Martha, widow of Thomas Robins, esq. shipbroker.

Aged 72, Professor Sewell, of the Royal Veterinary College, an officer of that institution for fifty-four years.

Aged 66, Thomas Sladen, esq. of Mearclough House, near Halifax.

In Inlington, Eliza-Mahala, wife of Robert Webster, esq. late of Blandfield House, Edinburgh.

June 9. At Pentonville, aged 29, John Gordon Bailey, F.R.S. &c. who committed suicide by swallowing a large quantity of essential oil of almonds. He was the author of several medical works, and lecturer on midwifery to the Hunterian School of Medicine. The jury returned a verdict of Insanity.

At Whithorse, Wigtonshire, aged 71, Miss Isabella Lawson, sister of James Lawson, esq. of Whithorse, formerly of Jamaica.

At Chudleigh, Devon, Martha, widow of Wm. Mackie, esq. of Sidmouth, formerly President of the Medical Board of Bombay.

June 10. In Harley-pl. Bow, aged 57, Eliza, the wife of Thomas Ansell, M.D.

At Barnstaple, aged 70, Mr. Isaac Brightwell, for nearly half a century a bookseller and stationer in that town.

At the house of Mr. Charles Monkman, of Malton, aged 71, Sarah, relict of George Hall, esq. of Norton.

At Knightbridge, aged 77, Ann, widow of Geo. Macquistin, esq. of Kensington.

At Sketchley Hall, Leicestershire, aged 65, William Milhouse, esq.

At Chelmsford, Capitano il Conte Carlo Iddore di

Miollis, professor of Spanish, Italian, and French, son of the Marquis di Miollis, a distinguished General under Napoleon Bonaparte. The deceased was also in the army, and at the conclusion of the war was for many years engaged teaching modern languages in various families of distinction in Essex and the neighbouring counties; he afterwards followed his literary profession in Dublin, and in the United States of America for about twenty years. About two years and a half since he returned to Europe, with the view of arranging his affairs, and meeting with one of his old pupils he remained in Chelmsford until his decease.

At Kensington, Bethia-Crawford, wife of D. W. Pearce, esq. surgeon, late of the Commercial-road.  
June 11. At Crouch-end, Hornsey, Middlesex, Mary Bullock, eldest surviving dau. of the late D. C. Bullock, esq. of Queen-sq. Bloomsbury.

Aged 53, William Aislabie Eade, esq. barrister-at-law, of Old-sq. Lincoln's-inn, and the Albany, Piccadilly. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1827, and was called to the bar in the latter year.

Aged 69, Alexander Hamilton Hamilton, esq. of the Retreat.

At Miss Boole's, Bridport, where she had been only a few days as a visitor, aged 61, the wife of the Rev. D. Nantes, of Powderham Rectory.

At Blackheath, aged 51, Ann-Maxwell, widow of John Parley, esq. late of Notting-hill.

At Earl's-court, Tunbridge Wells, aged 77, Mrs. Tighe, widow of William Tighe, esq. M.P. of Woodstock, co. of Kilkenny. She was the dau. and co-heiress of Daniel Galan, esq. of Coolquill, co. Tipperary, M.P. for Fethard, and eventually co-heiress to her maternal uncle Matthew Bunbury,

esq. of Kilfeach, co. Tipperary. She was married to Mr. Tighe in 1793, and left his widow in 1816, having had issue two sons, the present Mr. Tighe, of Woodstock, Daniel Tighe, esq. of Rossanna, and one daughter, the wife of Lord Patrick Crichton-Stuart.

At Pinner, Middlesex, in her 86th year, Sarah, relict of the Rev. George West, A.M. Rector of Stoke-next-Gullford (who died in 1831; see *Gent. Mag.* vol. ci. pt. i. p. 648), only daughter and heiress of the late Francis Creuzé, esq. and niece to John Creuzé, esq. High Sheriff of Surrey 1798. Mrs. West leaves one son, Francis George West, esq. barrister-at-law, who is married, and has five children; and one daughter, also married, but has no family. Her remains were interred at Leyton, Essex, on the 21st.

At Kilburn, aged 49, Mary, second surviving dau. of the late John Dickenson, esq. formerly of Tottenham.

At Thornton-hall, Yorkshire, aged 69, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Charles Dodsworth, Bart. She was the only dau. of John Armstrong, esq. of Lisgild, by the Hon. Sophia Blayney, dau. of Cadwallader 9th Lord Blayney, and was married in 1808.

At the Brazilian Legation, in Mansfield-st. Portland-pl. Madame Macedo, wife of the Brazilian Minister at this court. She was an English lady, and has left a young family.

June 16. At ElmaleyHouse, Steeton, Yorkshire, in his 35th year, Thomas Garforth, esq. J.P. the representative of a very ancient family at that place.

June 21. At Brighton, aged 24, Mary Olivia, eldest daughter of Edwd. Robert Porter, esq. of that place, and wife of Edward Latham Ormerod, M.D.

#### TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
May 28 .	505	372	220	31	1128	574	554	1561
June 4 .	465	354	198	11	1028	523	505	1444
„ 11 .	453	360	189	11	1013	521	492	1508
„ 18 .	440	303	174	3	920	475	445	1409

#### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JUNE 24.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
45 0	29 1	18 11	30 11	38 11	34 6

#### PRICE OF HOPS, JUNE 27.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 8*l.* 0*s.*

#### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JUNE 27.

Hay, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 5*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

SMITHFIELD, JUNE 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef . . . . .	3 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, JUNE 27.	
Mutton . . . . .	3 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	Beasts . . . . .	3,830 Calves 388
Veal . . . . .	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	29,610 Pigs 303
Pork . . . . .	3 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>		

#### COAL MARKET, JUNE 24.

Walls Ends, &c. 14*s.* 3*d.* to 27*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 14*s.* 3*d.* to 16*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 50*s.* 9*d.* Yellow Russia, 51*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26, to June 25, 1853, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	in. pts.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	in. pts.		
May 26	59	72	60	29, 60	fair, cloudy	June 11	76	76	58	29, 76	fair, cldy. rain		
27	67	73	60	, 64	do. do. rain	12	64	64	59	, 76	cldy. fair, rain		
28	60	60	51	, 71	do. do. do.	13	55	55	49	, 76	constant rain		
29	54	60	51	, 87	do. do. do.	14	62	62	56	, 93	cloudy, rain		
30	54	61	52	, 96	do. hail, do.	15	70	70	58	30, 01	fine, cldy. rn.		
31	52	55	52	, 97	cloudy, fair	16	72	72	58	, 04	do. do. do.		
J. 1	51	51	52	, 92	do. do.	17	72	72	56	, 04	do. do.		
2	59	58	5	30, 04	do. do. rain	18	69	69	59	29, 98	do. do.		
3	62	62	52	, 10	do. do.	19	60	60	52	, 68	heavy rain		
4	60	60	52	29, 97	do. do.	20	57	62	52	, 58	cdy. hvy. shrs.		
5	67	67	53	, 89	fair, cloudy	21	56	59	56	, 65	do. do. do.		
6	67	67	54	, 91	cldy. fair, rn.	22	58	62	55	, 84	fr. cdy. shws.		
7	69	69	59	, 99	fair	23	59	68	59	, 77	fair		
8	74	74	59	30, 06	do. cloudy	24	67	79	56	, 87	f.c.h.sh.th.lg.		
9	67	67	61	, 05	cldy. fr. slt. rn.	25	59	66	61	, 71	rain		
10	70	70	64	29, 94	cldy. rain, fair								

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

May & June	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28 230	99½	100½	102½	—	—	114½	—	30 pm.	par.	par.
30 —	99½	100	102½	—	—	99½	—	30 25 pm.	par.	2 pm.
31 230½	99	100½	102½	5¼	99½	114	—	25 pm.	par.	2 pm.
1 230	99½	100½	102½	—	—	—	—	25 pm.	1 dis.	2 pm.
2 230½	99½	100½	102	5¼	99½	—	264	20 22 pm.	par.	1 pm.
3 229½	99	—	101½	5¼	100	—	260	21 25 pm.	par.	1 pm.
4 —	99	—	101½	6	100	—	—	23 27 pm.	2	5 pm.
6 —	98½	—	101½	5¼	100	—	—	25 29 pm.	2	6 pm.
7 230	99½	—	102	5¼	—	—	263	32 pm.	3	9 pm.
8 229	99½	—	102	—	—	—	—	28 pm.	5	8 pm.
9 229	99½	—	101½	5¼	—	—	—	29 32 pm.	6	pm.
10 229	99½	—	101½	—	100½	—	—	32 pm.	5	8 pm.
11 228½	98½	—	101½	5¼	—	—	—	33 pm.	8	5 pm.
13 —	99½	—	101½	6	—	—	—	28 33 pm.	3	7 pm.
14 229½	98½	—	101½	6	—	—	—	—	2	5 pm.
15 229½	99½	—	101½	—	—	—	—	33 28 pm.	2	5 pm.
16 229	98½	—	101½	5¼	—	—	—	32 28 pm.	1	4 pm.
17 228½	99½	—	101½	—	—	—	—	29 pm.	3	5 pm.
18 229	99½	—	101½	—	—	—	—	—	3	6 pm.
20 229½	99½	—	101½	5¼	100	—	—	29 pm.	3	6 pm.
21 229	99½	—	101½	6	—	—	—	29 pm.	6	2 pm.
22 229½	99½	—	101½	5¼	—	—	—	—	5	2 pm.
23 229	99½	—	101½	5¼	—	—	—	28 pm.	5	2 pm.
24 229½	99½	—	102½	—	—	—	—	28 pm.	5	2 pm.
25 —	99½	—	102½	—	—	—	—	—	2	5 pm.

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AND

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AUGUST 1853.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

*Lord Chancellor Jeffrey* is thus mentioned in a letter written to Dr. Robert Gray, Prebendary of Durham, by his sister Martha Gray, dated Nov. 30, 1685. In reference to the progress of some legal business, she writes: "They will use all delays to give time and make debates, but there is a Lord Chancery will remove business there, and will have no favour for such Lawyers as deal abroad in this kind; and indeed he dispatches causes here with as much brevity as he can over the Barren in Somersetshire. To make you smile, I will, in short, let you know how an honour served me could knight, master in Chancery. It was proved he had taken bribes of both sides, w<sup>ch</sup> being proved before y<sup>e</sup> Lord Chancellor, he fell upon y<sup>e</sup> chanceryman severely, and he could know, and bid him get out of y<sup>e</sup> court like a scolding woman, that the court stunk of him; and so as he was turned out of his place. His w<sup>ch</sup> is very severe against all such lawyers as spin out causes; so I hope yours will not be long depending."—*Baker's History of North Durham*, p. 335.

The grandfather of the late Lord Sturgeson, Mr. Rowley Wilbraham, was a very eminent barrister. In 1761, the degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him at Oxford, he being then Deputy High Sheriff and Counsel to the University; and a correspondence has communicated to us a copy of the high eulogium which was paid on this occasion to his character, which, as it is hitherto unpublished, we gladly place upon record:—

"*Pacem Nobis in Convocation die 14 Mensis Aprilis 1761 ordinavit conventus spectabilissimus Rectorum Wilbraham Acad. Oxon. Coll. Sicut Noni quondam commendationis, et apud omnes pro divinis Tribunalibus per annos retro sumus hincque versatissimus. Submississimum nostrum et Consideratum Solummodo. Grati Dignitas in Jure Civili insignis. Cuius quondam hinc principis ad prope singulis Jura, et est, et semper fuit, quod propriis Ingeniis et industriae sum viribus nostris, Sicut foveas nec spectans nec participas, sine ulla Misericordia proferimus, nec corpori Adstantibus sumus, ad omnium sumus in Fide, et Actibus, in Senatu, non gloriam, non etiam satisfactionem facimus sibi et statum nostrum vixit, Fortuna*

sum et quia sum Deo Favente vere Faber." &c. On his death, in 1771, Chief Justice Wilnot wrote—"I have lost my old friend, Mr. Wilbraham: he died in the 77th year of his age, and has not left a better lawyer, or an honest man, behind him."—*Life of Sir E. Wilnot*, p. 56.

A letter from Sir Charles Easton, dated April 27, 1854, addressed to the Dublin Exhibition Commission, says:—"The Commission are probably aware that a statue of a child borne by a knight, by the hand of *Bohemia*, is in Ireland. It was brought to Ireland by the late Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, and it is now in the collection at Downhill. There are but two statues which have been selected by the best critics to have been executed wholly, or in part, by Raffaele. The Jewish, in the Church of S. M. Del Popolo in Rome, and the statue of a child above mentioned. A cast of the latter is preserved in the Dresden gallery with great care, the original supposed to be lost."

*Knights Bannet*.—In the most popular work on their distinctions now in vogue, I mean Dal's *Peopse, Bannets, &c.* in the Appendix, containing "a brief view of their distinctions and terms relating to such," it is remarked, under the head of Knight Bachelor, that the origin of that designation "is probably derived by some authors from the word *ban*, denoting the superiority of the class of Knight Bannet, who were created under the royal standard displayed in open war." I am aware that such has been the ordinary statement with respect to Knight Bannet; but I doubt its accuracy. Is there any evidence that Knights Bannet were created under the royal banner displayed? Were they not rather designated *bannets* because they displayed a banner of their own; being the leaders of companies or squadrons, in which perhaps many Knight Bachelors were associated.

*Bannet*.—P. 65, l. 16, for *Bannet* read *Standard*.

P. 65, in the matter of the *Episcopate of Lambeth Church*, the Churchwardens were the culprits, and not the Bannet.

P. 56, *Charles Towney*, esp. died at Oxford on the 13th June, aged 73.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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STATE PAPERS OF HENRY VIII.

State Papers published under the authority of Her Majesty's Commission.  
Vols. VI.—XI. 4to. 1849—1852.

THESE papers relate to the reign of King Henry VIII.—a period which will never lose its interest in the minds of historical inquirers. It was the great æra of the revival of intellect after the torpidity of the dark ages; the birth-time of ecclesiastical reformation; an age not less distinguished by the grand qualities than by the touching reverses and misfortunes of many of its most distinguished characters. It was the last epoch of expiring chivalry; the period from which we are to date the gradual rise of modern arts, manners, and feelings, the emancipation of a large portion of the human race from priestly thralldom, the universal improvement in all things tending towards civilisation, the multiplication of the comforts of mankind, and the removal of many of the ancient barriers to human freedom and happiness. We rejoice to be led once again to the contemplation of this interesting age, even at the sacrifice of time and patience which are involved in the perusal of these ponderous quartos. They contain a selection from the Foreign Correspondence of the English Court; letters to and from Henry VIII. his ministers and ambassadors, and all the sovereigns and potentates of the then civilised world. They are valuable documents, but are unconnected by any narrative, and their perusal is little assisted by notes or prefatory explanation. Altogether they are about as untempting volumes as we have seen for many a day.

They may be said to commence in

1513, when Wolsey had pretty well established himself in the good graces of a youthful sovereign, whose approbation was descending upon his favourite in a shower of preferment. At the close of that year Wolsey obtained the bishopric of Lincoln, and the King even solicited the Pope (Leo X.) to remit in his case the customary payment of first fruits. His majesty was refused, but the Pope declared that he understood Wolsey to be a man of distinguished prudence, of sound faith, and much devoted to the business of his master, and therefore promised to give him on a future occasion some recompense for the customary payment (vi. 30). This answer was dated 7th February, 1514. Before the close of the same year the pontiff was called upon to raise Wolsey to the see of York. In the year following he was created a Cardinal, and appointed Legate and Lord Chancellor. From that time, for a period of nearly twenty years, he reigned supreme in England. The King was a mere puppet in his hands. Every one paid court to this "eldest son of fortune," and the policy of England was made to bend and change as seemed most likely to promote his personal interest and advancement. "Drunk" as he was "with prosperity," to use words applied to him by Archbishop Warham, he yet conducted himself for many years with infinite ability both towards the King and the other sovereigns of Europe. Fond of splendour, he indulged his

taste in a wonderful display of all the braveries with which the Church of Rome surrounds its highest functionaries. Wherever he went crosses, pillars, and maces preceded him, and he was surrounded by ushers, chaplains, and functionaries almost innumerable. He was especially anxious to maintain his dignity on foreign embassies, and doubtless in that way, in that age of semi-barbarous magnificence, he contributed to raise the importance of his master in the estimation of other sovereigns. To all this foppery, as it almost seemed, was unquestionably conjoined great skill in the management of affairs of business. The following, which is the first letter in the book of any value, is Wolsey's private report to Henry VIII., as to what sort of person he found the young Emperor Charles V. to be. It contains unquestionable evidence of Wolsey's skill in reading the characters of the men amongst whom he moved, whilst its flattery of Henry's lust of power gives a clue to the particular weaknesses in the King through the encouragement of which Wolsey maintained himself in favour. Wolsey's style of composition, it may be remarked, was by no means a good one. It was a formal, legal, tautologous style. His sentences often read like an Act of Parliament.

*Syre.—Thes, wrytten with myn owne hand, shalbe onely to advertyse your grace, what I do perceyve and see in the Emperour's owne parson, wch I assure your grace, for hys age, ys very wyse, and wel undyrstandyng hys afferys, rygth colde and temperat in speche, with assuryd manner, cowchyng hys wordes rygth wel, and to good purpose, when he dothe speke. And undowgitydly, by all apparence, he shall prove a very wyse man, gretly inclined to trowgth, and observance of hys promyse, determynd nat onely fastly, holly, and enterly for evyr from hens forth, to be joynd with your grace, levyng all other practyse and intellygens apart; but also in all hys afferys to take and folowe your counsell and advyse, and no thyng to do without the same. And, lycke as your grace hath your synguler affyance in me, puttyng the burdeyn of your afferys on my shuldres, thowgh I knowleg my sylf fere onmete for the same, so he ys determynd to do for hys parte. And hereonto he hath nat onely bowndyn hym sylf to me a parte, twys or thrys, by hys feyth and trowthe gevyn in my hande; but also he hath to*

every one of your Prevy Counsell in most constant wyse declaryd the same, in suche maner and facion as we all may perceyve that the same procedyth of hys harte, without coloure, dissimulation, or ficcion. Wherefor, Syre, ye have cause to geve thanckes to Almygthy Gode, wch hath gevyn yow grace so to ordyr and conven your afferys, that ye be nat onely the ruler of thys your realme, wch ys in an angle of the worlde; but also by your wysdome and counsel Spayne, Italy, Almayne, and thes Lowe Countres, wch ys the grettest parte of Crystenname, shalbe rulyd and governyd. And as for Frawnce, thys knot now beyn assurydly knyght, shall nat fayle to do as your grace shall comawnde. What honoure thys ys to your hyghnes, I dowgth nat but that your grace of your hys wysdom can rygth wel consydere, gevyn most herty thanckes to Almygthy God for the same accordyngly: besechyng your grace moste humbly so to do, whereby thys thyng thus hoarably commensyd, shall nat fayle, to your gret exultation, to come to the desyrd ende, to the atteynyng wherof I shal employ my poore parson, wyt, exsperyens, substance, and blode. From Gravelyng, the 28 day of August, with the rade hand of your

Most humble Chapleyn,  
T. CAR<sup>RS</sup> EBOR.

The following little glimpse of Francis I. in his nightgown may serve as a pendant to the sketch of his great rival. It occurs in a letter of Sir Thomas Cheyne, at that time on an embassy to France.

Please hit your hyghnes to understande, that where as in my last letters is mentioned of the Frenche kinges commaundement to me that I sholde use my self at all houres in his Prevy Chamber, as I doo in yours; yet, that not withstanding, I wolde not be so presumptuous upon his furst commandement so to doo; wherefore this mornynge he sent Morrett to my lodging to bring me to hym. And further, the sayde Morrett tolde me that the king his maister thought that I was not content, because I camme not boldly into his chamber, as his pleasur was I sholde doo. And so we wente to the courte, and at my commynge the king was but lately risen, and in his night gowne was looking oute at a wyndowe, and the treasurer Robertet talking with hym, and no moo in the chamber where he was but the great maister, the admyrall, and graunt esquier, the baillif of Parise, and 2 moo whiche I knowe not: and soo at myne cutring into the chamber there entred with me Morrett, Larocheport, Monpessant, Moye, and suche other, about the nomber of 20 or 24.

Please it your grace, that when I came ones into his sayde chamber, and that he was redye to the wasshing of his handes, the towell was broughte to the great maister, and so he toke hit to me, and made me gyve hit to the king, sayeing that your grace used hym so at his being in England. This doon, the king went to here masse in the towne, hym self ryding upon a faire jenett, and made me ryde talking all the waye with hym. Theeffect of our communycacyon was of your highnes, concernyng such thinges as is specified in Maister Taillour's last letters and myne, sent unto my lorde cardynall. Over this hit maye please your hyghnes that Morrett desired me to write unto your grace, how that the king his maister had promysed hym that he sholde never ryde more in poste, yett neverthelesse he is right well contented, and sayethe that he had rather ryde into England (and hit were as farre agayne), then to ryde a quarter so farre to any other prince lyving. How he hit, I thinke hit will be this sevensyght or more, before he be dispatched. (vi. 87.)

The papers for several years relate to that course of diplomatic management by which Wolsey thought to steer himself to the papal throne. The triple crown was the great object of his ambition, and the question of peace or war for England hung upon the balance of his expectations of assistance from Germany or France. Shortly after the letter was written from which we have just quoted, Clarencieux was sent to Paris to denounce war against Francis. Cheyne was permitted to go to Boulogne, where he was retained as a hostage until the French ambassador in England was safely conveyed to Calais. The perils to which ambassadors were in those days exposed are strikingly set forth in a passage of Cheyne's last letter to Wolsey:—

I am sure that I shall not pass this royallme tyll such tyme as they be sure that he [the French Ambassador] ys at Calays. Wherfor I most humbly beseeche your grace that this man be surely conveyed thither, and without eny displeasure; for, and the contrary should be knowne here, I thinke verily yt shuld cost me my lyfe. (vi. 95.)

We shall not follow the course of the war. It involved Scotland, and the following is a description of one of those bloody inroads by which the border lands of the two countries were occa-

sionally desolated. Who can wonder at the inveterate hatred which arose between countries which treated each other thus cruelly?

On the other partie, if the said Duke shulde or myght arrive, the said Erie of Surrey is in perfyte redynes to encountre with hym, and hathe, what with the rodes made before the departure of you, Sir Richard Jernyngham, and sens, so devastated and distroied al Tivedale and the Mershe, *that ther is left neither house, forteresse, village, tree, catail, corne, or other socour for man; insomoeche as somme of the people, whiche fled from the same and afterward returned, fyndyng no sustentacion, were compelled to comme into England beggyng bred, whiche ofentymes whan they ete they dye incontinently for the hungre passed; and with no emprisonment, kutting of their eres, burnyng theym in the face, or otherwise, can be kept awaye.* Suche is the punishement of Almighty God to those that be the disturbers of good peax, rest, and quyete in Cristendome. (vi. 173.)

The minute information given in these volumes of the proceedings in the conclave assembled on the death of Adrian VI. is a valuable portion of their contents. On the 2d September, 1523, the English ambassadors at Rome gave Wolsey the first intimation of the illness of the aged Adrian. On the 8th September his holiness summoned the Cardinals to his chamber, and sitting up in bed declared to them that "he thought he should depart to the mercy of God," wherefore he requested their concurrence in a disposition of benefices amongst his servants, and also in his appointment of the Bishop of Tortosa, who had been his intimate friend and adviser, as a Cardinal. The Cardinals did not scruple to express to their dying lord how averse they were to his last proposal. They told him he had "a nephew or two, virtuous and well learned," and advised him to bestow the cardinalship on one of them. For the bishop of Tortosa, they declared they had found him to be "*inhumanum, durum, rigidum, et de paucissimis modo bene meritum.*" The dying Pope took the advice badly, and in the first part of the night following swooned "once or twice,"—as was thought from mer vexation. Recovering in the mornyng he again summoned the Cardinals to his bedside, when he publish



that, notwithstanding their advice, he had appointed his friend to the suggested dignity.

The English ambassadors had evidently had their cue beforehand. No sooner was the illness of the Pope ascertained than Wolsey was put forward as a candidate. Three cardinals then at Rome, De' Medici, Sanctorum Quatuor, and Campeius, are described as being all-powerful: "and we assure your grace," reported the ambassadors, "ye have of thaim three substancial friendes, and by thaim many moo fryndes." "Matters," they said to Wolsey, "be yet so rawe and so greene that yt is hard to gyve judgement where the garland shall light." They told Wolsey, however, that were he present, he might be as sure as he is of York, for that in that case the proudest of them all would no more look for it "than they would go to Jerusalem upon ther thumbs." The only difficulty was in his distance from the scene of election. Many, both of the courtiers and the Cardinals, could not "abide" that any one absent should be chosen "for fear of translating the see, and other sundry inconveniences which did ensue by the last election." It was thought that De' Medici had great hope for himself, but if he should see that he could not avail, that then he would do all he could for Wolsey. All this was written on the 14th September. A postscript is added to the letter to announce that the Pope had just died.

The joy of the Roman people on the vacancy of the popedom knew no bounds. A statue of Adrian's physician was erected in a public place bearing his name and this inscription, "Liberatori patriæ." Adrian was buried in St. Peter's, between Pius II. and III. and on his tomb was written "Impius inter Pios."

Many other sclanderous metours, rymys, and versys were sett up, as well upon his said sepulture as in other opyn places, whiche be here takyn and redde *magno plausu et patrum et plebis*; whereby it doth manifestly appere that this citie was never gladder of Pope's death then they were of this mannys. (vi. 178.)

The Cardinals entered the conclave on the 1st October. On the 2nd they were shut up. On the 6th all Rome was abroad to see the entry of three

Cardinals from France who had landed two days before at "Plumbyno, a place forty miles from Rome." Hurrying on, lest an election should take place before they arrived, they entered the conclave in the same plight in which they arrived in Rome, "in their short wedis (which was thought very disolute) with boots and spurs." . . . One of them, the Cardinal of Lorraine, "was in a gown of crane-coloured velvet, and had a hat with fethers, which hat he left beynde hym, for lesing." Up to this time it was thought that "matters went well enough" with De' Medici, but for many days afterwards nothing appeared but indications of "great dissension and discord" that seemed to be amongst the assembled prelates. The excitement and popular anxiety increased in Rome in proportion to the delay. The want of a government began to be felt. Disturbances were rife in the city, and the magistrates determined to remonstrate with the shut-up Cardinals on the public evils likely to ensue from their obvious discord. The Cardinal Armellino de' Medici and several others were deputed to hold a conference with the Roman authorities at a hole in the conclave door. The magistrates reported the state of the city, and told the Cardinals it was "a shame for them, so many wise men as they were, that they did not no better ne no sooner agree." They exhorted them "to leave their particular affections, and to think and lean unto the Commonwealth as wise men and as good men should do." The Cardinal Armellino answered that their desire was only to elect a good Pope, and that if driven to a hasty conclusion they must choose one that was absent. "If ye can be contented," he said, "with such one, we be almost at a point all ready to make you one being in England." This allusion to Wolsey was received with discordant "exclamation." They were urged to choose some man present "even if he were a mere stick or a stake" [*truncum aut stipitem*].

Wolsey's friends out of doors pretended to take courage from this mention of his name. Their hopes became stronger that long disagreement would ultimately drive them to elect the proud Englishman, and, as the conclave continued to sit from day to day, they

looked morning after morning for an announcement which would have changed the whole current of English history: for if Wolsey had been elected, the King's divorce would have been secured and England retained in its obedience to the papal see.

Writing on the 24th October the English ambassadors report—

This is now the 24th day they have been in the conclave, with such pain and disease that your grace would marvel that such men as they would suffer it, and yet by none outward appearance we cannot perceive that we be now any thing nearer a Pope than we were the first day they entered the conclave. . . . There is a 20 of the old cardinals that have sworn and conspired together to rather suffer death than to consent unto Medici, and the cardinal de Medici hath another band with him which will suffer with him all that shall be possible to the contrary. And so by all likelihood he that can best endure shall in conclusion have the victory. And because that Medici is young, and all his band be young men, and may endure, therefore many believe firmly that he is like to have his purpose either in his own person, or else in some friend of his. (vi. 182.)

The true difficulty was stated in this last passage—"Medici is young." In electing him the old men thought they would lose their only opportunity. Wolsey's agents strove to take advantage, by liberal gifts and boundless promises, of the chances which seemed to arise in his favour, but the feeling of many of the cardinals united with that of the people in opposition to the election of "one being absent, out in another world." Such was the report of the state of things up to the 24th October.

On the 7th November there is another report. The conclave still remained sitting. The Cardinal de Medici, and sixteen or seventeen with him, continued "bent to make a pope at their pleasure, or else to suffer extrema, and the rest is as extremely bent to the contrary." This pertinacity gave rise to melancholy forebodings out of doors. People began to speculate upon a separation of the cardinals, and each party electing its own pope, "to the extreme ruin of Christendom." At such a moment if Wolsey could have been present it is not unlikely that, with his unparagoned power, his liberality in bribery, and

his skill in bestowing he might have turned the tide. The French party retained the principal opponents of De Medici, and was superior to his friends in number, but not sufficient to obtain the requisite majority. Between these two factions Cardinal Colonna, and two or three others, kept the balance so voting as that neither should be able to come to an election. The conclave was thus at a dead lock, and so continued for many days. Taking advantage of this position, Colonna proposed to the French to vote for Cardinal Jacobatius, a friend of his own. They agreed, feeling certain that some few of their own party would not occur, and that the party of De' Medici would continue to oppose every one but their own candidate. Having succeeded thus far, Colonna applied to De' Medici to lend him four votes for Jacobatius. De' Medici quietly ascertained that several of the French cardinals would not vote for Jacobatius, and then consented to Colonna's proposal, upon condition that if Jacobatius failed Colonna would in return give him four votes on the next occasion of a ballot. Colonna was thus caught in his own trap. Two or three of the French party omitted to vote for Jacobatius. He thus failed. De' Medici then managed "by secret practice" to secure some two or three of the French party. These, added to the four votes promised by Colonna, would give De' Medici the required majority. The arrangement thus made having got wind, the French Cardinals, seeing themselves beaten, determined to occur in a unanimous election by voting for De' Medicien name. There was only one difficulty. They had sworn not to vote for him. To get out of this straits, they held a service in an adjoining chapel, and absolved one another from their oaths. They then went for De' Medici, and were the first to declare assent to him as pope. On the day following, which was the 10th November, 1522, he was elected unanimously. "and so had done, had the Pope's church in judgement." The day after, viz. the 11th of November 1522, was granted by Henry VIII and Henry with the Italian princes.

The success was owing to Henry's the more we multiply ourselves and, otherwise

the most important of them were known before, it is a great advantage to have them here printed entire, and not merely referred to in the pages of historians. The first allusion to the subject is in a Latin letter from Wolsey to the English ambassadors with the Emperor, dated from Abbeville, 1st August, 1527. The Cardinal informs the ambassadors that there had lately sprung up a rumour in England that the question of a divorce between the King and Queen had been considered by the King and certain of his council, "which rumour," he says, "although altogether foolish and false, is not entirely without cause." He then goes on to relate that, certain French ambassadors having come over to England to negotiate for a marriage between Francis and the Princess Mary, a question had been asked them by the English council as to a free contract between the French king and Lady Eleanor. The ambassadors retorted with a question as to the validity of the papal dispensation for the marriage of Henry VIII. with his brother's widow. Hence sprung the rumour alluded to, which Wolsey says had even reached the ears of the Queen, by whom it was received as true, and produced a "brief tragedy," which an explanation of the circumstances immediately put an end to. "Now," he continues, "all things are cleared up, both in countenance and language, and suspicion has yielded at court to truth, or rather is thought to have done so, unless the Queen, either in the first heat of the rumour, or when not yet sufficiently persuaded that what she had heard was vain and truthless, may have communicated anything upon the subject to the Emperor." In that case the ambassadors are directed to do everything in their power to drive out of the Emperor's mind any opinion he may entertain contrary to what Wolsey terms the truth, but they are not to speak to him upon the subject unless questions are asked.

One cannot read this letter, so full of deceit, nor observe the heartless, disrespectful manner in which Catharine and her "brief tragedy" are mentioned, without being convinced that Wolsey was at that time sufficiently in earnest for the divorce, and that, however it might be thought politic to

deny the fact, the King and his unscrupulous minister had already determined to carry it through. When Wolsey wrote this letter he was in France, actually sounding the princesses of the royal family of that country as to which of them would accept the hand of his master after a divorce had been obtained. A few months before this date Anne Boleyn had returned from France, and had taken her station in the household of Queen Catharine. Probably at the very time when Wolsey was thus flatly denying all idea of any application for a divorce, it had been already determined to send a messenger to Rome to solicit the concurrence of the Pope. Such determination was arrived at, if not before that day, certainly very shortly afterwards, for on the 13th September in the same year (vii. 3) Dr. Knight, the Secretary of State, writing from Compiègne, acknowledges the receipt of a letter from the king concerning his "secret affair;" and it appears also in the same letter that Knight had received a previous direction from the King to proceed to Rome and make proposals to the Pope. Wolsey, who was then, as we have stated, in France, had delayed Knight in the execution of the King's instructions, on the supposition that he had "fully contented" his highness. Whether it was conjectured that this content had arisen from a satisfaction of the King's mind on the subject of his marriage, or from the suggestion of some mode by which Wolsey was to effect the divorce without an appeal to the Pope, does not appear. But another messenger brought further instructions. The King was not at all contented with Wolsey's suggestions, and Knight was again ordered to proceed at once to the Pope. These, and other circumstances, may probably be construed as indications that Anne Boleyn's influence had riveted itself during Wolsey's absence in France.

The Pope was at this time a prisoner in Rome in the hands of the Imperialists, and access either to Rome or to his holiness was extremely difficult. Knight started off to endeavour to execute his mission, but, acting upon Wolsey's advice, he determined to go round by Venice, and indeed seems to have taken the matter, probably by

the same advice, very leisurely. As he went on, further information changed his opinion as to the proper route. Abandoning the road to Venice, he passed through Parma, and so onwards to Foligno, where he was overtaken by a chaplain of Lord Rochford's (Anne Boleyn's father) bearing despatches, which quickened his movements. He now began to perceive the real strength of the king's "fervent desire and pleasure," and soon found a way of getting to Rome. He lodged his despatches in hands by which they were conveyed to the pope, and was informed that as soon as his holiness was at liberty, which was daily expected, "he would send unto me all your grace's requests in as ample a form as they be desired." His grace's requests were for a dispensation, the form of which was drawn in England, and which Knight expected to have shortly "spedd and under lede, as your highnes hath long time desired." The nature of the desired dispensation does not appear. Knight had previously said, that if it could be obtained "*constante matrimonio*," he hoped to procure it at once; if not "*nisi soluto matrimonio*," that further delay would ensue; but we have not found that any copy of it has been published. It was, we presume, different from the commission which it was desired should be granted to Cardinal Wolsey to determine the question in England, and which has been printed.

Knight's communication with the pope was followed by the escape of his holiness to Orvieto, where it was less difficult to have interviews with him. But Knight was an aged man, and not able to travel with expedition commensurate with the wishes of the royal lover, nor does he seem to have been in any respect a match for the Pope's advisers in diplomatic cunning. They took his forms prepared in England, and, after depriving them of their meaning by qualifications and reservations, handed them over to the aged secretary to remit to the king. When the documents reached England they were found to be worthless. Wolsey pronounces them framed "*vel per fraudem vel derisionem*" (vii. 50). Gardiner, the cardinal's secretary, afterwards lord chancellor, and Fox afterwards the bishop, were sent off

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in hottest haste to urge the Pope to grant more effectual documents. The letters here published give a minute narrative of their journey and embassy, and are both interesting and valuable. The result was the granting of the commission to Wolsey and Campeius. The Pope promised verbally to confirm their decision, but it would seem as if Campeius, who was in heart altogether opposed to the divorce, had private instructions not to come to any decision, so that the Pope might not be called upon to perform his engagement. Campeius was further assisted by the queen's friends, who found or forged a brief in Spain, which raised an entire new question upon which there was to be a reference to Rome. Wolsey's letters upon this subject either prove that it is quite a mistake that he had any disinclination to the divorce, or establish against him a very strong case of duplicity. Wolsey argues the case in his despatches to Casali, which, although in Latin, are evidently translations of his own tautologous phraseology, in the strongest manner, not only on the score of the theological difficulty, but on that of ingratitude towards Henry, who "*innumeris modis, sue persone discrimine, ingenio, consilio, doctrina, opera, opibus, subditisque suis, modisque tam diversis, tanta fide, constantia et promptitudine, Sedem Apostolicam defendidit, juvit, sustinuit et conseravit*, and also on the ground of impolicy at a time when, as he openly states, the see apostolic was held in universal disrepute (vii. 104-106).

Henry next sent Sir Francis Bryan and several others to Rome to urge the Pope to decide at once against the new-found Spanish brief, which was said to be a manifest forgery, and to procure some alterations in the commissions to Wolsey and Campeius. Bryan arrived in the neighbourhood of Rome at a time when the Pope was dangerously ill—believed to be at the point of death. His admirable, rough, blunt letters describe effectively the condition of the country, and the characters and feelings towards Henry of the several cardinals and other persons with whom he got into communication. He thus touches off Hercules Gonzaga the Cardinal of Mantua, and explains

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the means by which a cardinal's hat was obtained for a nephew of Andrew Doria.

Here hath ben myche adoo, syns the pope hath ben sycke, for the making of cardynalles. The pope hath made on callyd Synore Ipolyte Cardynall de Medysys; and in hys grett syknesse the other cardynalles of the imperyalles wold have made Andre Dorya nephew cardynall. The Cardynall of Mantua, heryg that they wold have made the same cardynall by craft, cam into the consistory among them, and sayd yt was never sene that a cardynall was chosyn in suche a tyme, the pope beyng sycke, and without the consent of the rest of the cardynalles; and ther, before them all, such wrytynges as they had made for hym, he toke and borst them in pecys. Notwithondyng, syns, they have made hym cardynall, and for the havynge of hys hat he hath paid 12 thousand crowns, beyde that he ys bownd to bring to Rome a grett quantyte of whete; wherfore sum call hym the cardynall of Dorrya and sum call hym the cardynall of whete. Sir, I insure your grace, ye have a grett frende of the cardynall of Mantua; he ys yours, body and sowle. Twyse or thryse a weke he cummys to my loggyng to me, to supper, lyke a good felaw, without any seremony, and lykewyse hath me with hym to his loggyng. He has the name [of] oone of them, that lovys best huntynge, and kyllys every day 4 or 5 rowys [roes], and sendys me part to my loggyng. (vii. 150.)

Bryan's mission failed totally. He thus describes the result:

Sir,—I insure your grace that Master Stevyns, Master Gregory, Master Peter, and I, have doone and causyd to be doone, by all our frendys here, towchyng your gracys causys, as myche as we thynke possible ys to be doone; and as your grace shall more playnly see by our former letter, wryttyn to my lord cardynall, concerning the awnswere of the pope; wherby ye shall parsayve that playnly he wyll doo nothyng for your grace. Yn that letter we have wryttyn all our demaundyngs, and hys answer; wherfore, yf I shulde wryte oterwise then thys, I shuld put your grace in a hope of recovery. wher none ys to be had. Ther ys not oon of us but that hath assayd hym bothe by fayre menys and fowle, but nothyng wyll serve. *And who so ever hath made your grace beleve that he wold doo for you in thys cause hath not, as I thynke, doone your grace the best seruyce.* Always your grace hath

doone for hym in dedys, and he hath recompencyd you with fayre wordys, and fayre wrytynges, of whych bothe I thynke your grace shall lacke noone; but as for the dedys, I never beleve to see, and specially at thys tyme.

Ther ys no man lyvynge more soryer to wryte this newys to you then I am; but yf I shuld not wryte thys, I shulde not do my dewtye. I wold to God my former letters myght have ben lyes, but I feryd ever thys ende.

Sir, I insure your grace that Master Stephyns, syns hys commyng hether hath takyn as myche payne to serve your grace, and has as good a wyll therto, as any man alyve. Lykewyse Master Peter and Master Gregory: and no men alyve be more hevvy then we be, that we cannot bring thys to passe for your grace, as we wolde; but our trust ys, that your grace knows our trew hartes and sarvyse, how faythfull yt ys to your grace, or elles we shuld lyve here full hevvely.

*Sir, I trust never to dye, but that the pope and popys shall have, as they have had, nede of your grace, and that I trust your grace wyll quyete them, and be no more fedde with ther flatteryng wordys.*

Sir, I wryte a letter to my cosyn Anne, but I dare not wryte to hyr the trouthe of thys, bycause I do not know whether your grace wylbe contentyd that she shuld know hyt so shortly, or no; but I have sayd to hyr in my letter, that I am sure your grace wyll make hyr pryvy to all our newys. (vii. 166.)

The "cousin Anne" here alluded to was no other than the lady of all others most interested in this mission—Anne Boleyn. But the passages we have printed in italic are still more interesting. In the latter we have something like a foreshadow of the separation from Rome, in the former a clear attack upon Wolsey. Neither of these would have been ventured without some knowledge of the king's private feeling. Suspicion, once infused into the mind of the king, was soon increased. At the very time when the legates were holding their court at Blackfriars, Henry was procuring private information from Francis I through the Duke of Suffolk, as to what indications of opinion respecting the divorce Wolsey and Campeius had let fall on their visits to the court of France. As to Campeius, the evidence is clear that he had declared that the divorce was not to take effect, and that his purpose was to get rid of

the question altogether. The following is Suffolk's report respecting Wolsey :

I said, " Sir, what say you by the Cardinall of England in this matier ? " Wherunto he said, " I shall tell you. As for my Lorde Cardinall of England, when he was with me, I assure you, as farr as I could perceyve in hym, he wold the devorce shuld goo furth and take effect, for he loved not the quene. But I will speke frankly unto you, and as he that no lesse entendith in his good mynd and hert the avancement of the kinges good purpos in this matier, than he doith hym self. Myn advyse shalbe to my good brother, that he shall have good regarde, and not to put so moch trust in no man, wherby he may be disceyved, as nighe as he can. And the best remedy for the defence therof is, to loke substauncially upon his matiers hym self, as I here say he doithe, whiche I am not a litell glad of." Further saying unto me, that my Lord Cardinal of England had a marvelous intelligence with the pope, and in Rome, and also with the Cardinal Campegious. Wherfor, seying that he hath such intelligence with theym, whiche have not mynded to advance your matier, he thinketh it shalbe the more nede for your grace to have the better regarde to your said affeyre ; and also saying that he shall know no thing that shalbe to the lett therof, but he wol not oonly advertise your grace of the same, and to withstand it to the best of his poer, but also to do to the advancement therof as moche as your hert can think hym to doo, and that your grace shalbe sure of it upon the faith and worde of a king ; so that it is not possible for no man to speke better, ne to make more semblaunce of herty affection and love, then he doith towards your grace. What is his entent, God can judge, and not I : but thus I woll say, if his hert be not true unto your grace, as moche as is possible for oon manys to be to a nother, I shall say it with reverence, that he is most untruist prince that ever was in this worlde. And this is the uttermost that I can gett of the Frenshe king herin as yet, which he desireth your grace may be kept secret unto your self. (vii. 183.)

Such advice was evidently more calculated to foment doubts than to remove them, and doubts received

into the mind of Henry were sure to lead to action. Wolsey's last letter, here printed, dated 27 July, 1529, contains a solemn warning to the Pope that if he dared to summon the king to Rome with clauses of interdiction and excommunication in case of disobedience, " the dignity and prerogative royal of the king's crown, whereunto all the nobles and subjects of this realm will adhere and stick unto the death, may not tolerate nor suffer the same to be obeyed." On the 11th of the following November Henry wrote to Bryan, who was then ambassador to Francis I. with a narrative of Wolsey's " detestable practises and conspiracies." (vii. 211). Francis replied that he had " thought ever that so pompous and ambitious a heart, sprung out of so vile a stock, would once show forth the baseness of his nature, and most commonly against him that hath raised him from low degree to high dignity." (vii. 213.)

The fall of Wolsey precipitated the breach with Rome. The citation of the King of England to Rome was an insolvency not to be borne. Henry, from the first, took his stand in sturdy opposition to the papal claims of authority to any jurisdiction of the kind ; and, although desirous on many accounts to avoid the rupture, relied in his instructions to his ambassadors, whatever discretion he gave them upon other points, that they would prove themselves in opposition to any such act of papal arrogance, " entire Englishmen," and not " Englishmen papisticate." When the citation actually came, the quarrel had proceeded so far that reconciliation was almost hopeless, even on other grounds ; but to the last Henry was clearly unwilling to proceed to extremities. The papers in the present volume contain many new evidences of the endeavours made by him to escape from the necessity of casting off the Roman bonds.

We must delay our further remarks upon these volumes until our next number.

## MADAME DE LONGUEVILLE.

Madame de Longueville. *Nouvelles Etudes sur les Femmes Illustres, et la Société du 17ième Siecle.* Par M. Victor Cousin. Paris, 1853. 8vo.

THE political and social condition of France and England presented a striking contrast at the close of the sixteenth and during the seventeenth century. Whilst in England the principles of civil government were cherished and manfully maintained by the nobility, parliament, and the great mass of the people, the French had no settled conception or enjoyment of political rights. Religious liberty, strictly speaking, there was none. The Huguenot in France, the Roman Catholic in England, had alike the guarantee of laws to worship according to their faith, and were alike subjected to the most perfidious persecution. France presented the almost unchanged aspect of the monarchy of the middle ages. The Crown sought to be supreme, the nobility to reduce the Crown to the state in which it was during the reign of Charles VI. and to assert the hereditary independence of the nobles in their own possessions. Henry IV. had been compelled to distribute the great offices of the state either as rewards to his Huguenot adherents, or as bonds of union with the Roman Catholic party. But Henry was suspected by both, and distrusted both. He felt the danger to his government arising from such concessions, and was steadily pursuing his plans for their resumption, when they were frustrated by the hand of Ravaillac. That this murder could have been traced to the party of Mary de' Medici there is great reason to suspect. The power of Richelieu, in the name of the reign of Louis XIII., succeeded; and within the short space of twenty years he humbled the nobility, crushed the party of the Huguenots, and concentrated all political power in the Crown. At his death the old policy was revived. Places at court, pensions, monopolies of fiscal extortion, and the government of large fortified towns, were again bestowed upon the adherents of Anne of Austria. The nobles obtained accessions to their hereditary privileges, and fresh claims were constantly preferred. Their party comprised men of

chivalrous courage, of considerable mental power, of high-born gallantry, but of licentious habits. War was their profession; they were ready to provoke and to maintain it on any pretext,—the extension of territory, the ruin of the House of Austria, which was a point of honour as the evidence of patriotism, or for the dignity of the "tabouret." Second only to their influence was that of the ladies of the principal families of the nobility, and that of the princes of the blood. To great beauty, and the attraction of the most refined manners, they united an incessant spirit of intrigue, a courageous devotion to their momentary cause for action, and a spirit of personal adventure hardly conceivable by society at the present day. The moral being of woman is much influenced by the opinion of the society amid which she lives. To please and to be pleased, to love and to be loved, to pursue what passion prompted, to enjoy what custom allowed, was then the only rule of action of those who breathed the atmosphere of a court which from the days of the revolting cynicism of Henry IV. had been formed under the influence of Mary de' Medici, Anne of Austria, Richelieu, and Mazarin. For the rest, the clergy were little better than the nobles; the moral and social condition of the people worse than both. They were degraded by ignorance, corrupted by bad examples, and crushed by the most oppressive taxation. It is necessary to recall these facts to the reader's attention, in order that the character of Madame de Longueville may be fairly estimated in relation to society and her times.

Anne Geneviève de Bourbon was the daughter of Henri de Bourbon Prince de Condé, and of Charlotte Marguerite de Montmorency, third daughter of the Constable de Montmorency. Her mother's beauty soon attracted the attentions of Henry IV., for at sixteen years of age, when she was first presented, "Sous le ciel (says Bassompierre) il n'y avoit alors rien de si beau, ni de meilleure grace, ni de plus

parfait." Notwithstanding this encomium and his engagement to her, Bassompierre surrendered her at the wish of the king, who married her, on the 3rd of March, 1609, to Henri de Bourbon second Prince de Condé, then twenty-one years old. If Henry hoped the pleasures of this prince would have rendered him indifferent, or his poverty complacent, he was disappointed. The husband was jealous, the wife inclined to excite jealousy; and there were many besides the king who would have gloried to carry for her sake the glove in the basnet-cap, with Halberstadt's motto for La Palatine,—*"Tout pour Dieu, et pour elle."* Estrangement naturally ensued; but subsequently to the imprisonment of Condé, Sept. 1, 1616, by the court intrigue under the auspices of Mary de' Medici and Louis XIII., she solicited permission to visit him, and was told that in such case his imprisonment must be shared. The harsh condition was accepted; it had its origin in her husband's jealous love and fear; they were reconciled; and three years after, August 28, 1619, Anne Geneviève was born.

She was educated at first under her mother's care, and gave early indications of those personal advantages which so greatly influenced her career. The rival of her mother in beauty, she was endowed with greater mental powers. Her figure was tall and of exquisite proportions; her eyes dark blue of the most tender expression; her hair a pale auburn, extremely fine, falling in luxurious curls over her shoulders. Her face was a perfect oval, the features delicately but firmly marked, her complexion *"teint de perle."* Her voice was of rich tone, and vibrated with the quick sensibility of her feelings; her manner graceful, with an air of refined languor which imparted to it that appearance of aristocratic nonchalance which sometimes borders on *emot*, and sometimes on affectation. Her talents were good, and well-cultivated according to the ideas of the time. La Rochefoucauld, De Retz, and Madame de Motteville alike concur in their testimony; and Nicole compared and preferred her conversational powers to those of Monsieur de Treville, who won the approbation of Boileau, and of perhaps the more difficult Saint Simon.

Her disposition at first gave no sign of that intellectual energy she in after-life displayed. Singularly impressible, she was alike influenced by the religious tendencies the Church of Rome then encouraged, and by those terrible lessons that tamed the pride and awed the valour of the nobility during the reign of Louis XIII. In 1627, at eight years of age, the brave Montmorency Boutteville was decapitated in the Place de Grève for a duel fought in the Place Royale with the Marquis de Beuvron; and in 1632, when but thirteen years old, her uncle, the Duc de Montmorency, was sent to the scaffold at Toulouse for his conspiracy with the base Gaston d'Orleans against the power of Richelieu.

No social aspect of the times was more remarkable than the contrast exhibited by the religious asceticism, the pseudo-intellectual refinement, and the libertine manners of the court and of society. The civil wars had impressed a rude but deep religious feeling on the minds of many; a feeling allied to that which actuated the Crusader, had swayed the Huguenot and the League. The Church herself sought by reforms and by conventual establishments to recover her power. Berulle had founded the Oratory in 1613. Cesar de Bus undertook the exposition of Christian doctrine in 1597. The Jesuits, always suspected, yet stealthily advancing, were ready to combat with all comers for the doctrines and ritual of Rome. The Benedictines were preparing works which have made their names illustrious. The religious institutions of the *Sœurs de Charité* and of the Carmelites then exercised a powerful influence, especially in the education of women. They were patronised by the court, richly endowed by the nobility, and, by a strange contrast, before the gates of the Carmelites were often seen the equipages of the most gallant, seeking to win the recluse of the cloister, whose beauty had excited the court. The house of Longueville had been long intimately allied with the convent of the Carmelites, which was first established in A.D. 1602 at Paris in the Faubourg St. Jacques, under its auspices. Mademoiselle de Bourbon was therefore early introduced to the society, and her education was there completed.



Impressed by its associations, as yet pure—imaginative and inexperienced—Mademoiselle de Longueville desired to quit the world and enter the convent. Her beauty and her rank forbade it. The Prince de Condé insisted on her more frequent introduction into society, and, after a struggle under the guidance of the Jesuit Le Jeune, she yielded. She still demurred to that consummation of worldliness—the ball. Her conversion, however, was destined to be more rapid than she had been able to foresee. Her mother had desired her to prepare for one of those magnificent entertainments common to the French court—probably that of Feb. 18, 1635. She objected, but determined to abide the decision of the Carmelites. A grave council was held; at last the conclave resolved she might go and battle with temptation if beneath the devices of fashion her purity were guarded by a vestment of sackcloth. Alas! the charm failed—she could not resist the homage paid to beauty, she could not recall the monotony of the cloister when the flatteries of the courtier stole on the fond attention of the ear.—

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Just at the very moment she should not; so that on her return, says M. Cousin, "Ce ne fut plus la même personne." Henceforth the Carmelites were consulted less, the glass more. "Youth at the prow and pleasure at the helm," she entered upon the dread voyage of life.

"Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte." From the Carmelites to the Hotel Rambouillet was the next transition. In 1635 her introduction took place. It is the privilege of wit so to master the imagination, that we become indifferent to truth and careless in judgment. Who can withstand the genial satire of Molière? The history of the Hotel de Rambouillet is still received by many as comprised in the scenes of *Les Précieuses Ridicules*, and its frequenters are insensibly recalled to our minds as Madelon, Cathos, or Arténice.

Ignorant and licentious as the highest society in France was at the commencement of the seventeenth century, there yet existed a general desire for the cultivation of polite literature and the

refinement of style. The nobility still retained the chivalrous spirit of the feudal ages. There were many prompt to imitate the contest of L'Isle Marivault and the brave Marolles. All had some lady-love to whose honour their swords were hallowed; every poet, like Racan or Malherbe, an avowed mistress, to whom his heart was devoted, and for whom his muse was ever in despair. The ladies affected a purity which frequently was but affectation, and their Platonic loves were too often less imitative of the romances of knightly days than could be desired. Nevertheless it is certain that great improvement both in language and manners had their origin under the rules of the society of the Hotel de Rambouillet and the patronage of Richelieu. We must not however suppose the Hotel de Rambouillet was the first or for a long time the only resort in the city of Paris wherein the leaders of society met. The Marquise de Rambouillet did not create, she only followed, elevated, and increased, the impulse which had been given. Malherbe and Regnier were in advance of Marot and Ronsard; and although Scudery, Saint Amant, La Calprenède, and others, still clung to the latter, Malherbe and Balzac both in poetry and prose had impressed their genius on their language, and the court of Louis XIV. inherited that refinement which was consummated by Boileau and Racine, but which the genius of Corneille or Descartes had inspired. The best period of the Hotel de Rambouillet is between 1630 and 1648; after this its tone declined into affectation, and its influence expired in laughter upon the appearance in 1660 of *Les Précieuses Ridicules*. The Marchioness de Rambouillet appears to have been endowed with qualities precisely adapted to preside over the circle she had formed. To a careful study of the genius of the French she united an intimate acquaintance with Italian and Spanish literature. She was handsome, possessed great talents, and, according to Tallemant des Reaux, drew well, and had great original powers of architectural design. The Hotel de Rambouillet was built from her plans; in which she was the first to depart from a central stair, with rooms on each side, and to construct the staircase to a corridor leading into

a successive series of rooms, with windows opening their full height, the decorations of which were no longer of red or brown, but, as in the renowned "chambre bleue," hung with blue velvet, enriched with gold and silver. The Marchioness was liberal; it was a phrase with her that to give was a pleasure not reserved to a king, but the attribute of deity; and, when one of the most celebrated of the Messieurs de Port Royal philosophised upon the duties and the claims of friendship, he was surprised to find the scholar was in theory at least in advance of the master. She was fond of ingenious surprises, and Tallemant gives some amusing instances of her humorous tricks upon her friends. But before the star of Corneille had shone in lustrous brilliancy above the horizon, or those of Boileau, Molière, and Racine had risen, false taste and misdirected zeal held sway. The tone of Rambouillet encouraged a romantic gallantry, a love of idyllic strains, of music, and serenades.

French poetry has been generally imitative in style. Molière, La Fontaine, Boileau, Racine, and Voltaire sought examples from the classics of Greece and Rome. Their predecessors were more influenced by the romantic schools of Italy and Spain. The Medici had introduced the taste for Italian literature, Anne of Austria of the Spanish. The Marchioness de Rambouillet sought to unite and elevate the charms of both, to effect the union of the great and the familiar, the grave and pleasing, the animated and the sublime. Such an alliance is rarely accomplished. The strains of the Hotel de Rambouillet were seldom awakened by better themes than those of the Trouvère and the Troubadour, and the "cultivated style" ended in imitations of Gongora, not of that period when his best lyrical ballads were written, nor even of his formal Spanish ode, but when poor, dejected, and neglected, moved by the success of Ledesma and his conceited school, he adopted that metaphorical style by which he is now chiefly known, and by which he then hoped to escape starvation.

Of Rambouillet and its society Mademoiselle de Bourbon became the most ardent partisan, and one of its greatest ornaments. Here Voiture reigned su-

preme, and of him she was as resolute a defender as she in after-life became of Rochefoucauld, and the proscribed leaders of Port Royal. In the famous quarrel of the two odes upon Job and upon Urania, which divided into hostile camps the court and the city, the saloon and the academy, she supported Voiture against Benserade. Chapelain and Pelisson were her friends, as were also the Abbé Godeau better known as "le Nain de Julie," and Madame de Scudery, ugly, courtly, and clever, the Richardson of romance—at least in length. Voiture was admired by his contemporaries. La Fontaine has named him as one of his masters; Madame de Sevigné describes his mind as "libre, badant, charmant." It is, perhaps, from his easy air, and flowing cheerful style, especially in his "Vers de Societé," that he is chiefly prized. He pleased women, to whose pleasure he was chiefly devoted, and women like Mademoiselle de Bourbon are enthusiastic in admiration when they are pleased. At the present day we can hardly rate him as his contemporaries did. His genius was chiefly wit; but wit is the electric flash, generated by some sudden intellectual cause. Like lightning, it dazzles and is extinct. Those sallies which once set the tables in a roar, the satire which charmed by its truth and its utterance, the epigram, the sonnet, or the elegy, lose all interest, and awaken but timid attention, when read in an after-age, without an intimate acquaintance with the manners, the incidents of the day, the adventures, and the social characteristics of those to whom they relate.

Mademoiselle de Bourbon passed her winters at Paris at the Hotel Condé, the Louvre, and the Palais Cardinal, in balls, concerts, and comedies, those tasteless exhibitions upon which Richelieu lavished the revenue of a province, when France was threatened with famine, when the foot of the enemy trod her soil, and even French gallantry quailed at the disasters of "l'année de Corbie." The summer was chiefly spent in visits to Fontainebleau, Chantilly, Ruel, Liancourt, or Labarre. We wish we could reproduce Chantilly as it appears in the works of Du Cerceau and Perelle. It devolved to the House of Condé from

Impressed by its associations, as yet pure—imaginative and inexperienced—Mademoiselle de Longueville desired to quit the world and enter the convent. Her beauty and her rank forbade it. The Prince de Condé insisted on her more frequent introduction into society, and, after a struggle under the guidance of the Jesuit Le Jeune, she yielded. She still demurred to that consummation of worldliness—the ball. Her conversion, however, was destined to be more rapid than she had been able to foresee. Her mother had desired her to prepare for one of those magnificent entertainments common to the French court—probably that of Feb. 18, 1635. She objected, but determined to abide the decision of the Carmelites. A grave council was held; at last the conclave resolved she might go on, but with temptation if her attire was guarded by a vestment of humility. Alas! the charm failed—she could not resist the homage paid to her beauty. She could not recall the moments of the cloister when the fatuous courtier stole on the foot of the lady in the car,—

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refinement of style. Though by a still retained the chivalrous sentiments, which feudal ages. There no longer came de to imitate the costume and her before vault and the bravado was nothing in some lady-love he encourage his sub-swords were held in her side to Racan or Malherbe, who died Dec. 4, to whom life was devoted; and on the for whom life was spent was the battle The ladies possessed the influence greatly of Condé, and gave Platen the position of Mazarin. Mazarin, the "Importans" their influence, and under the auspices of Mazarin, Montbazon, the houses of Montbazon and Lauraine sought to the assistance of Condé, in the case of his sister, Madame de Montbazon. The method of revenge was to be a family business. At a grand ball at the house of Montbazon's, two letters were picked up unsigned, which were sent to the owner and writer, and were found to be of Montbazon at once circumspection, that the owner was Madame de Longueville, the writer, Condé. These letters had been addressed by Madame de Fouquierolles to the handsome Marquis de Mauquenne, whose carelessness gave occasion to the scandal which had now become the talk of the court. Mauquenne obtained the letters, and burnt them. How the affair might well have ended. The Duke and Madame de Longueville were content, but the proud spirit of the Princess de Condé was not to be appeased, unless by the intervention of Madame de Montbazon. A civil war of pens, tongues, and swords was ready to break out. The Princess determined to retire with her party from court; that of the Importans remained to return. Mazarin, who retained his seat to the influential gale, prevailed on the queen to decide that Madame de Montbazon should make a public apology to Madame de Longueville at the Hotel Condé. The queen which seemed was worthy of the spirit of Mazarin. Mazarin, with his rare diplomatic ability, arranged the terms of proceeding, and wrote what each of the fair belligerents should say, and was the hours passing between them to fix the words of apology and forgiveness. With proud humility each then attacked with haughty cour-

that of Montmorency; to embellish it was the chief pleasure of the great Condé and his son. Here the family formed a little court, of which Voiture, Montreuil, or Sarrazin, were constant members. The day was passed in the chase, in conversations of Platonic gallantry, in reading romances, writing poetry on every possible occasion, in comparing these fluent efforts of the pen, in music, and dramatic ballets. Life was dramatically disposed, every day had its hero and its heroine, who passed from "grave to gay, from lively to severe," according as the post from Paris suggested the theme. Then joy or sorrow, congratulation and condolence, found expression in poetry; but in the evening "entre chien et loup," the gardens were the rendezvous for the utterance of more natural strains. Charms such as those of Mademoiselle de Bourbon could not long remain unsolicited. Her attractions encouraged, her rank repelled admirers; but on the 2nd June, 1642, when but twenty-three years of age, she was compelled to marry the Duc de Longueville, then forty-seven years of age, avowedly at that period attached to Madame de Montbazou, with a daughter by his first wife, then seventeen years old. "Ce lui fut une cruelle destinée; M. de Longueville étoit vieux, elle étoit fort jeune, et belle comme une ange," writes "La grande Mademoiselle."

The Duke was in fact the illustration of the Grand Seigneur of his day. He possessed no great intellectual power, but was liberal and brave; much addicted to gallantry; and he sought rather the secondary honours of the State, from a conviction of his incapacity to win the first. Had he been content to follow his instinct in this respect, he would have passed an useful honourable life; but he was fickle and irresolute, generally influenced by the minds of others, and wanted courage and decision to become the master of his own position. The marriage of the Duchess was followed by that devastating pest the small pox. All Rambouillet was excited, reams of bad verses were written, for the beauty and the beautiful complexion were in danger, but she recovered; and, says De Retz, "si elle avoit perdu la première fraîcheur de sa beauté, elle en avoit conservé tout son éclat."

This event was succeeded by a still more exciting episode in her life, which led to the death of Maurice Comte de Coligny. He had loved her before marriage, and there was nothing in French society to discourage his subsequent attentions, or on her side to justify censure. Richelieu died Dec. 4, 1642; Mazarin succeeded; and on the 19th May, 1643, Condé won the battle of Rocroi. This increased the influence of the House of Condé, and gave strength to the position of Mazarin. But the party of the "Importans" took umbrage, and, under the auspices of Madame de Montbazou, the houses of Vendôme and Lorraine sought to revenge the predominance of Condé, in the person of his sister, Madame de Longueville. The method of revenge was intensely feminine. At a grand ball at Madame de Montbazou's, two letters were picked up unsigned, which excited the wit and the scandal of the room as to the owner and writer. Madame de Montbazou at once circulated the insinuation, that the owner was Madame de Longueville, the writer, Coligny. These letters had been addressed by Madame de Fouquerolles to the handsome Marquis de Maulevrier, whose carelessness gave occasion to the scandal which had now become the talk of the court. Maulevrier obtained the letters, and burnt them. Here the affair might well have ended. The Duke and Madame de Longueville were content, but the proud spirit of the Princess de Condé was not to be appeased, unless by the submission of Madame de Montbazou. A civil war of pens, tongues, and swords was ready to break out. The Princess threatened to retire with her party from court; that of the Importans menaced in return. Mazarin, who trimmed his sail to the influential gale, prevailed on the queen to decide that Madame de Montbazou should make a public apology to Madame de Longueville at the Hotel Condé. The scene which ensued was worthy of the genius of Hogarth. Mazarin, with his rare diplomatic ability, arranged the form of proceeding, and wrote what each of the fair belligerents should say, and was for hours passing between them to fix the words of apology and forgiveness. With proud humility were they uttered, with haughty cour-

tesy accepted; but passion glowed beneath the well-affected calm.

*Tantæne animis cælestibus iræ!*

The Duc de Guise espoused the cause of the offender, and challenged Maurice de Coligny. They met in the Place Royale, that fatal field in which at least nine hundred lives had been sacrificed to the false valour and worse sense of honour of the times. Coligny, weak from illness, unskilled in the use of his weapon, was disarmed and wounded, and within a few days died of shame, for having so ill-sustained his own honour and that of the House of Longueville. Madame de Longueville and Coligny became again the theme of poetry and prose; the latter is comprised in a dull romance, entitled *Histoire d'Agésilan et d'Isménie*, the chief if not the only merit of which is,—that it is short.

The period so fatal to the moral repute of Madame de Longueville was now at hand. We have noticed the character of the Duke her husband. She had accompanied him as ambassador to Munster, where the treaty of Westphalia was signed on the 24th of October, 1648. But the war of La Fronde crippled the genius of Mazarin and disgraced that of Condé. All the subsequent evils which it engendered may be traced chiefly to her. In 1647 she had returned to Paris, then twenty-five years of age, radiant with beauty, the worship of the French court. La Rochefoucauld, whose genius was as selfish as that of Richelieu or of Louis XIV. had long concealed his hatred of Mazarin, who had refused his ambitious requests. He calculated upon the influence of the House of Condé and that of Longueville to effect his revenge. He knew the power of Madame de Longueville over both; he resolved to fight the minister with his own weapons, and, as he had achieved power through the affections of the queen, so to dethrone her by winning the affections of Madame de Longueville. He was, unfortunately, successful. In the name of love he seduced her from the path of duty, he inspired her with his own ambition, his own desire for revenge. Madame de Longueville sacrificed all to this false deity, to whose idolatrous worship her heart was thenceforth devoted. Hence civil war, hence the employment of the genius of Condé

and Turenne in the devastation of their common land, the intrigues of the clever but unscrupulous De Retz, and that one bright episode, the heroic devotion of Clemence de Maillé, whose life alone is an appalling witness against all but the military talent of him whom historians praise as the great Condé. Into the details of this period it is impossible now to enter. At the treaty of the Pyrennees, Nov. 7, 1659, internal peace was restored to France. Condé returned dishonoured, the parliament was crushed, the nobility and the people surrendered all civil power into the hands of the king. Long ere this, Rochefoucauld had sacrificed Madame de Longueville for other more selfish ends.

She retired at first to Moulins, into the convent des Filles de Sainté; but her subsequent history belongs to that of Port Royal, to whose interest she devoted herself in the most exalted spirit of Jansenism. Around her were gathered its most celebrated professors. From respect to her, Louis XIV. withheld the suppression of the order, and her zeal afforded them an asylum and constant protection during the troubles their doctrines had evoked. At Port Royal, in the education of her sons and the society of the Carmelites, her time was chiefly passed; and on the death of her eldest son, who was slain at the passage of the Rhine, June 12, 1672, she determined to close her life in entire seclusion. It became now one of religious repentance and devotion. At Port Royal des Champs she built herself a retreat, and here she enjoyed the society and the spiritual consolation of Arnauld, De Sacy, and Nicole. As life extended her austerity increased, but her days were closed at the age of sixty on the 15th April, 1679.

Her hotel existed until a recent period. One of its façades opened upon the street Saint Thomas du Louvre, the other on the Carrousel. Its architect was Métézeau; it was not of the best period of art, but contained some fine pictures by Mignard and others. It suffered strange degradations—at one time a coach-house attached to the palace, then a dépôt for tobacco. Under the Directory the Bal de l'Hotel de Longueville was the rendezvous of the worst characters in Paris. Thus it has been in turn the

resort of faction in the name of the Fronde, of monopoly as a government tobacco depôt, and then the "lupinaire" of vice. M. Cousin's work will embrace the career of Madame de Longueville in relation to literature and society, civil and religious history—as regards the Hotel de Rambouillet, la

Fronde, and Jansenism. The volume now published completes the first portion, and from its careful narrative, derived from many hitherto unpublished MSS. and the best contemporary authorities, is well deserving of attention.

S. H.

#### THE PROSPERO OF "THE TEMPEST."

THE Rev. Joseph Hunter, in his elaborate essay on *The Tempest*, has thrown out a hint that Shakspeare may have adopted the name of Prospero from Prospero Colonna, a very celebrated and successful general of the sixteenth century; but there is no reason for this except the name, which was far from being uncommon in families of Italy, and occurs thrice in that of the Colonna itself. A saint of the Romish Church, a native of Aquitaine, who came to Rome on a pilgrimage in the fifth century, and was made bishop of Reggio, seems to have given it popularity.

It is perfectly in accordance, however, with the course taken by the poet in the composition of the plots of his dramas that he should have adopted the hero of some romantic history, and I think that I shall be able to show that he was no other than Prospero Adorno of Genoa, whose vicissitudes of fortune were not dissimilar to Shakspeare's hero, and in whose story moreover we have others of the *dramatis personæ* of the play, viz. Alfonso or Alonso King of Naples, and Ferdinand his son, a natural child, who succeeded him.

The history of the family of Adorno is a history of faction, and they divided their strifes and their successes pretty equally with a rival family, Fregoso; in fact, what the Montagues and Capulets were to Verona, and the Colonna and Orsini to Rome, the Adorni and Fregosi were to Genoa, whose streets were the scenes of many a bloody fray between the rival houses. Genoa in the fourteenth century had lost its independent renown, a republic in name only; the power always in the hands of one or other rival faction, who scrupled not to call in the aid of foreign powers for their support and the depres-

sion of public freedom. Thus it fell under the influence of the Duke of Milan, who frequently sought to reduce it to subjection, and through whom Prospero Adorno was indebted on one occasion for his position.

It is necessary to say a few words on the history of Genoa immediately antecedent to the subject under discourse. Italy in the fifteenth century was filled with elements of strife, contest, and political intrigue. There were the factions of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, the disputed succession to the crown of Naples, and the constant interference of France, in rivalry with the Emperor of Germany; then, if we add the petty disputes of families for power in each of their little energetic but factious republics, we find enough on which to build a romantic story. Genoa, too, was famous for its turbulent spirit, as an old poet of Italy, Faccio degli Uberti, writes:—

Nobile e grande è le città di Genova,  
E più sarrebbe ancora, se non fosse  
Che ciascun di per sua discordia menova.

Machiavelli has also remarked particularly on the civil strife which distracted the Genoese: "This city has many noble families, which are so powerful that it is with difficulty they obey the rule of the magistracy. Of all others the most powerful are the Fregosa and Adorna; among whom arise the divisions of that city, and civil order is corrupted, because contending among themselves for this principality, not courteously, but mostly with arms, it follows that one party is always oppressed and the other rules. And sometimes it happens, that they who find themselves deprived of their dignity have recourse to foreign arms, and the country that they cannot govern falls under a stranger's rule."

From which it transpires that those who reign in Lombardy mostly command at Genoa, as it happened in the time when Alfonso of Aragon was taken."<sup>2</sup>

Alfonso king of Aragon and Sicily usurped the throne of Naples in 1435 to the prejudice of Regnier of the house of Anjou, whom Joanna II. had made her heir, superseding Alfonso, who had her previous promise and adoption. It was on this previous adoption that he founded his pretensions, and after a long struggle was successful. But, at the commencement, fortune frowned, and he was completely defeated at sea by the Genoese, at that time under the sway or influence of the Visconti, taken prisoner, and delivered up to Filippo Maria, Duke of Milan. Winning over that duke to his cause by his courteous manner and address, he was set at liberty, much to the disgust of the people of Genoa, who dreaded his vengeance. Thus we have here the main part of those facts in which the small portion of historic matter in the "Tempest" is comprised, and when Prospero discourses to Miranda he sets forth the political position of the Genoese to Naples, as also the general character of intrigue to which Genoa was a prey in the time of Alfonso.

This King of Naples, being an enemy  
To me inveterate, hearkens my brother's suit,  
Which was, that he in lieu o' the premises  
Of homage, and I know not how much tribute,  
Should presently extirpate me and mine  
Out of the dukedom, and confer fair Milan,  
With all the honours, on my brother: Whereon,  
A treacherous army levied, one midnight  
Fated to the practise, did Antonio open  
The gates of Milan; and 't the dead of darkness,  
The ministers for the purpose hurried thence  
Me, and thy crying self.

Read Genoa for Milan and we have but little dissimilar from the facts and the peculiar fortunes of Prospero; but it will be proper to say something of the house of Adorno and its history, a picture by no means uninteresting of the factions of an Italian republic, and particularly illustrative of what has been said of Genoa the Superb.

The family of Adorno first begin to appear of consequence in the affairs of Genoa about the middle of the fourteenth century, and in 1363 Gabriello

Ghibellino was elected doge in the following peculiar manner. The people elected 20 citizens, these again chose 80, these 40, and these elected 21; the 21 elected 10, and these elected the doge. He was an energetic man, wise and of good conduct, but he fell a victim to the troubles of the time and the rivalry of houses. The city was attacked by Domenico Fregoso and Guglielmo Ermirio, and the palace being fired he was compelled to surrender a prisoner, and the Fregoso was made doge in his room. Antoniotto Adorno drove out Domenico, and was four times doge of the republic. The first tenure of office, however, although immediately following his success, was very brief, for he was elected by the common people, and was only five hours in authority; surely power scarcely ever exhibited a shorter tenure after a triumph. He was succeeded by Nicolo Guarco, and five years afterwards by Leonardo Montaldo; but the latter kept his dignity only a year, when Antoniotto was again put at the head of the republic, and governed it for six years with the greatest praise; but Guarco, the former doge, was sent a prisoner to Lerice. Among other acts he got together a fleet against the King of Tunis, which he commanded himself. Notwithstanding, however, that his rule was attended with fame to the republic, plots were fostered by the rival house of Fregoso, one of which was discovered by Raffaele his brother, and Pietro Fregoso, with other citizens found implicated, was sent into exile. But it often happens that vigorous measures, however necessary, bring a weight of odium upon the author; so it was here, and Antoniotto, a prudent and sagacious man, finding this to be the case, retired to one of his villas at Leonano; whereupon the people rose in arms and chose Giacomo Fregoso as his successor. In a year however, 1391, Antoniotto was for the third time called to the unstable honour of doge: twelve months saw another change, and a young man of twenty-three years old was chosen in his stead, one Antonio Montaldo, member of another powerful family who occasionally helped to diversify the popular caprice. Antoniotto seems now to have

\* Machiavelli Delle Historie Fiorentini. Lib. v.

lost patience, and retiring to Voltri he returned with an armed band to the gates of the city, but being stoutly resisted was compelled to give up the attempt. Montaldo was soon superseded, and one Francesco Giustiniano di Garibaldo took his place. Antoniotto, however, did not give up the attempt to regain his power, but, joining with Montaldo, advanced against the place; the people rose in arms, but after a sharp conflict victory declared for Adorno and Montaldo, and they immediately entered the city. As usual, however, after the battle the two combined but rival parties disputed with each other for the prey, and Antoniotto was defeated and Montaldo again made doge. But he was not allowed much peace, and was ultimately superseded, and Nicolo Zogaglio put in his place. Again Antoniotto attempted his fortune, but coming into the port in a galley, it was boarded by the Guarchi and Montaldi, and he taken prisoner; but an agreement being made between them, he was liberated, and retired to Voltri. Next day, however, his friends recalled him, and amity was made with Montaldo in the church of St. Francesco; and whilst he was addressing one part of the citizens, asking forgiveness of offences committed against them, another part, who were in the sacristy, created him doge, and he was conducted to the palace by the common people. But this suspicious election was not approved of by the chiefs of the city; consequently Guarco stirred up war against him, and obtained aid from the duke of Milan of 2,000 foot and some ordnance, but the Adorno so well prepared himself for their reception that they were defeated. Worn out with the strife that every one seemed to be so disposed for, and seeing the Republic almost exhausted by the cost of these intestine wars, he took the resolution to give up the rule to some foreign prince, and having, by his ambassador, offered it to Charles VII. king of France, it was by him accepted. He then gained over the Guelphs and Ghibellines to consent, the keys were given up, and he made governor until the king should send one. The Guarco and Montaldo ineffectually endeavoured to drive him from his position, but were routed and both made prisoners at

length Antoniotto, four times Doge of Genoa, died of the plague at Castel Franco di Finaro in 1403.

The French governor treated the citizens with such insolence, that having issued from the city to attack Milan, and being unsuccessful, he found on his return the gates shut against him. Genoa was now without a ruler, and the rivals, the Adorni, Fregosi, Guarchi, and Montaldi, severally set themselves one against the other, now one throwing his weight into one side, then to the other, and the cries of "Adorni" and "Fregosi" resounded in the streets. Eventually the Adorni were defeated. The city next passed under the rule of the Visconti, dukes of Milan, Giovanni Maria being chosen protector of Genoa by the citizens; but at his death in 1413, Giorgio Adorno was made Doge. He held the office two years, and was succeeded by Barnabo Guano, and a few days after by Tomaso Fregoso. Then again it fell to the rule of the duke of Milan, Filippo Maria, but he disgusted the citizens by his liberation of Alfonso king of Naples, for it was very reasonably supposed that the latter would not forget to whom he was indebted for his defeat and captivity. The consequence was that Genoa was again in arms to change its ruler, and they elected eight captains of liberty, amongst whom was Raffaele Adorno, son of Giorgio the Doge before mentioned, but the citizens soon becoming tired of their newly-contrived government Raffaele was chosen to the ancient dignity of Doge. He made peace with king Alfonso, but in consequence of intrigues he resigned his office, and Barnaba was put in his place, but he was soon attacked by the Fregosi and deprived of his dignity.

We now arrive at the matter which seems to have given the idea for the few historic references in the play. Raffaele and Barnaba sought aid in king Alfonso, and a fleet was sent against Genoa to drive away the hostile faction, whilst an army, commanded by the Adorni, laid siege to the city by land. Again, Genoa was given over to the rule of the king of France, and in consequence of the death of Alfonso the enterprise against it was given up. But civil commotion reigned there: the citizens were struggling for



liberty; and the result was that the French governor was compelled to take refuge in the citadel. Prospero Adorno now comes upon the scene; he and the archbishop of Genoa, Paolo Fregoso, entered the city with their retainers, and the two factions fought in the streets for the mastery, with no result, however, to either side; so the Adorni entered into a compact with the French governor, to the intent that he should, with the French on one side and Prospero on the other, assail the archbishop, drive him from the city, and give up the same again to the royal governor. But the people having once more risen in arms, not without cause, and seeing themselves thus made a matter of sale or bargain, the hostile factions came to an agreement, one with another, and the council being convoked, Prospero was elected Duke or Doge of Genoa, with the full consent and favour of Paolo Fregoso, the Archbishop. The French were still masters of the fortress, and Prospero finding himself in a hostile position towards a powerful monarch, sought help from the duke of Milan, who granted him a thousand foot, under the command of Tomaso Raitino, as well as a quantity of money. The citadel was now besieged, when a dispute arose between Paolo and Prospero, but the duke recalled the archbishop to Milan, and the doge assiduously endeavoured to put himself in a position of strength, as the king of France had sent large succours to the besieged, both by sea and land.

The Genoese were terrified at the power arrayed against them, but the Duke of Milan having reconciled the Archbishop and Prospero, it was arranged that the former with the Milanese soldiery and the youth of Genoa should occupy the hills that extend from the castle to the monastery of San Benigno, and thence prevent all attack upon the city; whilst Prospero, with the rest of the people, should attend to its defence, and prevent all egress from the fortress. The enemy having approached the Villa Cornegliano, Prospero and the Archbishop went forth to meet them; but, declining an encounter, they retreated into the city, being followed by the enemy, who occupied San Benigno. Eventually an action took place, and

the French were routed and dispersed.

The usual result of a victory over the common enemy was discord among the allied rivals. Prospero having made the Fregosi understand that they would not be allowed to enter into the city, the archbishop and his brother Pandulfo resorted to force, and a struggle having taken place it ended in Prospero being driven out, with but a few attendants, and Spinetta Fregoso being put in his room.

The Fregosi held rule for a few years, not however without some changes and disputes, for these were as common between kinsmen as between rivals; in the meantime, the duke of Milan, always seeking in the troubles of Genoa a means of ambition, sought out Prospero Adorno, and endowed him with the territory of La Vuada. In 1464 Gian Galeazzo succeeded to the rule of Milan, and he entered with a great deal of energy into the design of subjecting Genoa and the whole of its dependencies to his power. Perceiving that the heads of the divers factions were removed from the country, and that Prospero alone remained, he sent for him, and without further question, or any given reason, threw him into prison in the fortress of Cremona. The misfortunes of the great and the reverses of those who have held a high estate always ensure sympathy, and frequently turn the tide of popular favour; so the fickle Genoese, seeing their former Doge Prospero an exile and a prisoner, began to commiserate his misfortunes and to identify him with the cause of liberty. Gian Galeazzo met his death in the conspiracy of Lampognano, and this was considered a favourable opportunity for a new struggle on the part of the citizens. But Prospero was still a prisoner, and his brother Carlo, with Giovanni and Agostino brothers of Raffiello Adorno, having joined their powers in the valley of Pozzevera, favoured by the family of Flisco and the people, compelled the French governor to retire into the fortress.

The distracted state of Genoa moved the signiory of Milan to attempt to gain sway over it, and for this purpose they thought to make use of Prospero, who was then released from prison,

brought to Milan, and treated with great honour and courtesy. Presents of horses and armour were made him, and he was constituted governor with great promises. Accordingly Prospero, having assembled one hundred and twenty squadrons of tried veterans and four troops of horse, came to Buzalla, attended by Robert San Severino, who was made general, the brothers of duke Galeazzo, Gian Giacomo Trivulcio, and Pier Franco Visconti, with a great part of the Lombard nobility, well armed and mounted. They assembled in the valley of Pozzevera, near to the sea. Carlo Adorno being in the castle, the people ran to him for advice and succour, and they put themselves in order for conflict. At length Prospero, after a battle in which he had the victory, entered the city, and caused it to be published that he pardoned all who had committed any offence, or had borne arms against him, up to that time. The following day the senate being assembled, the letter from the chiefs of Milan was read, by which Prospero was declared governor. Thus was he brought back by aid of foreign arms, and by a victory over the citizens. A new council was formed at his instance, by which six thousand ducats were voted to the captains who assisted at this undertaking. But, soon after, hearing that he was held in suspicion by Lodovico, ruler of Milan, who sought by wiles to deprive him of the government, he raised the people in arms to strike for their liberty, and compelled the Milanese garrison, with the commander newly sent from Milan, to retire within the fortress of the city. He also began to treat clandestinely with Ferdinand king of Naples, to the end that he might effect the destruction of the Milanese state. The design and the circumstances pleased the king, and he sent to Prospero two galleys, with a large sum of money. As soon however as these transactions became known at Milan, they sent the bishop of Como to remove him from the government. The bishop came by night in disguise, assembled the senate in S. Siro, but already the people, with Prospero at their head, were in great commotion. With the bishop were many of the magnates and nobles of the land, and the letters of the duke were read de-

priving Prospero of his dignity, and appointing the prelate in his place. But the execution of this decree was deferred, as force was necessary to seize upon the palace, and the people were already in arms for their liberties. Prospero was accordingly made governor of the Genoese in place of being merely the lieutenant of the Duke of Milan, and he appointed Robert San Severino captain of the forces, and the King of Naples granted him his assistance. But the usual unfortunate result followed—the envy of rival factions, which seemed better pleased with the dominion of the foreigner than of a rival house. So the Fregosi again bestirred themselves to pull down Prospero from his acquired dignity. Accordingly another rising of the city took place, and Battista Fregoso entered it with the design of driving out the Adorni; but Prospero, defending the palace with a body of foreign troops, opposed his kinsmen Agostino and Giovanni to the Fregosi, with whom a fight was maintained in the street direct from the gate of the Vacca as far as the ditch, and the Adorni were victors, and expelled the inimical faction. Thirteen of these were taken prisoners and conducted before Prospero, who, against all laws of humanity, ordered them to be immediately hung up, to the universal hatred and disgust of all parties, and the result of which he was soon to feel in his own person, for in a few days he was abandoned by almost every one. The Fregosi took advantage of the public odium, and, eager to avenge their murdered kinsmen or followers, they occupied the city; and Prospero, giving up the ducal palace, was hastening away towards the gate of St. Thomas, when he was assailed and put to flight, and such was his danger that he had scarcely time to take refuge in one of the royal galleys, and was even compelled to leap into the sea, all dressed as he was. This terminated the career of Prospero Adorno, who probably died an exile at the court of Naples.

The fate and fortunes of Prospero Adorno are precisely those on which to build a romantic fiction: and the analogy with the Prospero of "The Tempest" is sufficiently close for such a purpose. Prospero Adorno is politically associated with Alonso king of

Naples and his son Ferdinand; and Shakspeare makes Antonio, the brother of Prospero, to confederate

— with the King of Naples,  
To give him tribute, do him homage,  
Subject his coronet to his crown;

a species of intrigue the above pages show to have been too common in the history of Genoa. But the catastrophe by which Prospero was "hurried aboard a bark," as he tells Miranda, is as close to Prospero Adorno's fate as poetical verity could desire. The lines run thus:

In few, they hurried us aboard a bark,  
Bore us some leagues to sea.

Even the substitution of Milan for Genoa is not so wide off, for it is seen Genoa was at best but a dependency, and so completely in the power of the Milanese rulers as scarcely to be

worthy of a separate political existence. At all events, the history presented many suggestions for the poet's mind, and it is not necessary to bind him to accuracy of detail in such a magnificent flight of imagination as the play of "The Tempest." The poet's Prospero is a very different man from the Adorno; the latter is essentially an intriguer without any real patriotism, but what served his own end; and his career terminates through an act of bloodshed which shocked even those accustomed to the violent atrocities of Italian partisan warfare. Shakspeare's hero is not a perfect ruler, but his neglect of government is caused by too much trust in his brother, to whom he committed the power, whilst he was "rapt in secret studies;" but Prospero Adorno was a type of the Italian ruler of his age. J. G. WALLER.

#### ORIGINAL LETTER OF MAJOR PATRICK FERGUSON.

WE have the pleasure to lay before our readers an original Letter of the chivalrous Major Patrick Ferguson, who was slain in the American war, and which describes his exertions in the service of the Royalist cause at a period only a few weeks before his fall. This gallant young officer is the subject of a biographical memoir which was privately printed in the year 1817, having been written by Dr. Adam Ferguson for the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, but omitted from that work on account of its length.\*

Lieut.-Colonel Ferguson (for that rank had been conferred upon him shortly before his death, though Lord Cornwallis on the same occasion styles him as Major only), was the second son of James Ferguson, esq. of Pitfour, one of the senators of the College of Justice and Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, in Scotland, by Anne Mur-

ray, daughter of Alexander Lord Elibank; and, with this descent, he fortunately united in his own character the calm judgment and exalted abilities of his father with the vivacity and genius of his mother's family. He was born in the year 1744, and his first commission was purchased for him at the age of fourteen in the Royal North British Dragoons. He gave, while yet a boy, many striking proofs of sensibility to the military character, and of his spirit in supporting it. Among other matters, the Memoir contains a detailed account of his invention of a new species of rifle, which could be loaded at the breach without the use of a rammer, and in such quick succession as to fire seven times in a minute. A trial of this rifle took place before the King at Windsor.

On the "dispute" with our American colonies Ferguson wished to be em-

\* The title is as follows:—"Biographical Sketch or Memoir of Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Ferguson: originally intended for the *British Encyclopedia*. By Adam Ferguson, LL.D. Author of the *History of the Roman Republic*, *Essay on Civil Society*, *Principles of Moral Philosophy*, &c. Edinburgh: printed by John Moir, Royal Bank Close. 1817." Pp. 36. The present representative of the family, Rear-Admiral Ferguson, informs us that the materials for this memoir were furnished by the relatives of the Major, who always entertained a grateful sense of Dr. Ferguson's kindness in writing the sketch. Though of the same name, Ferguson belonged to a different branch.

ployed in the armaments which were then being prepared, and he was accordingly indulged with instructions to the commander-in-chief to have a corps of volunteers draughted from the regiments on the American service, which were to be armed in his own way, and put under his command. This commission was peculiarly agreeable to him, and he gave very soon a signal specimen of service at the battle of Brandywine under Knyphausen. The reports of the general and of the adjutant-general fully and generously acknowledged his merit, and somewhat painful is the record of the "pique" of Sir William Howe. At this period a peculiarly interesting incident occurred to Ferguson with relation to Washington, and which (as we believe it has not been noticed by the biographers of the illustrious President) we shall here extract. While he lay with a part of his riflemen on the skirts of a wood, in the front of General Knyphausen's division of the army, the following circumstances happened, which he relates in a letter to a friend:—

We had not lain long (he says) when a rebel officer, remarkable by a Hussar dress, passed towards our army, within a hundred yards of my right flank, not perceiving us. He was followed by another dressed in dark green, or blue, mounted on a bay horse, with a remarkably large cocked hat. I ordered three good shots to steal near to them, and fire at them; but the idea disgusted me. I recalled the order. The Hussar on returning made a circuit, but the other passed again within a hundred yards of us, upon which I advanced from the wood towards him. On my calling, he stopped; but after looking at me proceeded. I again drew his attention, and made signs to him to stop, levelling my piece at him, but he slowly continued his way. As I was within the distance at which in the quickest firing I could have lodged half a dozen of balls in or about him before he was out of my reach, I had only to determine; but it was not pleasant to fire at the back of an

unoffending individual, who was acquitting himself very coolly of his duty; so I let him alone. The day after, I had been telling this story to some wounded officers who lay in the same room with me, when one of our surgeons, who had been dressing the wounded rebel officers, came in and told us, *that General Washington was all the morning with the light troops, and only attended by a French officer in a Hussar dress, he himself dressed and mounted in every point as above described.* I am not sorry that I did not know at the time who it was.\*

Nor is this the only record of Ferguson's considerate generosity. In his despatch concerning the action at "Little Egg Harbour," addressed to Sir Henry Clinton, he says in a post-script—

We had an opportunity of destroying part of the baggage and equipage of Palaski's legion by burning their quarters; but, as the houses belonged to some inoffensive Quakers, who, I am afraid, may have sufficiently suffered already in the confusion of a night's scramble, I know, sir, you will think with us, that the injury to be thereby done to the enemy would not have compensated for the sufferings of these innocent people.—P. 23.

With these prefatory remarks and extracts from the memoir, we now introduce the original letter. It is addressed to Dr. Ferguson, who had recently returned home from America, after officiating as secretary to the commissioners sent to "treat" with the American [so called] rebels.†

Camden, Aug. 28, 1780.

D[ea]r Sir,—I congratulate you sincerely upon Lord Cornwallis[']s glorious success.

The rebels, by a very unexpected and surprising exertion, have been able to march into this country a numerous, well provided army: and [with] Gates at their head [they] marched on the 16th to attack Lord Cornwallis at Camden, who judging his [i. e. Gates's] purpose, very wisely marched the same evening to attack him: the advanced guards met in the dark,‡ and next morning by a vigorous

\* Memoir, pp. 16, 17.

† See Life of Ferguson in Chambers's "Eminent Scotsmen." Bancroft: Mahon: Holmes.

‡ The following selected extracts from Holmes's excellent "Annals of America" (2 vols. 8vo. 1829) elucidate this paragraph. Holmes relates that on the 27th of July the American army "was joined by General Gates, who, taking the chief command, advanced by the main road toward Camden; and after a tedious march through a country of pine barrens, sand-hills, and swamps, reached Clermont. At this place,

a application of the bayonet a total rout [*i. e.* rout] and dissolution of the rebel army ensued. By the rebel returns their numbers were above 6,000: \* ours, by sickness, reduced to 1,500 (1,000 men being in the hospital at Camden): above 2,000 of the enemy were killed or taken: all their artillery (and brasses peices [*sic*]), and six others since, that were in their rear) and ammunition, 3,000 stand of arms, all their baggage, tents, and stores in 150 waggons: their general [s]kear'd [*i. e.* skulked] off two days after 150 miles from this, accompanied only by two three horses men † and his men skulking off by dozens and willingly surrendering their arms to the country people. ‡

The 2d day after the action the gallant and fortunate Tarleton overtook Gene[ra]l Sumpter, who had been detached with 600 excellent militia, 200 continentals, and two brass field pieces, to prevent Lord Cornwallis from escaping across the Wateree, so sure were they. Tarleton brought in 350 of Sumpter's men prisoners, with

the cannon, 40 waggons, 300 horses, and 200 of our prisoners whom he relieved, cut up 150, and totally dispersed the rest. §

On our side towards 96 [*i. e.* a district so named] I have been employed in forming the Loyal Militia, not without success: and am now going upon service with a detachment of them.

From having been kept under by the rebels, and from having avoided serving with them from principle, they are rather diffident, whilst their enemies are tolerably warlike. It has been my endeavour to establish order and discipline, and to give them confidence. Unfortunately from the accident of being overmatched and rather surprised upon two or three detachments, their diffidence has not been lessened. Whilst I have been with them they have met with no mortification; and, if I can avoid receiving an attack, and have an opportunity of pitting them fairly, I have little doubt that they will disappoint the opinion of the army, who, fortunately for me, hold all militia extremely cheap. || I

thirteen miles from Camden, General Stephens arrived the next day with a large body of Virginia militia. The American army now amounted to 3,663. Lord Rawdon, who had the principal command of the British troops on the frontiers of Carolina, had concentrated his forces at Camden, to which place Earl Cornwallis hastened on the approach of Gates, and arrived there on the 14th of August. At ten in the evening of the 15th [should be 16th, *supra*] his lordship marched from Camden with his whole force, consisting of 1,700 infantry and 300 cavalry, with the intention of attacking the Americans in their camp at Clermont; and nearly at the same time, Gates, after ordering his baggage to the Waxhaws, put his army in motion to take a position about seven miles from Camden. As the two armies were marching on the same road, in opposite directions, their advanced guards met and fired on each other, about half-past two in the morning."—Holmes, vol. ii. p. 310.

\* Holmes, *supra*, makes them 3,663, and of this number he states "900 only were continental [?] infantry, and 70 cavalry," p. 310. Mr. Holmes betrays a patriotic weakness in giving the minimum of the "American" troops, while he never fails to state the maximum of the British. In the present instance unquestionably he is far within the mark, though possibly Major Ferguson exceeds it.

† *i. e.* horsemen, as "brasses peices," for brazen pieces, *antea*.

‡ We must bear in mind that this is an *ex parte* statement, tinged accordingly. Gates was hardly a man to "skulk" thus. But see Holmes for an account of the losses, &c. The Baron de Kalle was among the slain, a brave and able officer, to whose memory Congress erected a monument in Annapolis. General Rutherford also fell; and many other officers.—Holmes: Gordon.

§ Holmes (p. 312) elucidates this passage:—"General Sumpter [Aug. 18] having taken a small fort, and a strong detachment going up with stores for the British troops at Camden, hearing of General Gates's defeat, was retreating up the south side of the Wateree with his prisoners and the stores. Colonel Tarleton, detached by Lord Cornwallis with his legion and a body of infantry, in pursuit of him, overtook him on Hissing Creek, near Catawba Ford, and completely surprised him. The greatest part of his troops fled to the river; some were killed and wounded, and others taken. His whole party was dispersed, the British prisoners, about 300, were retaken [200 *supra*], and all the stores conducted to Camden. General Sumpter lost all artillery"—which, as above stated, amounted only to two pieces. See also Moultrie's Memoirs, ii. 235; Ramsay, Hist. South Carolina, i. 364. Holmes admits that "the number of men with General Sumpter at the Wateree was 600 or 700," while "Colonel Tarleton's loss was only nine men killed and six wounded," p. 312, note. Sumpter was a patriotic, daring, skillful officer; and it is very interesting to trace his energetic career by help of Holmes.

|| Holmes remarks:—"It had been the policy of the British, since the general submission of the inhabitants of South Carolina, to increase the royal force by embodying

have been in the field these three months with the new militia of 96 district in covering the frontier, and during that petty service have, by convincing them from experience of the necessity of discipline and of acting together, got them heartily to agree to every necessary regulation to enforce obedience. There are in that district from 4,000 to 5,000 militia of all ages truly loyal, and near 3,000 men under forty, either bachelors or having small families, who would double the numbers of our army, and increase our resources and command of the country tenfold; and [they] improve so much upon service as [that] when [they] are [shall be] mixed with the home militia to give us in the province a disciplined, confident army, to be ever after garrison without pay. Unfortunately from the behaviour of some militia formed in a disaffected part of Pedee [?], without the assistance of one officer, and brought upon service without the least organisation, the army has received an impression that no militia is good for anything.

Lord Cornwallis has been pleased, by a letter of the 5th, to express himself in such a manner respecting the little opportunity I have had of showing my diligence, that I should be very unworthy of the honour he does me were I not to avail myself of it with you. His words are,—“He (Col. Balfour) has likewise informed me of your indefatigable exertions to put the militia of that district into a respectable situation, and of the success with which your labour has been attended. I beg you will accept my warmest acknowledgments for the very important services which you have rendered to your country.”

I will also take this opportunity of transcribing a part of the orders given out upon the surrender of Charlestown which relate to me:—

“To Major Ferguson the General acknowledges himself much indebted for his great activity and good services, and particularly for the useful application of his talents in field fortification.”

These are, I think, the words, which I

assure you came upon me very much by surprise, as well as the above from Lord Cornwallis, neither of which I am conscious of having had an opportunity of deserv- ing. As to laurels, a man must be on horseback and mounted like the winds to overtake them in this country. Tarleton has the only opportunity, and well has he availed himself of it.—Yours, faithfully,

PAT. FERGUSON.

Doctor Ferguson.

Only one month (or little more) after the date of this letter, Major Ferguson fell in the action at King’s Mountain, which is thus described by Holmes:—

They [the American troops] came up with the enemy at King’s Mountain [Oct. 7, 1780], where Ferguson, on finding that he should be overtaken, had chosen his ground, and waited for an attack. The Americans formed themselves into three divisions, led by Colonels Campbell, Shelley, and Cleaveland, and began to ascend the mountain in three different and opposite directions. Ferguson, falling with great boldness and impetuosity on the first assailants with fixed bayonets, compelled them to give way: but before one division could be dispersed another came up, and poured in a heavy fire. Against the second body of assailants the bayonet was again used with success; but, before any material advantage could be gained, a new enemy presented himself in another quarter. Ferguson again successfully used the bayonet; but, both the corps which had been repulsed now returning to the charge, a very galling fire was kept up against him on all sides. The action having been continued in this manner nearly an hour, Major Ferguson received a mortal wound, and instantly expired.\*

On the fall of Ferguson, De Peyster, second in command, hoisted a flag as a signal of surrender. The firing immediately ceased, and the Loyalist troops, laying down their arms, the most of which were loaded, submitted to the enemy.† Lord Cornwallis, in a

the people of the country as a British militia. In the district of Ninety-Six, Major Ferguson, a partizan (*sic*) of distinguished merit, had been employed to train the most loyal inhabitants, and to attach them to his own corps. That officer was now directed by Lord Cornwallis to enter the western part of North Carolina, near the mountains, and to embody the Loyalists in that quarter for co-operation with his army.”—*Annals of America*, vol. ii. p. 313.

\* Holmes, vol. ii. pp. 313, 314.

† See Lorenzo Sabine’s *Loyalists voce De Peyster*; and Holmes, p. 314.—It may be interesting to our readers to be told that this “second in command” was the subsequently “honor’d Colonel” of the Gentlemen Volunteers of Dumfries, of the poems of Robert Burns:—

My honoured Colonel, deep I feel  
Your interest in the Poet’s weal:  
Ah! now sma’ heart hae I to speel  
The steep Parnassus.

letter to Sir Henry Clinton,\* dated Wynnesborough, Dec. 3, 1780, gives the following account of the catastrophe:—

I had the honour to inform your Excellency that Major Ferguson had taken infinite pains with some of the militia of Ninety-six. He obtained my permission to make an incursion into Tryon county, whilst the sickness of my army prevented my moving. As he had only militia and the small remains of his own corps, without baggage or artillery, and as he promised to come back if he heard of any superior force, I thought it could do no harm, and might help to keep alive the spirits of our friends in North Carolina, which might be damped by the slowness of our motions. The event proved unfortunate, without any fault of Major Ferguson. A numerous and unexpected enemy came from the mountains. As they had good horses their movements were rapid. Major Ferguson

was tempted to stay near the mountains longer than he intended, in hopes of cutting off Colonel Clarke on his return from Georgia. He was not aware that the enemy were so near him; and, in endeavouring to execute my orders of passing the Catawba and joining me at Charlotte Town, he was attacked by a very superior force, and totally defeated on King's Mountain.

Dr. Ferguson's sketch supplies some further details. It states that the Major had two horses killed under him, whilst he remained untouched himself; but that he afterwards received a number of wounds, any one of which was mortal, and that, dropping from his horse, he expired whilst his feet still hung in the stirrup.

— Sine pondere terram  
 . . . . et in urna perpetuum ver.

*Edinburgh.* A. B. G.

"This good 'old soldier," says Cunningham, "befriended the poet as far as the poet would permit." Among the last verses composed by Scotland's best and best-beloved poet was the "Poem on Life" (quoted from above), addressed to De Peyster. We refer our readers for particulars to Burns' Works by Cunningham *in loc.*: and as an additional Burns' morsel (as well as an illustration of the text) we add here the inscription upon the "monument" of De Peyster, who rests in the same crowded cemetery of Dumfries with the Poet. It has hitherto escaped notice, apparently:—

Sacred  
 To the Memory of  
 Colonel

ARENT SCHUYLER DE PEYSTER,  
 of Mavis Grove,

Who died on the 26th of November, 1822,  
 at a very advanced age, of which upwards  
 of Sixty years were devoted to the service  
 of his King and Country.

He was no less distinguished by his loyalty  
 and honourable principles than by the  
 cordiality of his Manners and the warmth  
 and sincerity of his Friendship: and his  
 Memory will long be cherished and revered  
 by those who enjoyed the happiness  
 of his Acquaintance.

Of the Christian humility of his Mind a fair  
 estimate may be formed from the following  
 simple lines written by him within a week  
 of his Death:—

Raise no vain Structure o'er my Grave,  
 One simple stone is all I crave,  
 To say, Beneath a sinner lies  
 Who died in hopes again to rise,  
 Through Christ alone to be forgiven,  
 And fitted for the joys of Heaven.

\* Annual Register, vol. i. 1780, pp. 72—75, in account of Camden.

## WANDERINGS OF AN ANTIQUARY.

By THOMAS WRIGHT, F.S.A.

## XI.—BRAMBER CASTLE AND THE EARLY CHURCH ARCHITECTURE OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

THE transit from Brighton to Shoreham by the railway occupies with the quick trains about ten minutes. Near the station at the latter place is a good inn, where the visitor may obtain a lunch, or a fly if he be not inclined to walk. The road up the valley of the Adur is equally pleasant as a walk or as a drive. Closely overhung on the right by swelling eminences, it presents a wider prospect towards the loftier and more distant downs on the left; while below is the bed of the Adur, running through a flat which is still partially covered with water when the tide is in, and which evidently once formed an arm of the sea. The views vary considerably as we proceed, until, at a distance of about six miles, we cross the river at Beeding bridge, and approach the little rural town of Bramber. We should hardly have ventured to call it more than a village, had it not only a few years ago sent two members to parliament, its population consisting then of somewhat less than a hundred persons. However, in whatever light in this respect it is considered, be it borough, town, or village, it presents to the visitor a charming assemblage of cottages and country-houses, grouped along the two sides of the road, and completely embosomed in gardens and trees.

I have seldom seen anything of its kind more picturesque than the view of the tall, slender fragment of the Norman keep of Bramber castle, as it looks down upon us from the brow of the wooded eminence on which it stands, as we enter the village. A steep winding walk turning from the road leads us to this summit, and we enter an area of irregular oval form, five hundred and sixty feet long from north to south, and exactly one-half as much in its greatest breadth from east to west. It has been surrounded by a strong wall of flints and rubble, considerable portions of which remain, but almost concealed under a luxuriant covering of plants and bushes. They

inclose the whole summit of an elevated knoll, rising boldly out of the plain, and are partly surrounded with a very deep foss and earthen vallum. The entrance was at the southern extremity of the area, immediately above the town, and the ruined gateway-tower still remains, adjoining to which was the keep, of which one of the side-walls is standing, with some fragments of the foundations attached. These are the only remains of the Norman castle of the Braoses, to whom this property was granted immediately after the Conquest. Exactly in the middle of the area rises a large mound, which perhaps once supported some of the buildings of the castle, remains of which may be concealed within it; but it still presents a beautiful prospect of the country around, and we feel when standing upon it the importance of its position for a fortress or a town, at a time when the flat to the south was covered by the sea, and ships could approach almost to the foot of the hill on which the castle stood.

Bramber was certainly in early times a much more important place than at present. From the mention of it in Domesday Book, we learn that there was a fortress of some kind here before the Conquest. The existing walls of the circuit appear to have been adopted by the Normans when they built the new castle, which was held for several generations by the great family of De Braose. From them it passed to the Howards.

Somewhere on this part of the Sussex coast stood a Roman seaport town called the *Portus Adurni*, which was garrisoned at the time of the compilation of the *Notitia Imperii*—that is, at the beginning of the fifth century—by a division of the Roman troops called *exploratores*. The site of this town has been a matter of much doubt among antiquaries; it has been supposed to have stood near Portslade, and people seemed generally to have come to the conclusion that, as they found no visi-



ble traces of it, it must have occupied some spot on the coast which has been carried away by the sea. Mr. Roach Smith has recently stated his opinion that he has found the true site of the Roman *Portus Adurni* in Bramber castle. After a fair consideration of the question I am inclined to think that Mr. Smith is right. Its name would lead us naturally to suppose that it stood at the mouth of the river Adur, and this site was then the head of the bay into which the Adur ran. It overlooks the Roman road, which in its course from Anderida (Pevensey) to Regnum (Chichester) passes here for the very reason that it was the head of the bay, and that if it had run nearer the coast it would have been necessary to cross the water in boats. This Roman road is now known in parts, like that from the *Portus Lemanis* to Canterbury, by the name of the Stone Street, no doubt from the manner in which it was paved. Under this road, just before entering the village of Bramber from the Beeding bridge, were discovered, in the course of some excavations in the year 1839, the ruins of a very ancient bridge, the materials of which were soon cleared away; but some imperfect observations that were made lead to the belief that part at least of the remains was Roman masonry.\* Roman remains of different kinds, especially sepulchral, have been found in the immediate vicinity of Bramber on almost every side. Mr. Smith is of opinion that the walls of the circuit are Roman, and, although they want many of the usual characteristics of Roman masonry, we have other samples of acknowledged Roman masonry in this country which are equally deficient in those characteristics, and which are not unlike that at Bramber. As the *Portus Adurni* is only known from the *Notitia Imperii*, and is not mentioned in any of the Itineraries or earlier writers, it was perhaps a fortress raised at a late period of the Roman occupation, and the walls may have been built hastily, with the materials readiest at hand, and the best mortar that could be made under the circumstances. This inclosure at all

events certainly bears little resemblance in plan to a Norman castle. The Roman walls may have been preserved during the Saxon period, and they may have been adopted by the Norman builders, who erected the purely Norman castle at the southern end, as being nearest to the port, which still existed, though perhaps already much diminished in depth of water from what it was in the time of the Romans. In fact, instead of the sea encroaching upon the land here, the land has been constantly gaining upon the sea, in consequence of the sand and alluvial soil which was collecting at the mouth of the river. Of the existence of this great bay or harbour there can be little doubt. Camden, who lived under Elizabeth and James I., tell us that, "in foregoing times," ships went up to Bramber with full sail. The port was afterwards moved to Old Shoreham, and, as the filling up of the bay went on, Old Shoreham, as well as Bramber, lost its importance, which was transferred to New Shoreham, a town which also is experiencing the same fate. Mr. Roach Smith recently caused a trench to be dug across the northern part of the area of Bramber castle, in the hopes that some discovery might be made which would throw light on the early history of the place, of which however the only result was the digging up of a single Roman coin, a proof that the spot had been occupied in Roman times. It is desirable that more extensive excavations should be made. Those already commenced have led to the uncovering of some mediæval buildings of apparently a rather late date, adjoining internally to the north-eastern wall, and add to the interest of the place, which is now a favourite resort for pic-nic parties.

The part of Sussex we are now visiting is peculiarly interesting for its numerous antiquities. Traces of Roman cemeteries and Roman villas are common; a villa of large extent has been discovered at North-wick. The hill-tops are covered with earthworks and barrows; the great camp of Cissbury is at no great distance. If we pass from Roman to mediæval works, there is

\* A full account of this bridge, drawn up by the Rev. Edward Turner, of Maresfield, with plans by Mr. Figg of Lewes, will be found in the second volume of the *Sussex Archæological Collections*.

scarcely a church in this neighbourhood which does not offer some feature of peculiar interest to the lover of ecclesiastical architecture. The little church of Bramber itself, built on the slope of the bank under the mouldering walls of the castle of the Braoses, and near to the entrance gateway, is an interesting Norman building. At a short distance in a westward direction from Bramber, following the road which occupies the ancient Roman way, or Stone Street, we come to the village of Steyning, which has been supposed to take its name from the Stone Street. The church of Steyning is a Norman building, of very great interest, which seems to have delighted Rickman by the richness of its elaborate ornamentation. The churches of Old and New Shoreham are both very interesting buildings of the Norman period, and are well worthy of study. The latter, a late-Norman building, is considered by many to be one of the finest churches in Sussex, and presents many peculiarities of detail. Among these are certainly its ornamented capitals, of which our cut re-

Sompting, and there can be little doubt that the tower of that identical Saxon church was the same as that we now see standing in a singular degree of perfection.

It was long a careless and ignorant custom of topographical writers to call round arches in church windows and doors indiscriminately Saxon. This practice gave rise to a sort of vulgar error on the subject, which is hardly yet entirely dispelled. More careful observation, nevertheless, has shown that, though the Anglo-Saxon architects did undoubtedly make round arches, almost all those of this form that remain in our old parish churches are Norman, that is, they belong to the period extending from the Norman Conquest to the latter part of the twelfth century. It is not the semi-circular form of the arches which distinguished between Saxon and Norman, and it might reasonably have been doubted, as it has been, whether we really possessed any remains of Anglo-Saxon architecture at all, had not further observation led to the discovery of a class of churches which possess certain peculiarities that differ considerably from what is known to be Norman work. These characteristic peculiarities are—

1. Double-arched windows, the arches side by side, and the division between them supported by a small columnar prop.

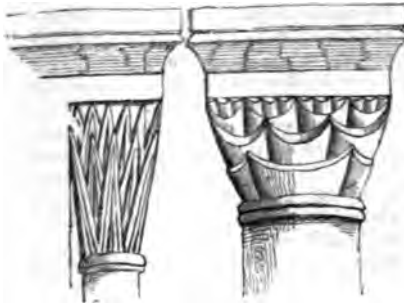
2. Columns, which, from the circumstance of their resembling the wooden supports of balusters, turned on a lathe, with mouldings, have been termed baluster columns.

3. Arches, rather improperly so named, the heads of which form a straight-lined angle, as if formed by two flat surfaces leaning together. These are intermixed with the circular arches.

4. Capitals foliated, in rude imitation of Roman capitals, and dissimilar in character to the generality of Norman capitals.

5. On the exterior masonry, plain vertical beads of stone running up the tower and body of the church, and sometimes springing from similar beads running round the arches of the door or windows.

6. The masonry at the corners of the building arranged in what is called



Norman Capitals in New Shoreham Church.

presents two examples, very different from each other in their proportions, and yet having some resemblance in the general character of the design. At Broadwater, some four or five miles west of Shoreham, which is reached by a pleasant walk across the fields, there is also a fine Norman church, with some very elaborate work in the interior. On our way to Broadwater, we pass the little rural village of Sompting, at which we will arrest our steps for a while. Domesday Book informs us that at the time of the Norman Conquest there was a church at

"long and short" quoining, formed by stones being placed alternately lengthwise and crosswise. In one or two instances where the church was built near a Roman site, Roman tiles have been used for this purpose, when they present the appearance represented in the margin.

These peculiarities, whether found singly or combined together, are now generally regarded as characteristics of Anglo-Saxon architecture, though, as the supposed remains of Anglo-Saxon architecture are found principally in the towers, it is not certain whether some of them, particularly the double-arched windows, and the baluster columns, belonged particularly to that part of the building. As I have already hinted, the only reason why these characteristics were first supposed to be Saxon was the cer-

tainty that they were of an early date, and their dissimilarity from anything known to be Norman. But a new light has been since thrown on the subject, which seems to show that these characteristics of architectural style have been correctly ascribed to our Saxon forefathers. An examination of the representations of buildings in illuminated manuscripts, certainly of the Anglo-Saxon period, and some of them far from late in that period, has furnished us with examples of nearly all the peculiarities just alluded to, but more especially of the angular heads of windows (we can hardly call them arches), of the baluster columns, and of the foliated capitals.\*

As I have said before, the situation of the church and village of Sompting is extremely picturesque. The accompanying engraving from a sketch by Mr. Fairholt will give some notion of the



Sompting Church.

former. The tower of Sompting church, which is by much the most interesting part of the building, contains several of the more remarkable peculiarities of the Anglo-Saxon style of architecture, and to the period of that style we can have no hesitation in ascribing it. On one side of the tower we have the

double-arched windows, with the columnar prop in the middle, though here it is not a baluster column. On another side we have the rectilinear-angled heads to two windows. The vertical stone bead is also seen running up the tower. The arches inside the tower are supported on very pe-

\* I believe I am correct in stating that I first pointed out this important confirmation of Rickman's classification of Anglo-Saxon architecture in a paper on the subject in the first volume of the *Archæological Journal*. My remarks on the subject and the information I brought forward (too trifling certainly to make any noise about) have since been very unceremoniously appropriated, without any acknowledgment of the source whence they were derived, by the Ecclesiologists, and most of the writers of the Oxford school of Gothic architecture.

cular foliated capitals, which differ much in style and character from the Norman capitals in the body of the church. The Norman work in this church is also well worthy of examination, although it appears to be not older than the middle of the twelfth century. It is supposed that some

parts of the masonry of the church are also portions of the older Saxon building. There is one circumstance connected with Sompting tower which is particularly interesting; it has evidently been preserved entire to the top, and remains an almost unique example of the termination of a Saxon steeple.



#### ST. HILARY CHURCH, CORNWALL.

NO event which brings before us the interesting region of Mount's Bay, Cornwall, (a region rich beyond perhaps any in England in traditionary lore,) can fail of attracting the notice of lovers of antiquity. We could wish that the occasion which calls on us for the present notice however had been a less distressing one. On the night of Good Friday last, a fire, occasioned it is believed by some casual neglect of a stove, broke out in the ancient parish church of St. Hilary, about two and a half miles from Marazion. It

raged with such fury as to be quite beyond the reach of any human means for extinguishing it, and only stopped short of the destruction of the tower and steeple.

"We have lost," says the present Vicar, the Rev. Thomas Pascoe, "many beautiful remains of a past age. The carvings, which the axe of the Reformers and Puritans had only partially mutilated, are, alas! totally destroyed; not a vestige being left of the open seatings of the reign of the seventh Henry, enriched as many of

them were with heraldic and other devices, as well as with the roses of the rival houses of York and Lancaster. The whole Humiliation, Passion, and Crucifixion of our Blessed Lord was told in a series of carvings, beginning with those of the basin, ewer, and towel (the washing the feet); the paten, chalice, &c. (Last Supper); and other relics dear to memory."

"A more awfully beautiful sight," adds the same gentleman, "it would be impossible to imagine than the destruction of this pile; set as it was in a framework of snow-clad venerable trees. Its own spire, from base to summit, vied with the same pure substance, and glittered like silver in the rays of a brilliant, cloudless moon. From the excessive dryness and nature of the wood I suppose there was no obscuring smoke within, which was one glowing vault of fire, in which every pillar, nook, and seat, and text on the wall, was distinctly visible, the south window being burnt out, and the great door thrown open and on fire. It was the saddest and sublimest sight I ever saw."

No apology can be due to our readers for giving the above extract from a letter to a friend written soon after the event, by one who had ministered in that place thirty-nine years, and was suddenly called up at midnight to witness the destruction of his beloved church. In the full view of the distress, agitation, and privation which such an event must have occasioned, we feel that mere antiquarian details come far short of expressing our sympathy. We will, however, give such a sketch as we can of the parish in which the event occurred; but we must take leave first to make known the fact that the Vicar has at present only secured funds to the amount of 1,600*l.* towards rebuilding the church. When we add that to this he is himself a contributor of 500*l.*, a sum five times as large as that contributed by any

other individual, two only among the rest reaching 100*l.*, and four others (of whom the bishop of the diocese is one), 50*l.*, our readers will, we hope, partake in our good wishes for an increase in the spirit of generosity among churchmen and women on this occasion. It is estimated that a church rate of 2*s.* in the pound will produce 250*l.* As yet\* no aid whatever has been given by his Grace the Duke of Leeds, the principal patron of the living, nor from W. Buller, esq. of Downes, with whom will rest the next presentation to the vicarage.† Neither does it as yet appear that the claim has been fairly put before the National and Diocesan Church Building Society.

The church (as described by Mr. W. White, architect, 39, Great Marlborough Street, London,) was about 90 feet long and 50 feet wide. The height of the side walls was 12 feet. It consisted of a nave and aisles, with a chancel and chancel-aisles, all contained under three long ridges; and a south porch. The steeple stands at the west end, and is an interesting specimen of early fourteenth century architecture. So far Mr. White. Mr. Pascoe continues, "The body of the church now destroyed was the second at least since the building of the tower and steeple; the height of which, from foundation to apex, is about eighty feet. The windows in the south front, or rather their stone mullions, had been taken out, and wooden circular-headed frames substituted in bygone years. The windows in other parts were of different dates, but had not undergone the like barbarous mutilation.

"The oldest furniture on the walls were the sentences of scripture put up, I conjecture, at the Reformation, when images and legends were displaced. There was also a copy of King Charles's letter, dated from Sudley Castle, to 'the Inhabitants of faithful Cornwall,' the loss of which I very

\* Since the above was written, subscriptions of 200*l.* from Mr. Buller and 100*l.* from the Duke of Leeds, have been received.

† In consequence of the rectorial tithes, which formerly belonged to the family of Penneck of Tregembo, having been sold in portions in the year 1809, the patronage of the benefice is now divided; three turns out of six belonging to the Duke of Leeds, two to Mr. Buller of Downes, and one to the representatives of the families of Beard and Pascoe. The last presentation was with the last-named; the next belongs to Mr. Buller of Downes.



death of Jonathan Phillibrowne. James Buller, esq. of Shillingham, true patron for this time.

1691, Jan. 9.—Jonathan Phillibrowne, M.A. on the death of William Orchard. Christopher Toker, by power of attorney from Charles Earl of Radnor, true patron.

1662, Jan. 11.—William Orchard, LL.B. by deprivation of Joseph Sherford. Sir Francis Godolphin of Godolphin, Knt. patron.

Joseph Sherford's institution not to be found.\*

1615, Sept. 25.—William Curriek, by resignation of George Reede. Alexander Beed, patron for that time by assignment of Elizabeth Arundell, widow of Alexander Arundell, original patron.

1583, Aug. 25.—George Reede, on the death of John Newton alias Toker. Richard Leigh of Storfod, true patron for that time.

1566, April 12.—John Newton alias Toker, on the death of Martin James. William Mydleton, † its true patron.

The preceding presentation was by the Monastery of St. Salvator.

WM. DEVEY, Deputy Registrar.

The inhabitants of St. Michael's Mount, though extra-parochial of St. Hilary, have long depended on the vicars of that church for marriages, baptisms, and burials. Within the last three or four years, however, the trustees of the St. Aubyn family have allowed the curate of Marazion 2*5*l. for a weekly service in a licensed room at the foot of St. Michael's Mount—the same clergyman discharging the other offices mentioned—but the inhabitants, only about two hundred in number, are all registered at St. Hilary.

To the above account may be added that the tower of this church was long a landmark at sea, being on very high ground, and it is attested that the port

of St. Ive's made it a yearly allowance of whitewash in virtue of this. An eccentric old gentleman, however, of the name of Knill, a private secretary some fifty or sixty years ago to the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, becoming afterwards collector of the port of St. Ive's, built a three-sided pyramid of granite on the top of a high hill, nearer the town than St. Hilary, which is about eight miles distant;—the pyramid is represented as a pocket-edition of an Egyptian one, and in it this gentleman caused a chamber to be built with a stone coffin, giving out his intention to be buried there, and leaving a small estate to the corporation of St. Ive's for the maintenance and repair, &c. of the pyramid. He, however, died in London, and by his latest will, so far from perpetuating the ostentatious idea, desired that his body should be given up to the surgeons for dissection, as a penance, it is supposed, for past follies, after which the remains were buried in London. The pyramid, however, still serves as a landmark. On one side, in raised letters in granite, appear the words "HIC JACET NIL." It was understood that a K and another L would be added when the body of the projector should be placed within, and, on another side, "EX NIHILO NIL FIT," to be filled up in like manner KNILL. The mausoleum obtained then and still bears the name of "Knill's Folly."

If time and space allowed much might be said here of the numerous interesting traditions connected with Marazion, which is the most considerable parish in the district as to numbers. †

been raised by the stewardship and patronage of the Godolphins; and their history is traced by Mr. Gilbert.

\* Joseph Sherford, or Sherwood, having been deprived by the Bartholomew Act of 1662, continued to preach in defiance (*misprinted by Lysons* defence) of that act, and, in consequence, was committed by the magistrates to Launceston jail. It is related in Palmer's Nonconformists' Memorial, that on this occasion he prophesied the speedy death of Mr. Robinson, of Trevenage, one of the bench, which shortly after happened by the goring of his own bull. Mr. Davies Gilbert, in his History of Cornwall (iv. 221), in relating this anecdote, has inadvertently substituted the name of Palmer for Sherwood.

† Qu. Melliton or Millington? See Davies Gilbert, ii. 212.

‡ In fact, this presents the only question of difficulty with respect to the proposed re-erection. That a church should be built, there can, we suppose, be no doubt; *where*, may, in some minds, admit of question; at all events, whether a comparatively small edifice might not better accord with the position of St. Hilary, and whether part of the funds raised might not be applied towards providing Marazion with a less mean and disproportionate place of worship.

Marazion, or Market-Jew, is generally believed to have been the site of a market held by those ancient traders in metal for the world—the Jews. Through them the commerce in tin was, it is said, conducted. Afterwards, when a long course of wonders had sanctified St. Michael's Mount—(first the descent of the archangel, then the pilgrimage of St. Kenna, and her operations on the serpents and vipers which she turned into specimens of the cornu ammonis, to say nothing of the mighty giant whom King Arthur dislodged)—the town must have been

useful as a lodging-place for the pilgrims who visited the convent on “the Horerock in the Wodde.”

The parish of St. Hilary has abounded in mines, says Mr. Gilbert, among them the “Whele Fortune” mine, which has laid the foundations of the wealth of several families.

[We beg to say that the above article was in type last month, but necessarily omitted for want of space. Since it was written the subscription for St. Hilary Church has, we are happy to find, made good progress. See the Advertisement on our cover.]

#### BENJAMIN ROBERT HAYDON.

*Life of Benjamin Robert Haydon, Historical Painter, from his Autobiography and Journals. Edited and compiled by Tom Taylor. 3 vols. London, 1853.*

IT is a vulgar opinion that the fact of a man's writing his autobiography is evidence of extreme vanity and of excessive self-conceit; but, as the greater part of this species of history is generally the result of men's recording the daily facts of their lives and opinions upon subjects associated with their calling, it will ever be properly appreciated by those who know the value of such observations, and have felt the comfort of finding that others have encountered the self-same difficulties that obstruct their own path. What greater help can there be for a young man commencing his career, than to read in the journals of his predecessors how they attained pre-eminence: to read in their autobiographies how they daily laboured in building up the mechanism of their position, how difficulties were overcome that impeded their progress, what their thoughts were under adversity and success, and to compare them with their own; to find that, however exalted the eminent may be in the scale of knowledge and the esteem of man, yet that they attained such an height by their own daily efforts, step by step, and not by a sudden leap? High position or extensive reputation as the result of great talent and extraordinary knowledge leads the observing mind to reflect how much must have been done, how much suffered, ere the man who, from hardly being known in his own

country, could rise and fill the world with his name and his works. It is the question how man succeeds in his profession, and advances science, that makes this class of literature so interesting; for in journals we generally see the man in his natural attire, like ourselves, talking familiarly and even confidentially with us, letting us into the little things of greatness, and a thousand secrets that are calculated to put those following in the same path in better spirits for the labours that are before them.

The editor of these volumes says in his preface, “No man who has left an autobiography has ever succeeded in making himself out a hero in the world's opinion, however strenuously he may have been bent on so doing.” . . . . “Haydon believed himself a hero, and thought the world would believe it when these records of him came to light.” This remark is consistent with nearly all that are made by the same hand in these volumes. There can be no doubt that Haydon would have been a hero, both in the editor's and the world's opinion, had he been wealthy, independent, and titled; then his efforts would have been considered praiseworthy, his object glorious, his opinions cherished, and himself backed; but as it was he fought single-handed. Like Scipio Dentatus, he braved all for one glorious object, the elevation of the art of



his country; he devoted his life, his energies, and his immense genius to this one end—and for all his sacrifices what was his reward? The world already knows it, let us not recall it to memory. The state of feeling during his struggle was well exemplified by the observation of Sir Thomas Lawrence, when Haydon defended the Elgin Marbles against the attacks of Payne Knight:—"It has saved the marbles, but it will ruin you," said Lawrence, speaking to Haydon.\* The fashionable world at this time (1816) chose to be led by Mr. Payne Knight, who, to shew his intense sagacity, tried to make out that the Elgin Marbles were not Greek, but Roman, of the time of Hadrian; but Haydon's triumph over this absurdity was complete; and yet, because he had gainsayed this connoisseur's opinion, on which the world had pinned its faith, he was thenceforth to become a marked man, and, as Lawrence predicted, to be ruined. However, the country has to thank him for upholding as he did the character of these beautiful specimens of Greek art, which now adorn the British Museum, and of which Canova said, in a conversation with Haydon, "produiront un grand changement dans les arts."—Vol. i. 294.

The first of these volumes is devoted to the autobiography, which commences in 1786, the year of Haydon's birth, who always persisted in stating that he was born on the 25th January, the Conversion of St. Paul; this however was incorrect, as a memorandum in his father's pocket-book will prove that the 26th was the day in which he was ushered into the world. This is one of the many inaccuracies he has been guilty of in his account of himself and family. The account Haydon gives of his uncle Admiral Count Mindainhoff is incorrect. Mindainhoff was certainly in expectation of a dismissal to Siberia; but, to the great delight of the Emperor Alexander, the charges against his favourite were proved to be foul, and his reputation and favour at court remained unaltered. At his death the Emperor Nicholas, then Grand Duke, himself followed the corpse of his faithful servant. Again, his grandfather Cobley was Rector of

Dodbrooke, and never had the living of Ide near Exeter, although he at one time was a minister in that parish. These inaccuracies, besides many others, which would take up too much time even to enumerate, need not to have appeared had the Editor availed himself of the revision that was promised to him, and of which at the time he felt anxious to have the advantage.

Haydon's constant struggle with the Academy, his misfortunes and disappointments, are all too well known to require our noticing them. As regards his pecuniary straits, the Editor has been lavish in his extracts from the journal relating to them. This at least was injudicious, as it creates a painful monotony, which for the reader's sake might have been avoided; besides, it will probably stir up a feeling that out of respect to the dead ought not to have been evoked.

To students in painting Haydon's advice, refined as it is by his own sad experience, will be ever acceptable. His energy and indomitable courage, by which he overcame so many difficulties, will ever be worthy of example to others. He worked as if his whole life depended upon what he was about. He says,—“Whatever you feel, do; don't attend to the advice of those indolent people who live only to amuse themselves, little above animals, whose chief occupation is to eat and live. If I had power I would spit fire at such insignificant wretches.”

His impetuosity of temper, his bane through life, ever and anon appears in all his writings. Had it not been for this failing, how much more would this gifted artist have accomplished! how much more completely would he have subdued his enemies!

Industrious himself in the extreme, he ever warned his pupils and friends against apathy and idleness. His reflections embraced all subjects—art, politics, poetry, religion, ethics,—everything. Speaking of a man's isolating himself, he says, p. 195,—

The danger of solitude is that a man centres everything too much in himself. He fancies the world is watching and Heaven protecting him; that he only is employed, that he only is ambitious. When

\* Vol. i. p. 306.

he goes into society he will find others occupied with works and efforts like his own; others who have been ambitious and are now humbled; others who have grandly failed in grandly struggling. This will subdue his notions of his own importance, and send him back to his study prepared for the misfortunes and fitted for the mysteries of life, which would otherwise have come unexpectedly.

Fully aware that the constant habit of drawing is the only mode of attaining the necessary facility and perfection in this essential element of his art, Haydon always sketched his ideas for subjects of painting in his journal. In the quiet of the evening he thought, sketched, and wrote, like his great predecessor, of whom Pliny says—*"Apelli fuit alioqui perpetua consuetudo, nunquam tum occupatam diem agendi, ut non lineam exerceeret artem."* The student will do well to read attentively the accounts that Haydon gives of the history of his pictures; how many times he rubbed in and rubbed out his heads, feet, and legs, and arms before he succeeded to his satisfaction. At the same time let him remember the maxim of Apelles, *"Nocere sæpe nimium diligentiam."* Haydon says, vol. i. p. 155,—

My friends tell as a wonderful instance of my perseverance, that after having finished *Macbeth* I took him out again to raise him higher in my picture, as it would contribute to the effect. The wonder in ancient Athens would have been if I could have suffered him to remain. Such is the state of art in this country.

Portrait-painting he was never fond of, although at eighteen he painted one of his sister which gives evidence of his early mastership in his art. He confessed that the practice of it might have oftentimes replenished his purse; still was he so engrossed with high art that he never thoroughly conquered his aversion to what he termed the inferior department of his profession. He says,—

How strange is the blind infatuation of the country! Nobody refuses portraits of themselves or their friends on canvases 8, 10, 12 feet long, but every one shuts his door against the illustrious deeds of our own and of other countries unless on the pettiest canvases. At the very time Sir George [Beaumont] was harassing me about size, Owen was painting his mother the same size—a large whole-length.

By men of genius Haydon was always appreciated and highly esteemed. Wordsworth, Sir Walter Scott, Keats, Lamb, Wilkie, Sir George Beaumont, Horace Smith, Leigh Hunt, Count d'Orsay, Hazlitt, Eastlake, the Landseers, the Hon. Mrs. Norton, Talfourd, were amongst his closest and most intimate friends. His welcome to Scotland by Sir Walter Scott is characteristic, vol. i. p. 381:—

1820.—The next man I dined with was Sir Walter. I called on him, and heard him stumping down. At the head of his first landing he waved his stick, and cried, "Hurrah! Welcome to Scotland, Haydon." He then came down, squeezed, in fact griped, my hand. "How d'ye like Edinburgh?" "It is the dream of a great genius," said I. "Well done," said Sir Walter. "When will you dine with me?" A day was fixed. Sir Walter said, in taking wine with me, "I say to you as Hogg said to Wilkie, I am happy to see so young a man."

Wordsworth had a deep feeling of friendship for Haydon, to whom from Rydal Mount he wrote and enclosed three beautiful sonnets, which he dedicated to the artist.

TO B. R. HAYDON.

High is our calling, Friend! Creative Art  
(Whether the instrument of words she use,  
Or pencil pregnant with ethereal hues,)  
Demands the service of a mind and heart,  
Though sensitive, yet, in their weakest part,  
Heroically fashioned—to infuse  
Faith in the whispers of the lonely muse,  
While the whole world seems adverse to desert.  
And oh! when nature sinks, as oft she may,  
Through long-lived pressure of obscure distress,  
Still to be strenuous for the bright reward,  
And in the soul admit of no decay,  
Brook no continuance of weak-mindedness,—  
Great is the glory, for the strife is hard!

Wordsworth was much struck with Haydon's picture of "Napoleon Buonaparte musing on the Island of St. Helena." He writes—

Haydon! let worthier judges praise the skill  
Here by thy pencil shown in truth of lines  
And charm of colours; I applaud those signs  
Of thought, that give the true poetic thrill;  
That unincumbered whole of blank and still  
Sky without cloud—ocean without a wave;  
And the one man that laboured to enslave  
The World, sole standing high on the bare hill;  
Back turn'd, arms folded, th' unapparent face  
Tinged we may fancy in this dreary place  
With light reflected from th' invisible sun,  
Set like his fortunes; but not set for eye  
Like them. The unguilty Power pursues his way,  
And before him doth dawn perpetual run.

Keats was also affectionately attached to Haydon. A characteristic letter addressed to him by this gifted and unfortunate poet will be found, vol. i. p. 363.

Wilkie's friendship was well known, and it is extraordinary how two such entirely opposite characters could preserve it so long unbroken. Wilkie cautious and yielding, Haydon daring and inflexible; Wilkie slow, saving, and provident, Haydon impetuously progressive, ignorant of the value of money, and mindful only of the present exigencies. Both were affectionate, both struggled together in the early part of their career, both appreciated each other's talents, and both knew one another's failings, and were in the main tolerant of them, Haydon perhaps the least so. Haydon was ever delighted at his friend's success; jealousy never separated them for one moment during the whole of their long attachment. Vasari says, "it rarely happens that the disciples of distinguished artists, if they observe the precepts of those masters, do not themselves become very eminent." This observation is certainly applicable to Haydon's pupils, amongst whom were Edwin, Thomas, and Charles Landseer, Sir Charles Eastlake, William Harvey the celebrated engraver, Bewicke the painter, Lance, and others. On taking the Landseers he makes the following remarks in vol. i. p. 326.

In 1815 Mr. Landseer, the engraver, had brought his boys to me and said, "When do you let your beard grow and take pupils?" I said, "If my instructions are useful or valuable, now." "Will you let my boys come?" I said "Certainly." Charles and Thomas it was immediately arranged should come every Monday, when I was to give them work for the week. Edwin took my dissections of the lion, and I advised him to dissect animals—the only mode of acquiring their construction—as I had dissected men, and as I should make his brothers do. This very incident generated in me a desire to form a school.

Speaking of the Landseers, Bewicke, and Chalfield, further on, p. 327, vol. i.

All these young men looked up to me as their instructor and friend. I took them under my care, taught them everything I knew, explained the principles of Raffaele's Works in my collection of his prints, and did the same thing over again

which I had done to Eastlake, *without one shilling* from them any more than from him. They improved rapidly. The gratitude of themselves and their friends knew no bounds.

Haydon's style of writing was powerful, concise, and pithy, his knowledge in his art and its history deep, and his mode of conveying instruction by lectures and otherwise, highly successful. His anecdotes are always amusing, for he was ever happy in displaying in them the salient points in the characters of those of whom he wrote. He describes well the sale of his picture, "The Judgment of Solomon:"

At last the exhibition opened for private view. First there came Caroline, Princess of Wales, with Payne Knight. Knight, who, smarting under his mistake on Pliny, which I had exposed, put his eye close to the picture, and turning to the Princess of Wales said, "distorted stuff!" Macbeth had been called so, and he felt sure he was on safe ground in making such a remark on Solomon, when that defect had been entirely got rid of. The Princess of Wales agreed with him, and told Glover she was "sorry to see such a picture there."

The poor President and officials were sadly cut down, but I said "My dear friends, wait for John Bull." They shook their heads. Then came the nobility, who seemed interested, though one said it was very large. At last on the Monday the exhibition opened to honest John, who swore it was the finest work England had produced. Before half an hour a gentleman opened his pocket-book and showed me a 500*l.* note. "Will you take it?" My heart beat—my agonies of want pressed, but it was too little—I trembled out, "I cannot." Immediately all the artists said I was wrong. This gentleman invited me to dine: I went, but when we were sitting over our wine, he agreed to give me my price, six hundred guineas. His lady said, "but, my dear, where am I to put my piano?" The bargain was at an end!

I returned to town in spirits. This was the first day—before the end of the next the town was in excitement. I met Mr. Lock of Norbury Park, who said, "the execution was never exceeded." The third day Sir George Beaumont and Mr. Holwell Carr were deputed to buy it for the Gallery, and as they were discussing its beauties, over went the man in the room, and very deliberately put up "sold." "Yes, indeed!" said Sir George; "Oh! but we came to buy it." "Ah! but, Sir, you did not say so." "Oh no! but we were going to." "Ah! but, Sir, a gentle-

de tableau d'histoire." I bowed.

"Dans quel tableau; dans quel bati-

ment?" This was a poser; but

of course, I replied, "Altesse

ce pays-ci à present on

peint pas de tableaux d'histoire dans

les salons publics." He stared and

shook his head.

"C'est bien," he said.

"Et vous, vous êtes un artiste?"

"Un artiste?" "Quel nom?" said the

Grand Duke. "Cobley," said I. His

eyes looked up, and he replied, "Cobley!"

"C'est un nom tres bien; il est un com-

meent distingue. J'ai passé trois se-

maines avec lui à Olesse." He now

looked at me a merveille, and there was

an unusual curiosity in the circle; a Cal-

ifornia man seemed bursting to speak

to me, but I was not to be spoken to.

"What is the Grand Duke turned to

me, and he squeezed over to me, and

in very good English said, "What pleased

the Duke so?" "Oh!" said I, like an

idiot, "I have made in the Russian

style." Smerweid seemed to eye me with

interest. His highness had begged

me to send him my drawings of the mur-

ders, which I did; and Smerweid brought

them, and he would have seen my pic-

tures. I found out afterwards that the

drawings were never laid before him, nor

did he ever send to see how they would

do. It was an artifice to keep me from seeing

him, and when his Imperial High-

ness was going to the drawings came back,

with a very good air, he said to me, "I

will be glad to see them, when I shall

be at home." And that was all.

I had worked long and hard, and I had

worked long and hard, and I had

worked long and hard, and I had

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done had he been in the place of Apelles, when Alexander was talking so ignorantly about art that even the boys who were grinding the colours laughed at him, we are afraid to say. Two such spirits must have produced an explosion.

These volumes are scattered throughout with valuable practical hints on the detail and object of painting; and in an appendix are the opinions of other authors upon this subject, with Haydon's annotations.

At the time of his death Haydon was in his 61st year; and it is a fact worth recording, relative to the duration of life among painters, that its average is 62½ years. This statistical fact is arrived at by a careful comparison of the lives of 125 painters, whose biographies have been written by Vasari: amongst them we find that there were 91 violent deaths; including one suicide, six murders, and one fatal accident by falling from a scaffold. Two unfortunate painters caught the plague from their mistresses and died; and poor Spinola Aretino died at the age of 92 from the fright that a dream occasioned in him, in which he fancied Lucifer appeared to him and demanded redress for having been painted with such a diabolical expression in one of his pictures.

Besides his own individual efforts to raise art, Haydon endeavoured by every means available to make it an object of sufficient interest to Government to induce it to accord an annual grant for its encouragement. He accordingly petitioned Parliament for that purpose, in which he strongly urged Government to support painting as it had done sculpture.

Haydon laid before Brougham his plan for ornamenting the great room of the Admiralty (which no doubt occurred to him as an old guest of Lord Mulgrave there) with representations of naval actions, and busts and portraits of naval commanders. This is worth noticing, as a first step to the result which is getting towards realisation in the new Houses of Parliament.—P. 54, vol. ii.

The editor could not have shown more ignorance and greater injustice than he has done in writing the character of Haydon. Haydon never knew in early life what it was to be restrained; at home he had his own way, and at school he found that all

his masters allowed him entire freedom of action. Drawing was his great forte, and to excel in it seemed to be his first longing, which was kindled into flame by his reading Sir Joshua Reynolds's Discourses. He says,

I read one: it placed so much reliance on honest industry, it expressed so strong a conviction that all men were equal, and that application made the difference, that I fired up at once. I took them all home, and read them before breakfast the next morning. The thing was done. My destiny was fixed. The spark which had for years lain struggling to blaze now burst out for ever.

Thus bred up with never a master to guide him, in the strict sense of the term, he entered upon his London career, developed his own genius single handed, raised his fame in an unparalleled short space of time by his own unremitting exertions, gained the admiration of the world, and strove successfully for the decoration of the Houses of Parliament; established the School of Design, and fought bravely against the attacks on the Elgin Marbles, whose genuineness and beauty he proved to the world. The editor says, in his character of Haydon, "that he was indefatigable in labour during his periods of application; but he was often diverted from his art by professional polemics, and by fits of reading." All deplored Haydon's *cacoëthes scribendi*, but as to his "fits of reading," the editor evidently shows himself ill-calculated to draw a character by making such a remark and trying to depreciate thereby, in the eyes of his readers, the man of whom he would have the world estimate according to his own limited ideas.

*Non semper arcum tendit Apollo.*

These said "fits" were delightful relaxations from painting, worry, and harass, and were always undertaken for the advancement of his art: besides they were in perfect harmony with the man; he did nothing by halves; if a subject were to be mastered he set to work at it and never left it until he had accomplished his task. His vast store of information baffled and astounded many.

The editor again says, "in taste he was deficient as in judgment." Was his taste deficient when he boldly chose to admire the Elgin Marbles in spite

of the sneers of dilettantism? Was his judgment deficient when he refuted the absurdities of Payne Knight, who made them out "to be Roman of the time of Hadrian."

Again the editor, not in the most Christian manner, undertakes the duties of being Haydon's judge in matters of religion. He sneeringly says, "Haydon's religiousness was puzzling," and that "his prayers were *begging letters*, in fact, despatched to the Almighty." The editor ought to recollect that to sneer at the prayers of others is exactly what the Pharisee was condemned for in the parable of our Lord. Again he says, "It must not be forgotten that the prayers of many eminently pious people, and indeed of whole churches and sects, are little more than this." The writer of such an opinion as this will gain little sympathy, except from a set of narrow-minded atheists, who scoff at religion for the sake of "being thought clever." The editor must recollect that in a Christian country a sneer at religion is always considered as evidence of no religion in the sneerer. Again, the editor finding himself perfectly ignorant of art in all its bearings, calls in to his aid a man, who says of Haydon's painting, "Indeed his pictures are himself, and fail as he failed." Of course not one word need be said in review of the opinion of a person who could pen such envious nonsense. Were "Solomon," "Jerusalem," "Dentatus," "Macbeth," "Napoleon," "Lazarus," "The Mock Election," "Eucles," "Aristides," "Curtius" failures? If they were, then what painter would not strive to fail? It is all very well to imitate noble lords in editing lives, but ambitious editors must take care, when they desire to link their names with greatness, that they do not "light a torch to show their littleness the more."

Haydon wanted a Giorgio Vasari to have chronicled his history; how would this worthy biographer have understood

the high aspirations of Haydon, his devotedness, energy, and genius!

We must now conclude our notice of this work, and recommend our readers to peruse it. In it they will find a fund of information on all matters relating to society and art; the anecdotes of celebrated people are innumerable, and told with immense force and character.

Haydon was like a comet. He described his peculiar orbit in art to the utter dismay of the more established systems, cut the ecliptic of the old routine in painting, came in contact with the spheres of coloricism and dilettantism, and made the world think his course eccentric because it was not ordinary. It was forgotten that Haydon's desire to restore art to its high standard was merely the reproduction of what Apelles, Pheidias, and Michelagnuolo felt before him, whose governments knew, however, that to encourage the fine arts was to raise the moral state and feeling of their people.

The height of Haydon's ambition was to see the first buildings of his country embellished with historical reminiscences of her former glory. Patriotism was a distinguished element in his nature, but so blended, however, with his art and himself that it became an impossibility to analyse either separately.

He lived to see the acknowledgment of his principles by Government, the establishment of the School of Design, and the embellishment of the Houses of Parliament; but, in the competition of artists for the carrying out of this last object, the Commissioners, amongst whom was one of his own pupils, considered he had failed. Not even daunted by this blow, he set to work and commenced a series of gigantic paintings to prove his capability. Pecuniary loss, profound disappointment, and gross ingratitude at last broke his proud spirit, and sent his grey hairs with sorrow to the grave.

### THE NORTHERN TOPOGRAPHERS.

**The History and Antiquities of North Durham, as subdivided into the Shires of Northam, Island, and Bedlington, which, from the Saxon period until the year 1844, constituted parcels of the County Palatine of Durham, but are now united to the County of Northumberland. By the Rev. James Raine, M.A., Rector of Meldon, and Librarian of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, &c. Fol. 1852.**

THE people of the Northern counties of England seem to have been more disposed to that minute historical research which is often called Antiquarianism than those of the South, and to have been more sensible of the value of writings which explain to them why such and such an edifice, now perhaps in ruins, or such and such a monument of any other kind, whether a memorial of an event or of some person great in former times, is found in the sites in which they see them, perhaps even at their own doors. We have at least a pretty large library of works relating to Northern antiquities and Northern history, to say nothing of the more general historical labours of such men as Lord William Howard of Naworth in the sixteenth century, and of Smith towards the end of the seventeenth, the very learned editor of Bede, who has been so diligently read and followed by the troop of editors of the same author in these our later times.

We know not to what general principle this is to be referred; but we can see why in particular the county, or rather the bishopric, of Durham should have been studied in the way it has been, and its antiquities and its history be described or detailed and illustrated with so much affectionate minuteness,—for, if there is any city in the kingdom which seems as if it must compel a resident in it to become an antiquary, it is Durham; if there is any city which, above all others, presents both as a whole and in its single objects matter to invite men to inquiries respecting it, it is Durham: while the peculiar constitution of the district around, its insulation as to its internal government, its historic wealth both in ancient records and ancient chronicles of its own or its own authors, its long series of bishops, leading us back to the very earliest dawn of Christianity in Britain, its monastic remains, its castles, its families of high renown, its share in the border wars, and in the

last great struggle (1569) which was made in England in support of the ancient order and practices of the English Church, are all things which make this county a subject peculiarly tempting to a topographer.

Much cannot be said in praise of Hutchinson, who wanted both taste and scholarship, though not deficient in zeal and industry and love of his subject; but he lived too early. The old county historians had put writers on county history on a wrong track by making their works so exclusively mere dry details, so that in most of them—nay, we may say all of what may be called the old school, from Burton to Morant—we look in vain for any stroke of genius, or anything that really enlivens the dull detail without any painful incongruity, or even (except in rare instances indeed) for any felicity of combination or conjecture. There were a few writers of minor topographical works who proceeded in a better spirit; but of persons who undertook to write on large districts, such as a county, it seems to have been reserved to Whitaker, about the beginning of the present century, to turn out of the beaten track, and to show us how possible it is for a cultivated and powerful mind to condescend to writing such as this, and to mix in a very agreeable manner bold conjecture, deductions of general interest, applications of events in the past to the guidance of men of his own time, and spirited delineations both of manners and scenery, with those dry details which are indispensable in works of this kind, without which indeed they are as nothing.

We regard Dr. Whitaker's publications as having had a great influence in raising the tone and character of topographical writing in England. But as Dr. Whitaker grew older he grew more indifferent to the details. There is very little in the "Loidis and Elmete" to satisfy the curiosity of persons desirous of knowing what books of topo-

torical documents of every description, which have been preserved in unusual completeness in the archives of the Church of Durham, and from which he has derived the most authentic and important illustrations of the civil and

religious history of the North of England, its language, manners, and statistics.

One hundred and fourteen folio pages are occupied with the charters, &c. in number 661, relating to the

Essay on the Independence of Scotland, and by Sir James Dalrymple in his Collections respecting Scottish History; but Lord Hailes in his Annals of Scotland threw doubt on its authenticity, and Chalmers in his Caledonia decidedly rejected it. Mr. Raine satisfactorily answers all the objections that have been adduced against it: he pronounces it to be a genuine document, constituting the earliest written record affecting the History of Scotland; and states his belief that it had two objects in view—the enriching the monks of Durham, and thereby in some measure conciliating the aid of the Northern counties of England; but more especially the placing upon record in the muniment room of an English monastery the important words *constans hereditarie rex Scotia*, which have presented such difficulties to the Scottish historians, that more than one of them would willingly get rid, by whatever means, of the record in which they occur. It will be remembered that William the Conqueror put forward the like claims of hereditary right to the crown of England, and it is remarkable that two of his charters, containing the assertion, *Ego Willielmus Dei gratia Rex Anglorum hereditario jure factus*, had been placed on record at Durham a few years before the accession of Duncan.

Mr. Raine exercises his discrimination with no less success on another suspected Coldingham charter,—one of Edgar King of Scotland, which no longer exists in its original form, as that of Duncan does. It was published by Dugdale in his Monasticon, and was in 1704 triumphantly brought forward by a writer named Atwood as containing a decisive admission of the superiority of England over the kingdom of Scotland. Atwood's treatise roused the Scottish blood of Anderson, the compiler of that splendid collection, the *Diplomata Scotia*, who, in the following year, in reply to Atwood, published an historical essay on the independency of Scotland, in which this charter is asserted to be a base forgery. Mr. Raine shows not only that the charter is genuine, but also that, so far from affecting the independence of Scotland, it positively establishes that independence in the plainest terms. The offensive clause is as follows: *Ego Edgarus, totam terram de Lodoneio et regnum Scotiae dono domini mei Willelmi Anglorum regis et paterna hereditate possidens*. Here (remarks Mr. Raine) are two distinct propositions, both of them distinctly true, and conveyed in a grammatical construction of ordinary occurrence and obvious meaning. There is in the *Paradise Lost* (vii. 502) a very striking instance of this kind of collocation—

Air, water, earth,

By fowl, fish, beast, was flown, was swum, was walked.

When the members of the sentence are duly assigned to their respective parts they may be thus translated:—*I, Edgar, possessing the land of the Lothian by the gift of my lord William King of England, and the kingdom of Scotland as heir to my father.* Edgar holds the Lothian land as a fief under the crown of England, and therefore he takes counsel of the King of England before he could lawfully alienate a portion of that land or territory to the church of Durham; he holds the crown of Scotland in his own right as the heir of his father, and takes special care so to say. The fief is called *terra*; the sovereignty is duly designated by the word *regnum*. This important distinction was overlooked by Anderson, as was also the dishonest suppression on the part of his opponent of the words *et paterna hereditate*; and, though he himself printed the charter with these words, he yet was insensible to the obvious construction and meaning of the paragraph, which, if viewed in its true light, would have settled the point in dispute, and have driven Atwood out of the field. Mr. Raine adduces several additional arguments which completely verify the authenticity of the charter; but he afterwards points out another charter, professing to be one of King Edgar, which “is a most palpable forgery, fabricated apparently for the express purpose of establishing the superiority of England.” He adds that it is probably one of the alleged fabrications of Hardinge the poetical chronicler, who lived in the time of Henry VI. and who received an annuity from the crown for his services. It is, however, but a clumsy imitation, deficient in the quality of its parchment, its ink, its phraseology, its seal, and every other characteristic feature. We have inadequately compressed into this brief note the principal points of eight of the most elaborate and closely argued pages of Mr. Raine's work.



that can reasonably be expected from a topographical writer, interspersed with many facts which elucidate subjects of more general and higher historic interest; while the intermixture of happy derivations, judicious remarks, and pleasant anecdotes may make it an agreeable book to those who read rather for amusement than to enlarge their amount of knowledge.

The portions of the ancient bishopric of Durham of which Mr. Raine undertook the description were denominated Northhamshire, Islandshire, and Bedlingtonshire. Each of these shires formed a single parish only, the two former lying contiguous, upon the southern bank of the Tweed, and the last consisting of a single parish upon the coast of Northumberland. During the progress of Mr. Raine's work these three districts have ceased to belong to the county of Durham, and, by an Act of Parliament passed in 1844, have become parcel of the county of Northumberland, with the exception of the two townships of Tweedmouth and Spital, which by the operation of the Municipal Corporation Act had been previously attached to the borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Northhamshire and Islandshire were part of the wide territory assigned to the see of Durham, on its foundation by the Northumbrian prince Oswald, in the year 635. Lindisfarne itself, the Holy Island, continued to be the residence of the bishop and his monks until they were expelled by the Danes in the year 900; and its history is consequently in its early portions the history of the church of Durham. Mr. Raine occupies twenty pages of his book with the annals of these early bishops. The see of Durham retained its property in these territories until it became the policy of the state to diminish episcopal revenues. Having fallen into the hands of the Crown by

the attainder of Bishop Tunstall immediately after the death of Queen Mary, they were not again restored with the temporalities of the see, but soon after granted by Queen Elizabeth (on a lease for three lives) to her cousin Lord Hunsdon, then General Warden of the Marches towards Scotland and Governor of Berwick; from whose family they were purchased in the reign of James the First by the Earl of Dunbar, for the sum of 6,000*l.* In the mean time, in the 1st James I. Bishop Toby Matthew, by formal conveyance, had confirmed the alienation to the Crown; and, though it subsequently appears that in the prelatial days of Charles I. Bishop Morton was enabled to resume some portion of the ancient territorial rights of his predecessors, the Civil War ensued, and dissipated all these claims for ever.

It will be understood from what we have now stated, that the mere topographical description, or local survey, which fell to Mr. Raine's task in this undertaking was comparatively of small dimensions; consisting, in the whole, of three North-country parishes, each having several townships, and two or three dependent chapels: and, as one of these, namely Bedlington, lay in the district described by Mr. Hodgson in his (alas! unfinished) History of Northumberland, in that case Mr. Raine has contented himself with giving an abridged abstract of Mr. Hodgson's account, together with such additional particulars as have since occurred to him.\*

The great features of Mr. Raine's topographical domain are the venerable church of Lindisfarne, the priory of Coldingham, and the castle of Northham; but the main strength of his work, and that which distinguishes it from every other book of its class, consists in the rich stores of record evidence, of charters,† account-rolls, and his-

\* It was a part of Mr. Raine's original design to have included a history of the town of Berwick and an account of the fisheries in the Tweed, but that portion of his plan he abandoned in favour of the late Robert Weddell, esq., who unfortunately died without fulfilling his intentions.

† The charters of the Kings of Scotland, which commence the series, are of great importance in reference to the once hotly debated question of the feudal dependence of the kingdom of Scotland upon the English crown. The genuineness of some of them have been impeached by distinguished historical writers upon this score.

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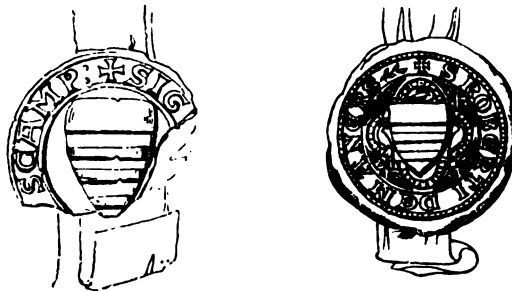
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priory of Coldingham;\* and thirty-eight more by those which belong to other subjects in the book. In another place we find the account-rolls of the bailiffs or proctors who managed the church property of the Dean and Chapter of Durham at Norham, occupying sixteen folio pages: which are rendered the more valuable from the glossarial notes of the editor, with which they are illustrated throughout. The account-rolls of the cells of Holy Island and of Farnes, and the fabric accounts of Norham Castle, are equally remarkable, and are edited with the same care and discrimination.

Another very important feature of Mr. Raine's work, and one which will recommend it as possessing more than local interest, is the review which he takes, in his General Introduction, of the international relations between the kingdoms of England and Scotland, during the long period in which they lived in a state of either open warfare or of predatory peace. Keeping in view what had been published on this subject by Bishop Nicolson in his *Leges Marchiarum*, by Ridpath in his *Border History*, by Nicolson and Burn in their *History of Westmorland and Cumberland*, and by Sir Walter Scott in his *Border Antiquities*, Mr. Raine has yet put together a large accession of new and interesting materials, which admirably exemplify the accuracy and the truth of those wild and stirring scenes which the great Magician of the North so much delighted to portray, but in which the reality is so often still more strange than fiction.

Where Mr. Raine has to perform the ordinary part of a topographer he has done it well, thoroughly, and completely. The genealogies of the principal landowners are worked out with care; including several houses of Forster, Grey, Orde, Selby, &c. &c. and more particularly one of the ancient Roman Catholic house of Haggerston of that ilk, and a great sheet pedigree of the Greys of Heton, Chillingham, Howick, &c. &c. One of the oldest houses of the district is that of Reveley, from which both the Duke of Northumberland and Lord Redesdale descend. But the most remarkable perhaps of all Mr. Raine's genealogical researches are those which he has devoted to the family of Maners, of Etal in Northumberland, the direct ancestors of the noble house of Rutland. He first lays before the reader the pedigrees compiled by Vincent and Glover, from which he finds occasion to differ *toto calo*, and respecting which he had received from a modern member of the College of Arms that advice which is applicable to so many of the productions of their predecessors—"to believe just so much of their early matches and descents as can be proved by better evidence." Mr. Raine afterwards gives his own pedigree of Maners as founded upon the inquisitiones post mortem and other authentic records, but is obliged at last to leave his readers "to assign wives from Glover and Vincent at their discretion." The original arms of Maners were, Sable, two bars azure and a chief gules—a coat which was evidently derived from that of the Muschamps, Barons of



\* The archives of Durham upon this subject were not exhausted even by this process. Its overflowings have formed a volume upon Coldingham, printed for the Surtees Society. 8vo. 1841.

Wooler, an heiress of which family carried Etal to Sir Robert Maners in the reign of Henry III. The colours of Muschamp were or and gules, and the bearings were materially the same. The old red chief of Maners gave way, in 1525, to one quarterly of France and England, conceded to the newly created Earl of Rutland on account of the royal blood which flowed from his mother in his veins. Mr. Raine gives an interesting account of the ruins of the ancient castle of Etal, which stands on a gentle swell by the side of the river Till, not far from the borders of Northamptonshire. He assigns it to the reign of Henry VI. and states that it might have been easily converted into an excellent mansion-house in more recent times, had circumstances protected it from desertion and consequent dilapidation. It had, however, already fallen into ruin in the reign of Henry VIII. when a survey made in the year 1542 states that "The castell of Etayle, being of the Earle of Rutland's inherytaunce, ys for lacke of reparacions in very great decaye, and many necessary houses within the same become ruynous and fallen to the ground."

Among other papers relating to the family of Maners which Mr. Raine has abstracted, are some which perpetuate the memory of a border fray which took place in the reign of Henry the Sixth, when William Heron and Robin Atkinson his servant were slain. John Maners, the son and heir of Sir John Maners who was sheriff of Northumberland in 1413, was charged with having been guilty of this slaughter, and we have the following account of it in his own words—which we mo-

dernise from his own orthography as printed by Mr. Raine.

The said William Heron and Robin [Atkinson his servant] and others with them, came the day of their death from Norham to Etal, in the town of the said John, with force and arms, and in his men and servants' great assault made in shooting of arrows, striking with swords, and proposing to have slain them, in great noise and rumour and affray against the peace, in the which debate the said William Heron in his own assault was slain, the said John [Maners] and John [his son] not being near-hand him by a spear-length and more, whose death the said John and John all times sore have repented. Also I, John Maners, have gart say for the soul of the said William Heron in Durham, Gisburgh, and Tynmouth pccc. masses, whereas I had by awards of the umpires to gar do but D. masses.

In another paper we have the penance imposed more precisely stated:—

Maners, &c. to come to Newcastle upon a day appointed before midsummer next, and lawely submit thaym w' wordes and dedes of humbleness and submission, to cause D. masses for the relevyng of the soule of the said William Heron, to be sung within the year; to pay to Sir Robert Umframvyle and Isabel [the widow] 250 marks, 100s. of which to be expended upon the soul of Atkinson, &c. Dated 28 Sep. 1430, 9 Hen. VI.

Such is an incidental sketch of the family history of the Borders: and the pages of Mr. Raine's work will not be turned over long without their readers' meeting with many other characteristic traits which recal the features of a wild and romantic state of society, and the manners and usages of times far differing from our own.

#### PASSAGE OF THE PRUTH.

Black might be ominous,  
I would not bring ill luck along with me!

So says Isabella, MR. UBBAN, and so say I; but, in looking through my manuscript collections to-day, a small octavo volume turned up, filled with miscellaneous articles in prose and verse, and of dates extending from 1722 to 1747, which I feel induced to bring under your notice. They appear to have been copied from contemporaneous documents or periodicals, and one, illustrating the character of warfare between Russia and Turkey, seemed of such present interest that I inclose a copy, although I think it highly probable that it has heretofore appeared in print. If approved of for insertion in your pages, its appearance should be prompt—now or never.

Yours, &c. JOHN D'ALTON.

*A Letter from Field Marshal Count Munich to the Duke of Courland, dated from the Russian Camp beyond the Pruth, the 29th August, 1739.*

The happy successes I am going to relate must be wholly ascribed to the blessing of Almighty God, to whom we have infinite reason to give the humblest thanks. It must be acknowledged that His hand has guided all the enterprises of her Majesty our most gracious Empress. The Pruth shall be no longer named by Russians with desecration, but with benediction, as opening the way to a speedy and honourable peace.

To draw in one campaign from the Don and the Donen, from the lines in the Ukraine, and from several provinces far distant from the Dnieper (Borysthenes), which had overflowed in an extraordinary manner a German mile in breadth; to march from the frontiers of Russia to those of Moldavia; cross Poland, without taking there the least thing for our carriages or for provisions; to pass the Vog, which the enemy threatened to dispute with us; to pass even the Dnieper without any obstacle, though the enemy were there with all their forces; to make our way over the mountains of Choczim, and through the difficult defiles near Tzorna-Ulze; to send parties in sight (as one may say) of the enemy, to drive together thousands of horses, cattle, and sheep in Moldavia, and to bring them to that side of the Pruth where we then lay; consequently to furnish the army with what was wanting for our carriages, and with provisions out of the enemy's country, without the loss of one man; to repel, with visibly great loss to the enemy, all the attacks of the Turks and Tartars; to beat out of a fortified camp the Seraskier Sultan, with all his hordes of Tartars, as also Kottshack Basha with his Serdengetsies (or adventurers who profess neither to take nor to give quarter) and with his Lyskaws; lastly, to attack the Seraskier Wely Bashaw, who had the command of the enemy's whole army, amounting to 90,000 men, by whom

we were surrounded on all sides, and to give him a total defeat; to make a booty, in his fortified camp, of all the tents and baggage, of 6 mortars and 42 cannon of brass, and all the ammunition and provisions, and to have but 90 men on our side killed or wounded; to take the important fortress of Choczim, having for its defence 157 brass cannon with stores answerable; to make prisoners of war a bashaw with three tails and his garrison, without lighting one match; to pursue the enemy to the Pruth; to pass that river with the army; to build forts on each side of it; to fix a footing in the midst of the enemy's country; to chase the Hospodar of Moldavia from one end of it to the other, and make him fly to the other side of the Danube; to levy contributions, &c. from the enemy; to see our army, with hardly one sick person in it, in full prosperity and abundance:—all this I say could not have happened without being conducted and supported by the hand of Almighty God. Most of these events are of such a nature, that those who were not present at them may call many particulars in a doubt, and among others this, that the Janizaries approaching fiercely to make an attack were suddenly stopped by so vigorous a fire that they had not time to discharge their pieces or to handle their sabres. The fright of the enemy was in; and the greatest part of them fled as far as to the Danube, without daring to cast a look behind them. On the other hand, never did army express more ardour to fight than ours. Deputations and letters of congratulation from Poland have come to us one after another, and, with the further help of God, we cannot doubt of a very happy issue of the campaign.

#### CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Early History of the Post-Office—A Peep at the Library of Chichester Cathedral—The Church of the Holy Trinity at Norwich before the Removal of the See from Thetford—Its designation as "Christ's Church"—The Rev. Wm. Smith of Melsonby—Godmanham and Londesborough.

#### EARLY HISTORY OF THE POST-OFFICE.

MR. URBAN.—The report of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons on the Post-office (1844), the contributions to "Notes and Queries," and the letter of J. B. in your last number, undoubtedly afford considerable materials for the early

history of the Post-office. As the subject is one of interest, I may perhaps not be needlessly occupying your columns by additional details.

Cuthbert Tunstall (afterwards Bishop of Durham) writing to Cardinal Wolsey

from Brussels, 25th Nov. [1521?], observes, that "there is no trust to be put in the post," wherefore he writes in cypher, and suggests that letters in cypher should be sent to the Emperor or Mr. Wingfield, and likewise to himself, in matters which the King would have kept secret.\*

Thomas earl of Surrey, in a letter to Cardinal Wolsey, from Newcastle, 8th Oct. [1523?] writes thus:

"And sory I am that the Kingis Highnes and your Grace be nowe so fer in sondre, whiche I perceive is th' occasion that my lettres sente to your Grace from tyme too tyme bee the lenger unanswered, and also moche slouth is used by the posts, wiche maye be amended if it woll pleas your Grace to write one open lettre too all the posts, chardging theym to make such diligence nowe in riding that your Grace's lettres fro London to this towne, and my lettres fro this towne to London, maye bee conveyed in xlviij. houres at the leeste, whiche they maye well doo."†

The earl of Surrey was on this point in advance of his age, as the speed he considered practicable was not ordinarily attained by the post till many years subsequently.

Stephen Vaughan, in a very singular letter to Thomas Cromwell, written in the Low Countries (perhaps at Antwerp), 1st Nov. [1533?], reproaches him for not paying the posts. The passage is as follows:—

"The postys here complayn upon yow that bryngyng lettres from hense to yow cannot be payde. If yow provyde not that bryngyng lettres they maye be payde, althe a small thyng will pay them, loke to have veraye few lettres caryed unto yow. But eyther the same shalbe imbeseled, broken, or opened; the things therein discovered, and yow not knowyng how it shall come to passe."‡

A letter from Sir Ralph Sadler to Henry VIII. 24th Sept. 1543, contains the following passage relative to the imprisonment of one of the posts coming to Edinburgh to Sir Ralph with the king's letters:

"Finally, when I was yesterday with the said dowager, the governour, and the other lords here, I demanded the delivery of my post that was taken, and my letters, according to their promise; which, notwithstanding that I had sundry times sent for unto them, they had not performed. And they answered me, 'that the post was a soldier of Berwick, and one of them

that had harried and stohn the goods of Patrick Home, who, therefore, had taken him for a lawful prisoner;' which I defended, alledging, that though he were one of the garrison of Berwick, yet was he an ordinary post appointed to serve your Majesty at this time, and repairing to me with your grace's letters, ought not to be in such ways interrupted. As for my letters, they said, 'they should be forthwith sent unto me;' as, indeed, within an hour after, they did send the same to me to my lodging; but whether I shall have the post delivered or not I cannot tell. The letters, being in a packet, they had opened, and, as I have credible information, they have had them in this town these two or three days, which, being in cypher, they had kept the longer to prove their cunning in the decyphering of them, which (as I credibly am informed) they could do."§

The arrest of this post had been mentioned in a former letter, of which only a fragment remains, and whereby it appears that Patrick Hume had not only put on the post as many irons as he was able to bear, as though he had been a strong thief and a murderer, but had also threatened to hang him with his letters about his neck.||

The following passage occurs in a letter to Sir Thomas Cawarden from Thomas Phillips, clerk of the tents, apparently written in the reign of Edward VI. :—

"Pleaseth yt yo' worshippe to be advertysyd that yester nyght there came a poste from the corte w' two letters, the one the post w' a horne about hys nek, blowing as he came through olde fyshe streete, to Mr Hale, the other was brought unto us to the Blake fryers, w' sylence. I wolde not have stykyd to have gevyn the post a crowne to have had one blast blown w' his horne at my dore for honors sake."¶

Whether the opinion that it was an honour to have a blast blown with a post's horn at the door was peculiar to the clerk of the tents, or was generally entertained, I am unable to say.

It was customary to mark on letters the day and hour at which they were received at each stage. Some marks of this nature are still remaining on old letters, and thence we are enabled to judge of the speed actually used.

A letter of Secretary Cecill from his house near Stamford to Sir Ralph Sadler and Sir James Crofts at Berwick, dated

\* Sir Henry Ellis's Collection of Original Letters, third series, i. 272.

† Ibid. first series, i. 227.

‡ Sir Ralph Sadler's State Papers, i. 305.

§ Kempe's Loseley Manuscripts, 100.

¶ Ibid. third series, ii. 284.

|| Ibid. 294.

11th Sept. 1559, and marked "hast, hast, hast, for liffe, for liffe," was received at Newcastle on the 14th, at 11 A.M.\*

Another letter from the Secretary to Sir Ralph Sadler, dated the 12th Sept. 1559, written from Burghley, and marked "Hast, hast, hast, for lieff, for liff, for lyff," arrived at Newcastle on the 15th, at 10 A.M. and was received by Sir Ralph at Berwick at midnight of the same day.†

A letter to Sir Ralph Sadler and Sir James Crofts at Berwick, from Secretary Cecil, dated Westminster, 25th Nov. 1559, and marked "For liff, liff, liff," was received at Stilton on the 27th at 6 P.M., at Newark on the 28th at 9 A.M., at ——— on the 28th at 2 P.M., and at Newcastle on the 1st of December at 11 A.M.‡ When it got to Berwick does not appear.

Thomas Duke of Norfolk and others of the Council of the North writing to Secretary Cecil, 14th Feb. 1559-60 [from Newcastle?], speak thus of an apparently recent reduction in the wages of the posts:—

"We pray you to take order that the posts may use more diligence in conveyance of the Queen's Majesty's lettres, wherein they be very negligent; the only remedy whereof is to give them their old ordinary wages of two shillings per diem. For nowe having but twelve-pence, and ill paid (whereof they much complayn, specially the posts dwelling in the north partes), they cannot be hable to keep horses to serve the torne; and therefore, if that be not holpen, your lettres will passe with slowe speede."§

A letter from John Somer to the Lord Treasurer Burghley, 25th Jan. 1584-5, contains the following passage, as to which it should be premised that by Mr. Chancellor is meant Sir Ralph Sadler, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and that the letter is from Tutbury, to which place Mary Queen of Scots had just been removed from Wingfield under the care of Sir Ralph Sadler:—

"In answer to your L. other lettre to me, Mr. Chancellor hath leyde a post at this place to cary his packets to Loughborough, xv. fowle miles hence; and he is to cary his charge to Witham, xv. myles further, which is the post and highwaye betwene Grantham and Stamforde, by which waye he sent the last and first packet from hence in post. This is the

nearest way to gett into the ordinary post waye. These two posts are paid *xxd.* per diem a peece, wherwith he of Loughborough is not pleasid but vpon a proff for a while; and he of Witham lookith also for some consyderacion for breaking out of his accustomid waye, which will cause him keepe one horse more, as Howlson, of Newark, sayth he did, and for allowance for that seruice, during our being at Wingfield, hath made peticion to Mr. Secretary."||

Sir Ralph Sadler, writing from Tutbury to the Lord Treasurer on the last day of Feb. following, thus alludes to the posts established by him:—

"For *iiii.* monethes and more I haue borne the hole charge of my sayde nombre of horses, and sometymes of mo, as occasion hath ben given, whereof at my retorne I will make a iust and trew accompte, trusting to haue some reasonable allowance of the same, and other charges, as of posts layd at Wingfelde and Mannsfelde to Newarke, and now here and at Lughborough to Wytham, being the next post to Stamforde, the charges whereof I haue borne hitherto, after the rate of *iijs. iiijd.* by the day, ever syns I cam to Wingfelde; with such other charges as I haue susteyned in this seruice, towards the which, neyther afore nor syns my comyng from home, I haue receyuid one peny of her majestie."¶

Against the wall on the south side of the church of Little Walsingham, in Norfolk, is a remembrance for Robert Anguish, "called the Foot Post," who died 1590. This has "an arrow or dart, and a snake twisted round it," and these lines:

"This emblem here is set to view,  
For Robert Anguish' sake,  
Hast with wisdom mist innew  
A happy end to make."\*\*

At Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, the following charge occurs in the corporation accounts:—

"Item, the 11th June, 1588, paid the foot post for one month's wages, at *6d.* per week, *2s.*"††

The corporation of Lynn Regis, Norfolk, established a post to London in 1613; but the following extract from or abstract of the town books does not state whether he was also a foot post, though I imagine he was:—

\* Sir Ralph Sadler's State Papers, i. 437.

† Ibid. 439.

‡ Haynes's State Papers, 241.

§ Sir Ralph Sadler's State Papers, ii. 499.

\*\* Blomefield's Norfolk, 8vo. edit. ix. 272. There is an etching of this monument by Cotman.

†† Diary of Walter Yonge, Esq. Introduction, xxi.

‡ Ibid. 602.

¶ Ibid. ii. 527.

" 1613. Robt. Revitt was appointed post to London, and to have 40s. per ann. salary, and to wear a cloth coat with the town arms thereon, that he might be known to be the Lynn post.\*

The Appendix to the Report of the Secret Committee on the Post-office contains a list of the several stages towards Berwick, towards Holyhead, and towards Plymouth, with the wages and allowances payable under a privy seal, dated 5th June, 19th Jac. I. This appears to be somewhat more accurate than a similar list in Devon's Exchequer Issues of James the First.†

In the Verney Papers‡ are some curious notes of the proceedings of the Committee of the House of Commons respecting the postmasters, 4th, 8th, and 15th March, 1640-1. On the 19th Oct. 1652, was read to the Committee of the Council of State for settling the postmaster's offices, foreign and inland, a letter from Owen Rowe and William Robinson, offering 10,000*l.* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance, for the grant of both the said offices for seven years, subject to certain conditions thereunto annexed, which were as follow:—

" *Proposals humbly offered for the Farming of the Inland and Forreine Letter-office.*

" That the management and settling of the posts to carry inland and forreine letters unto, from, and within any parts or places under the Government of this Commonwealth, may be in the power and sole disposal of the farmers; that they may take the best, the speediest, and thriftiest way to carry them; and that it shall not be lawful for any other person or persons within the dominions of this Commonwealth to set up any postage or letter-office but such as shall be authorised by the said farmers.

" That such persons of approved faithfulness and integrity to this Commonwealth, as the farmers under their hands and seals shall license, may be allowed not only to carry the mails and packets, but also to let post-horses unto travellers, and require such rates for the same as have been usual, viz. three-pence per mile ordinary, and two-pence halfpenny on the state's service, and that no other may ride post with an horse but such as they shall license, there being necessity that they must keep many horses for the speedy and constant conveyance of the state packet.

" That the rates for carrying of letters, both inland and forreine, may be those lately taken, and no higher.

" *For Forreine Letters.*

" From Antwerp, Bruxells, Gant, Lisle, Ipres, Cortrick, and other places adjacent, the single letter eight-pence, double letter one shilling and four-pence, and others of bigger volume proportionably.

" From Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, Dort, Middleburgh, and those places coming now by the way of Antwerp, the same rates as above.

" From Paris the single letter nine-pence, the double letter eighteen-pence; all other packets and bigger letters by estimation proportionable as above.

" From Roan six-pence the single letter, twelve-pence the double, and the other proportionable as above.

" From Diepe, Calais, Abbeville, four-pence the single letter, proportionably the others.

" From Bordeaux, Rochell, Nauts, and St. Maloes, and other places thereabouts, the single letter twelve-pence, double two shillings, and three shillings per ounce for packets and bigger letters.

" Letters from Marseilles are delivered at Lyons at the same rate, and from Lyons to London at the same rates.

" Letters from Italy coming do pay, being inclosed for Antwerp, eight-pence the single letter; but coming from Venice or any other place directly without enclosure, the postmaster of Antwerp doth tax them sixteen-pence: and, besides that, doth take sometimes three stivers, sometimes five, six, and seven stivers, for every letter, according to the bigness and remoteness of the place from whence they come.

" Agreed that a letter from Venice shall pay the single letter nine-pence; the like the letters from Verona, Vincenza, Bresera, and Bergamo, both going and coming.

" From Ligorne, Genoa, Florence, and Lucca, twelve-pence, if they goe or come frank to the same places; but, if they come or goe frank to Venice, nine-pence.

" From Venice, and from Naples to Venice, nine-pence; and all other packets or bigger letters at two shillings and eight-pence the ounce for Venice.

" For Spain eighteen-pence the single letter going or coming from thence, or four shillings the ounce from or to Madrid.

" All which are the rates agreed upon by the merchants under their hands.

" *For Inland Letters.*

" To and from London, within 80 miles, four pence; at farther distances six pence for single letters; for double letters and packets ratably.

" From and to Scotland, a single letter

\* Taylor's Antiquities of King's

† P. 359. ‡ Pp. 24, 25, 26, 27.



eight pence, double letters and packets ratably.

"From and to Ireland, a single letter eight pence, double letters ratably.

"In consideration that there is a great rent paid unto the State for the profitts of the said offices, and that it may be expected that the said farmers shall carry as well the members letters of this Parliament, as the State packets frank: it is humbly desired the said farmers may have the benefit of the first quarter allowed them, towards the settlement of their office, and the better enablement of them so to doe. It is also humbly desired that all those that are to send their letters gratis, for the service of the publike, may affix their names and scales to their letters, and that a penalty may be imposed on such as shall presume to make use of this liberty for any other purpose, thereby to defraud the said farmers.

"That if any publick impediment or disturbance, either at home or abroad, shall hinder the farmers from carrying their packets freely, the Parliament or Councill of State will please to allow such reasonable defalcation of rent as shall by them be judged fit during the time of such disturbance.

"That a grant of the post-master's office and privileges, with the full profits both of the inland and forreine letters, may be made unto the said farmers for seven years, and settled by the greate seale of England at present, to be confirmed by Act of Parliament."\*

Mr. John Manley is mentioned as farmer of the offices for the postage of letters, both foreign and inland, in the register of the Council of State, under the date of 30th June, 1653,† but the Appendix to the Report from the Secret Committee does not contain a copy of an Act passed 2nd Sept. 1654, of which Scobell gives the following brief abstract:

"The office of postage of letters, inland and forein, granted to John Manley, of London, esquire, for a term, under a yearly rent and conditions, with severall powers and priviledges."‡

The following instructions were issued by Henry Lord Arlington, postmaster-general, to Thomas Jenkins, appointed deputy-postmaster at Oxford, 30th April, 1667.

"Instructions for the severall deputy-postmasters, from his Majesty's Postmaster-general.

"1. You shall keep sufficient able geldings or mares for no other service but for

the post of the mail of letters passing to and from his Majesty's post office in the city of London, from the stage at Oxford unto the stage of Abingdon, to and fro, and you shall carefully and faithfully send or carry the said mails to the said severall stages three times in every week during your continuance to be deputy-postmaster of Oxford in the county of Oxon, upon the severall days and hours as the same shall come or be sent unto the said severall stages for that purpose; and you shall in like manner send or carry with all care, diligence, and faithfulness, the said severall stages, all and every such expresses as shall come unto the same to be dispatched for his Majesty's special service; and you shall also provide and maintain a sufficient number of able mares or geldings, with furnitures for the same, for the use and service of all such posters as shall have lawful warrant or commission to ride post from your said stage.

"2. You shall cause all and every such servant as you shall trust to ride with and carry the said mails and expresses the said severall stages, to ride at least five English miles, winter and summer, in every hour that he or they shall ride or carry any of the said mails and expresses, and the rest of his time according to that proportion of speed; and you shall truly and exactly indorse upon a label the hour and time of the night or day, with the day of the month on which every of the said mails and expresses shall come unto the stage of Oxford; and you shall also enter the same in a book to be kept by you for that purpose; and you shall have your horses and furniture for the carriage of the said mails on the respective days and times in such readiness and expectation, that you shall not detain, stay, or delay any mail in its postage from the city of London above one quarter of an hour at the most, neither shall you stay or delay any mail in its postage unto the city of London above one quarter of an hour at the most.

"3. You shall employ only such servants for riding post to carry the said mails and expresses, for whose faithfulness, care, and diligence, and riding with the expedition in these instructions required, without stop or stay, saving by some act of God, or force, or absolute necessity, as you will be responsible, and thereupon answer the damage that may by your servants' failure happen either unto his Majesty's affairs or unto the Post-office; and you shall employ none that you are not sure is conformable to the discipline of the Church of England.

\* Grey's Examination of 4th vol. of Neal's Hist. of the Puritans, Appendix, No. lviii.

† Report of Secret Committee; Appendix, p. 71.

‡ Scobell's Ordinances, Part II. p. 358.

"4. You shall cause every one that rides with the said mails or expresses to ride with a horn, and to wind the same at least four times in every stage, and also upon his riding through every town or village, and upon his meeting with any passengers upon the road.

"5. You shall publish in your said town of Oxford, and in every market town adjacent, from whence any letters or packquets hath usually come unto your said stage of Oxford to be carried with the said mails, as also in every other market town from whence you may expect that letters and packets may hereafter be brought unto your stage to go with the said mails; you shall publish and proclaim, at least upon the market days, in full market, every three months, the several days of the week, and hours of the same days, whereupon letters may and shall be received at your said stage to be sent unto the Post-office in the city of London, or unto any great town or city upon the post road, and the several days and hours of the said mails being sent from your said stage in its passage to and from the city of London, and the days and times of the returns of the said mails unto your said stage, and also the rate at which letters shall be carried to and from your said stage, and to and from any other city or town upon the post road; and you shall also publish that the Post-office is erected by his Majesty for the benefit and ease of his subjects, in the carrying and delivering of all letters with extraordinary speed and safety, and that it is his Majesty's pleasure that all letters of speed should be sent by the posts belonging to that office.

"6. You shall write upon all such letters as shall be sent from your stage unto the Post-office in London the several due rates for the post of the same, and you shall bind the same in several bundles, according to the several rates set for the post thereof, binding all that are to pay or have paid three pence in one bundle, and in like manner binding together all those of other rates; and you shall insert in a small bill of paper the number of all letters and packquets that shall be from time to time sent from your said stage unto the said Post-office, and the rates of the same, distinctly expressing how many letters you send at the rate of two pence, and how many at the rate of three pence, and likewise of all other rates; and you shall insert in the same bill all letters sent from town to town in the road in any by-bag, with the rates paid for the same; and you shall send the said bill, subscribed with your hand, with every mail of letters, unto the said Post-office.

"7. Your shall not receive any letters or packquets directed to any seaman, or to any

private soldier, or unto such as have not plain, distinct, and certain directions, or any such as are directed to be sent from the Post-office in London unto other places, unless you be first paid for the same, and do charge the same to your account as paid.

"8. You shall cause your servants riding post with the said mails from time to time to render an account unto the deputy-postmaster, from the stage unto the which you shall appoint him to carry the said mails, of all letters received on the road, either paid for or not paid for, and to deliver the monies received for any letters or packquets unto the said deputy-postmaster, that the whole number of letters so received may be inserted into his bill, then to be dispatched to the office; and you shall most strictly enjoin all your servants to give the said account truly, that no letters paid for be embezzled or lost, lest your bonds be sued upon any complaint that should arise thereupon; and you shall strictly prosecute your said servant upon any complaint of the loss of any letter delivered and paid for on the road, to have him whipped publicly for a cheat, and you declare these your resolutions unto all your servants before you employ them in the said service.

"9. You shall cause all letters and packquets to be speedily, without delay, carefully and faithfully delivered that shall from time to time be sent unto your said stage to be dispersed there, or in the towns and parts adjacent, that all persons receiving such letters may have time to send their respective answers unto your stage and other place appointed by the respective returns of the said mails.

"10. You shall receive for the post of all letters and packquets that shall be dispersed and delivered by yourself and your appointment according to the rate and tax set upon them; and you shall keep a true, just, and exact account of all such monies as shall be received by you, and by your appointment, for the post of all letters and packquets, and also of all by-letters and packquets whatsoever that come to and from your stage; and at the end of every month you shall, without further delay, cause all such monies to be paid into the Post-office in the city of London unto the use of the Postmaster-general Henry Lord Arlington, either by good and allowable bills of exchange for the same, payable upon sight, sent unto the said office at the end of the said month, or otherwise.

"11. When any letters or packquets shall at any time happen to remain at your said stage, or any place under your care and charge for the delivery of letters, you not knowing to whom to deliver the same, you shall forthwith cause to be written in a

fair sheet of paper the names of the parties to whom the same are directed, and affix the same upon your outward gate or door, or upon some public place in any other town where you are appointed to deliver letters, as you shall see cause by the direction of the same, and thereby give notice unto all goers and comers that such letters and packquets remain there undelivered; and at the end of every month you shall send into the Post-office of London all such letters as shall, notwithstanding such notice as aforesaid, remain during one month's time neglected, with the reason why the same could not be delivered, that a just defalcation may be made unto you for the same upon your account.

" 12. You shall not without special order open, nor suffer to be opened, any mail or bag of letters whatsoever that shall pass your said stage, saving such only as shall be sent unto you with letters to be delivered and dispersed, either at your said stage, or in the parts and branches of the post road adjacent, and saving the by-bag for the putting in letters taken up upon the road by those that shall ride with the said mails.

" 13. You shall attend the service of deputy post-master of your stage in your own person, unless very urgent necessary occasions shall call you for some small time or times only to be absent, and at every such time you shall appoint some trusty and discreet person to supply your place, for whose care and faithfulness you shall be responsible, that no neglect or failure may happen, either in the speedy passing of the said mails, or in the delivery of letters, or in any other thing concerning the said service.

" 14. You shall to the utmost of your ability and skill, by all lawful ways and means, promote the King's majesty's service, and the benefit and advantage of Henry Lord Arlington, Postmaster-general of the said Post-office, in your place of deputy-postmaster of your said stage of Oxford; and you shall from time to time observe to execute all such other rules, orders, directions, and instructions in and concerning the management of your said place of deputy-postmaster, as you shall receive from the said Henry Lord Arlington, Postmaster-general, his executors, deputy, and assigns; and you shall quietly submit and render up your said place as forfeited if any unfaithfulness be proved against you in the execution thereof, notwithstanding any agreement whatsoever between the said Henry Lord Arlington, Postmaster-general, and you at the entry

into your said place of deputy-postmaster."<sup>\*</sup>

It is particularly observable with respect to these instructions that the mails and expresses were to be carried at the rate of five miles an hour; that the postmaster was to employ none that he was not sure was conformable to the discipline of the Church of England; and that his servants were, for the loss and embezzlement of paid letters, to be whipped publicly, as cheats. The 5th article, requiring proclamations in market towns, is also curious.

The Autobiography of Sir John Bramston contains the following passage relative to robberies of the mail:—

" At the last assises for Essex there was 100*l.* damages recovered against the hundred of Becontree, upon a robbery committed there, which gave occasion to the grand jury to present, as a grievance, the conveying great sums of monie in the post mailles, which, if taken by thieves, might vndoe the countie, at least hundred, where it was taken. The judge, which was Lord Chief Justice Jones, told them it was not in his power to help them, but advised that the Lord Treasurer and the Master of the Post-office should be attended. The grand jury ordered Mr. William Herries (sollicitor for the county) to write to me (for I was not at the assises) to attend the Lord Treasurer; but, they haueing not given me sufficient information, I forbore vntill I had better in some particulars I mentioned in my letter. I confess I did not vnderstand whether the monie went from London, or came thither; but yet, meeting with Mr. Frowde, who mannges the Post-office, I told him the storie more at large then I had by letter on the first information. He told me that the Jewes often-tymes would send monie rather in specie then by bills of exchange, and that they could not help it, and wisht me to acquaint the Lord Treasurer, which I did instantly, who sayde he would speake with Mr. Frowd, and bid me doe soe. I told his Lordship I had, and that Mr. Frowd owned the thinge, but sayde he could not helpe it; I replied, the mailles goinge by day, as they constantly did when they caried monie, the hundred where it was taken would be ruined. 'What,' says he, 'you would haue them goe by night?' 'Aye, my lord,' said I, 'for then we are safe.' He laught hartilie, and sayd he would speake with Frowd, and take order in it. That very night, about tenn of clock, the maile was robb'd, and 5000*l.* sterling, in foreigne golde, coyned and vncoyued, taken by

\* Saunders's Reports, ii. 405—409.

two men from two post-boys who carried the mailes. Since, one of the principalls and the setter are taken, and halfe the monie recovered."\*

By the last assizes for Essex appear to be meant the Lent assizes, 1684-5.

A letter to a country gentleman setting forth the cause of the decay and ruin of trade (London, 4to, 1698), contains the following summary of serious charges against the head authorities of the Post-office.

"The Commissioners of the Post-office appear to have as much contributed towards the ruin of their country as any persons living, having all along supported their officers in all their evil actions, as corresponding with knowne Papists, and others disaffected to the government, stopping the King's mail, breaking open persons of quality's letters, all along countenancing and supporting a smuggling trade, by bringing in the mail, and otherways, vast quantities of Flanders lace, &c.; being resolved, it seems, to make as

plentiful an harvest as they could, so long as the war lasted. Withal, they were not wanting to use all indirect means to ruin such of their officers, or others, that detected the crimes.

"All these matters relating to the Commissioners of the Post-office were long since published in print, by divers hands, wherein a more large and ample account has been given of them; and they were dedicated and presented to our late representatives in Parliament, who took no more notice thereof than if these things had been acted and done in the Great Mogul's country."†

The joint Postmasters-general at this period were Sir Robert Cotton, Kt., M.P. for Newport in the Isle of Wight, and Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. M.P. for Heydon in Yorkshire, and these, I suppose, are those whom the pamphleteer designates the Commissioners of the Post-office.

C. H. COOPER.

Cambridge,  
5th July, 1853.

#### A PEEP AT THE LIBRARY OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

MR. URBAN,—As one of the assembled archaeologists of Great Britain and Ireland, I was among the throng which followed the steps of Professor Willis through the "long-drawn aisles of Chichester cathedral," on the 13th July, and had the gratification to hear his lucid explanations of its architectural style and construction, and his very interesting development of the changes which were drawn over the face of its original design by the results of a disastrous fire. At the close of the Professor's observations his auditors were admitted into the Library of the Dean and Chapter, which now occupies the Lady Chapel at the eastern extremity of the church.

It is approached by an ante-chapel or vestibule, having a vaulted roof, which is painted with spreading and interlacing flowers, and in one angle, on the north-east side, is a scroll bearing this inscription: *Sanctus marcyth man*, the well-known motto of William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester. This is a relic of the painting with which the vaulting of the cathedral was decorated by Bishop Sherburne, in the reign of Henry VIII.‡ He had been educated at Winchester and New College, and "retained through life an affection for those celebrated seminaries."§

Several volumes considered to be among the greatest curiosities of the library had

been considerably placed upon the table for the inspection of our company. Only one of these was a manuscript, in which had been recently inserted a descriptive paper of its contents, written by Mr. W. H. Black, Deputy-Keeper of Public Records. The book consists of several ancient commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, apparently of no great present interest, except as a specimen of the writing of the 12th century.

A "Missale ad usum Sarum," undated, but printed at Paris by Francis Regnault, has this line written on the top of its title-page:—

"*thys boke cost iij*s*. iiij*d*. at the syne of the hart & well.*"

At the foot of the same page—

"in 4<sup>o</sup> 1555 p<sup>t</sup> 3<sup>o</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>."

There was also exhibited a book which once belonged to the library of Archbishop Cranmer, as shewn by his autograph at the top of the title-page:—

*Thomas Cantuar.*

It was a copy of *Nostra Hermannii, &c. Episcopi Coloniensis, Deliberatio*, printed at Bonn, in 4to. 1545. A subsequent possessor was—

*Jo: Williams,*

whose autograph is also on the title-page, and who also arrived to the episcopal dig-

\* Autobiography of Sir John Bramston, pp. 224, 225.

† Harleian Miscellany, ed. Malham, x. 364.

‡ Dallaway's Chichester, p. 121.

§ Ibid. p. 69.

nity, being advanced to the see of Chichester in 1696, and by him the book was placed in its present repository, as is shewn by the following inscription:—

Hunc librum Reverendus admodum  
in Christo Pater Johannes Episcopus  
Cicestrensis D. Donavit Huic Bibliothecæ  
Anno D<sup>ni</sup> 1706.

Another book placed on the table, a copy of the Reliquiæ Spelmannianæ, Oxf. 1698, fol., had an inscription in a bold hand which at the time I presumed to be that of the translator of Camden's Britannia:—

Edmundus Gibson, S.T.P.  
Reverendissimo Domino  
Thomæ  
Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo  
a Sacris Domesticis  
Bibliothecæ Cicestrensi  
D.D.

Anno 1702.

Dr. Gibson was at the date of this donation not only Domestic Chaplain to Archbishop Tenison, as stated in the inscription, but also Precentor of Chichester, which dignity he held from 1703 to 1707.

Turning to the shelves, I happened casually to open a book which contained the following still more interesting epigraph in the same handwriting, but which I now hesitate to ascribe to Bishop Gibson:—

Samuel Pearson Generosus  
Natus apud Newark in agro Nottingham,  
per Quadraginta et plures annos Ecclesiæ  
hujus

Organista Celeberremus (*sic*)  
Ipse penè septuagenarius  
Senex hilaris  
Animo et Corpore valens  
et

Officium suum quotidie et læte exercens  
Omnibus charus

Calendis ipsis Januariis Anni 1715

Bibliotheca Cicestrensi  
Hoc et alia Volumina  
D.D.

Plura Pollicitus.

The volume which contains this very pleasing tribute to the veteran organist is a copy of Bishop Babington's Works in folio, 1622. May I ask whether anything further is known of Samuel Pearson, and whether he has any epitaph in or about the cathedral church?

A copy of Virgil, "Impressum per Jacobū Zachon pedemontanū Venetiis caractere. Sub anno domini 1499. die .9. Decembris." once belonged to the grammar-school at Walsal in Staffordshire, as appears by the two following inscriptions:—

"Thys boke M<sup>r</sup> Petypher hath gevē to the scholl of Wallsoll who in the 2 and 3 yere of the rayne of Phillippe and Marye kyng and quen' of england was chosen schollm<sup>r</sup> of the sayd town', the use wherof he wyllithe the schollm<sup>r</sup> for the tyme beyng allwas to have.

"This booke was given for the use of poore Scholers of Walsall by that lerned Father M<sup>r</sup> Petipher."

At what time Mr. Petipher's bequest was lost to his school there is nothing to show; the names of "Pet. Langton" and "Aug. Day" on the first page are perhaps of still earlier date.

In another book—it is a copy of Stephanus Byzantinus, Lugd. Bat. 1688, I found this inscription:

Bibliothecæ  
Ecclesiæ Cicestrensis  
D.D.

Matthias Cicestrensis  
Cui debemus  
non tantum utilem, elegantem, et sump-  
tuosam  
Librorum copiam  
Sed et ipsam magna ex parte  
Bibliothecam  
1753.

The bishop here named was Dr. Matthias Mawson. It appears from Dallaway's History of Chichester (p. 126) that the upper part of the Lady Chapel was fitted up as a Library, at the expense of Bishop Mawson and the Dean and Chapter, shortly after the vault of the Richmond family had been formed in the lower area, which was done in 1750. Mr. Dallaway's account of the library is as follows:—"There is an ample and well chosen collection of divinity, canon law, English chronicles, books of historical reference, Greek and Roman antiquities, early editions of the classics, medallic history, and biography, which were selected principally by W. Clarke, residentiary, with many subsequent additions." The Rev. William Clarke (the grandfather of Dr. E. D. Clarke the traveller) was Canon and Chancellor of Chichester, and in some anecdotes of him communicated to Dr. Kippis by Mr. Hayley (to which Mr. Dallaway refers), Bishop Mawson's liberality and the donations of other persons are attributed to his persuasion; and it is added that, "by his constant and liberal attention to this favourite object, he raised an inconsiderable and neglected collection of books into a very useful and respectable public library."\*

The last result of my hasty glance at the Library shelves was to notice a quarto

\* See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. iv. p. 393.

volume lettered on the back with the single word POEMS. It proved to be an assemblage of various early productions of the poet Hayley, which, according to the practice of his day, were printed in the form of quarto pamphlets, and it bore this inscription in the author's handwriting:—

To  
The Library  
of Chichester Cathedral  
as a small Memorial of Gratitude  
for the Use of many valuable Books  
This Volume is presented by its author  
1782.

Before I conclude I may add that an interesting memorial of Hayley is now in the possession of Mr. William Hayley Mason the bookseller of Chichester. It is an uniformly bound set, of the works of Voltaire in ninety-two volumes, and of those of Rousseau in thirty volumes, which were bought at Hayley's sale in Feb. 1821. They have since been the property of another gentleman, who provided them with the neat ebonized shelves which are now specially devoted to their reception, and after his death they returned into the hands of Mr. Mason.

Yours, &c. ARCHÆOLOGICUS.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY AT NORWICH BEFORE THE REMOVAL OF THE SEE FROM THETFORD.—ITS DESIGNATION AS "CHRIST'S CHURCH."

MR. URBAN,—Bishop Herbert laid the first stone of Norwich Cathedral in 1096, and dedicated it to the Holy and Undivided Trinity; he also built the adjoining Monastery, and placed a prior and sixty monks therein, and removed the see from Thetford.

Was there a convent and church existing on the spot prior to Herbert's foundation?

The Domesday survey states that "12 burgesses held the church of the Holy Trinity in the time of king Edward," and at the time of the survey "the bishop held it of the gift of king William." Blomefield thinks this relates to the church of St. John, of Maddermarket, which had a double dedication. None of the cathedral documents which have yet seen the light, nor do the corporation records, give any information on this matter; and the general impression has been that Herbert's was the first church upon the spot.

But Ingulphus, in his Chronicle of Croyland, makes the extraordinary statement that Herbert, on his installation there in 1076 (20 years before the foundation of Norwich cathedral), found 100 monks from other monasteries, "comprofessi" as they were called, of whom 14 were from Christ's Church, Norwich.

Some time since, in turning over the leaves of Mr. Kemble's "Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici," I met with the will of one Sifled, made "when he went over the sea." I have, unfortunately, no note of the volume or the page, and, as our Norwich Libraries have no copy of that valuable work, I am unable now to give them. My note of the will states that he gave "the tunkirk of Marlingford 5 acres of land, a toft, 2 acres of meadow, and tó waynegong to wude.

. . . And ic an into Norðwich to Cristes Kirke, iiii. rechenen, and tó into Sancte Marian. . ."

This must be the same as the Christ's Church of Ingulphus, and carries it very much further back.\*

Sir Francis Palgrave and other late historians have drawn attention to the enduring character of Saxon habits and customs and names amongst the lower classes in this country, and we have an instance of it here. We have seen Herbert's dedication of the cathedral to the Holy Trinity, and in the wills of the higher classes bequests to it are constantly made under that name, but in the wills of the lower classes we continually meet, up to the time of the Reformation, with such bequests as these:

"Thomas Wattoke, † citizen of Norwich, 1525.

"Item, to the Mother Chirche, that is, to Cristis Chirche in Norwiche, I bequethe xijd."

"John Stalworthy ‡ the elder, Little Fransham, 1519.

"Item, to the sustentac'on of Crist's Chirche in Norwiche, xijd."

In the accounts of the Company of St. George, in the Archives of the Corporation, we have such entries as the following:—

"12 Henry VIII. paid to ij. monks of Cryst's Chyrche, for using of ther aubys [albes] ijs."

And in the Sessions Book 4th Edward VI. one Robt. Ownfrey, a talkative fellow, whose tongue seems always to be getting him into mischief, "did cum to the shoope windowd of on Robt. Sporrell, and ther the sayed Robt. Ownfrey sayed vnto me Robt. Sporrell, that Mr. Churche wardens hade to myche hast for to have down the

\* The will is without date, but Mr. Kemble has placed it with other documents *circa* 1050. It is his No. 947, vol. iv. p. 282.—*Edit.*

† Reg. Cary, Archd. Norw. p. 61.

‡ Regr. Cook, Archd. Norw. p. 56.

awter, for at Cryste Chyrche ther ys non put down in the queer for by cause that my lord dene ys the hede comysyner."

How does it happen that in the 16th century we have constant references to the cathedral at Christ's Church when it was dedicated in 1096 to the Holy Trinity?

THE REV. WILLIAM SMITH OF MELSONBY.

MR. URBAN.—In venturing to give some account of the Rev. William Smith, Rector of Melsonby (1704-1735), as I have no means of access to Dr. Bliss's edition of the *Athenæ Oxonienses*,\* I cannot be sure that I have not been anticipated; nevertheless, I am inclined to think that the following particulars may not be altogether devoid of interest to the readers of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

Mr. Smith was the son of William Smith, gent. of Easby, near Richmond, by Anne his wife, daughter of Francis Layton, esq. of Rawden, who had been Master of the Jewel House in the reign of Charles I. and married Margaret, daughter of Sir Hugh Brown, knight, citizen of London.

He was born about the year 1650, and in all probability would receive his early education at the neighbouring grammar school of Richmond. In 1668 he was removed to University College, Oxford, where, after taking the degree of M.A., he succeeded in obtaining a fellowship, and during a long residence continued to take an active part in the affairs of the society.

He was a most devoted student of antiquity. He not only copied or made abstracts of all the deeds and charters in the treasury of his own college, but also had the privilege (and it was, he tells us, a favour seldom granted) of examining the archives of the university deposited in the Schools' Tower, whereby he became acquainted with many particulars connected with the early history of Oxford, and acquired a wonderful facility in deciphering and interpreting ancient writings, such as papal bulls, royal charters, &c.†

After having been more than twelve years Senior Fellow, and having more than once refused the Mastership, he was presented by the college to the Rectory of Melsonby, in the county of York, a living of which they had recently purchased the advowson. It may be mentioned as a curious circumstance that, for some reason

It must be that the memory of the older foundation survived among the masses of the people, and that the Christ's Church of the Saxon will and of Ingulphus' chronicle was the predecessor of the splendid edifice of Bishop Herbert.

Yours, &c. HENRY HARROD.

or other, probably owing to some informality in the proceedings on the first occasion, he was twice inducted, viz. in Oct. 22, 1704, and June 23, 1706. At a considerable expense he built a rectory-house for himself and his successors, and during his long incumbency he seems to have been punctual in the discharge of his professional duties. He was in the habit of making the usual entries in the parish register books in Latin. From the following, which may serve as a specimen of his latinity, it will be seen that the Rector of Melsonby kept a pair of carriage horses: "Memorandum quod nemo parochianorum meorum obiit, a quo mihi Rectori mortuarium erat debitum, ante mortem Roberti Looch, cujus mortuarium a me remissum sive donatum erat heredi suo Willielmo Looch in gratiam duorum equorum rhedatiorum in meos usus emptorum per eundem Willielmum Looch anno quo prædictus Robertus Looch fato cessit nempe a<sup>o</sup> 1713."

Though living in so retired a locality, Mr. Smith continued to take an interest in his favourite studies, and maintained a friendly correspondence with literary men. Thoresby in his *Ducatus Leodiensis*, and Bourne in his *History of Newcastle*, acknowledge themselves indebted to him for some valuable communications; and in the second volume of the *Thoresby Correspondence*, at pp. 164-183, 193, 279, will be found letters written by him. In the first of these, in answer to Thoresby's inquiries, he gives a curious account of his MS. collections relative to University College, and defends its claim of precedence, owing to priority of foundation, over the other colleges, especially Merton College, in opposition to Anthony Wood, to whose general fidelity and accuracy, however, he bears his testimony, whilst pointing out one or two faults he has committed.

In 1727, being then 77 years of age, and labouring under great weakness and infirmity of body, he completed, and in

\* We believe that Dr. Bliss has not hitherto published any lives in continuation of those by Anthony Wood, though it is much to be wished that he should do so.—

SYLV. URBAN.

† No less than twenty-seven volumes of his MS. collections relating to Oxford—a sufficient proof of the writer's unwearied industry and ardent devotion to archæological studies and pursuits—were some years ago presented to the Society of Antiquaries of London by Mr. Allan, of Blackwell Grange, near Darlington.

the following year published at Newcastle-on-Tyne, an 8vo. volume, now scarce, entitled "The Annals of University College, proving William of Durham the true founder, and answering all their objections who ascribe it to King Alfred." It was the disputed election to the mastership on the death of Dr. Arthur Charlet, and the subsequent trial in the Court of King's Bench, that occasioned this publication. Maintaining that William of Durham was the original founder, he labours to prove that Convocation are the true Visitors. Though this work displays much learning and research, and reveals a vast deal of curious history, yet it would not appear to have settled the question, for the college still claims to be a royal foundation, and on that account has the Queen for its Visitor. The printing of the book drew down upon its author the severe censure of his contemporary, the celebrated Tom Hearne, who, though on a former occasion he had made honourable mention of him as "vir pereruditus et benevolus," took the opportunity of characterising him in the preface to Richard II. as "Scriptor ille ferreus atque mendax." "Hæc," says he, "in gratiam Gulielmi Fabri ecclesie Anglicanæ (quod vix credas) sacerdotis qui multum temporis in isto uno, scilicet antiquitatis studio consumpsit nuperque jam pæne octogenerarius librum prolixum (the Annals of University College) verbo haud satis apto appellatum lingua vernacula conscripsit, ne dicam conscribillavit et in publicum protrusit." (Vid. Pref. to Hearne's Vindication of the Jurors, edited by Bilson, 1731.)

The changes in the weight and value of money was a subject that had long attracted Mr. Smith's notice, and he intended writing a treatise thereupon, had he not been anticipated by the author of *Chronicon Pretiosum* (Bishop Fleetwood), who, he thinks, would have done better if he had entitled his book, *Chronicon Pretiorum*. "I do not know," he writes to Thoresby, "whether, excepting his private computus he sometimes mentions, he has one quotation that I had not by me before, and I believe that I have double the number that are to be found in his book; and whereas his are all or most of them instances when corn was dear or cheap, mine are many as they occurred accidentally and are most full where he is most scanty, I mean in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth."

In 1729, another 8vo. volume, still per-

haps more scarce than the *Annals*, issued from the Newcastle press with the following title, "Literæ de Re Nummaria, in opposition to the common opinion that the Roman denarii were never larger than seven in an ounce, with some remarks on Dr. Arbuthnot's Book and Tables, and some other miscellanies relating to the same subject, by the author of the *Annals of University College*." This work, which consists partly of letters that passed between the writer and his friend the antiquary of Leeds, shows a considerable amount of information on a curious subject, derived from the study of such writers as Budæus, Gronovius, Eisenschmid, &c.

Mr. Smith died at an advanced age in 1735; and in the burial register of Melsonby occurs the following entry: "The Rev. Mr. Smith, Rector, buried y<sup>e</sup> 6th of December." By his wife Mary, relict of Gerard Langbaine, author of an *Account of the English Dramatists*, and son of Gerard Langbaine, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, he does not appear to have left any family. She was buried at Melsonby, May 8, 1724; her husband mentions in one of his letters with some degree of satisfaction that she was a great-niece of Chillingworth. The Rev. Thos. Smith, sometime chaplain to the English factory at Smyrna (though it was not he but another of the same name who wrote a book on the state of the Greek Church), and afterwards Vicar of Brignall in Yorkshire (1695-1707), was a brother of the Rector of Melsonby. The marriage of Anne Smith, daughter of the Vicar of Brignall, is thus recorded by her uncle in the Melsonby register. "Unæ nuptiæ hoc anno hic celebratæ inter Joh<sup>em</sup> Emerson Rectorem de Middleton in comitatu Dunelmensi et Annam Smith consanguineam Will<sup>l</sup> Smith Rectoris hujus ecclesie 23<sup>o</sup> Aprilis 1730." In 1796 the Rev. Thomas Zouch of Sandal, afterwards Prebendary of Durham, who had married Isabella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emerson, presented to the then Rector of Melsonby a portrait of Mr. Smith, with a request that it might continue as an heirloom in the rectory house. In conclusion, it is pleasing to observe that there still remain at Easby some almshouses erected by Mr. Smith in 1732, when he was in his 82nd year, to testify the affectionate regard he entertained for the place of his birth.

Yours, &c. E. H. A.

#### GODMANHAM AND LONDESBOROUGH.

MR. URBAN.—The editor of *Bede's Works* (just published as the 2nd part of the first volume of the *Church Historians of England*, page 379) states the name of

Godmanham to signify "the residence of the protection of the Gods." Your able contributor, Mr. Wright, in your July number, page 17, more simply and cor-



rectly states it to signify the ham of the family of Godmund, a derivation confirmed, as I remember, by the opinion of the late historian of Whalley and Craven.

The church at Godmanham does stand on "a kind of tump of ground;" and if Mr. Wright had extended his "wanderings," he would have found this "kind of tump" to be a *feature* in the sites of village churches in the locality. Mr. Roach Smith's character of the earthworks on the south of the village as old chalk pits, marks the cautious and practised antiquary; for there seems to be little doubt that the churchyard at Godmanham is the site of the pagan temple. The old font, mentioned by Mr. Wright, is probably coeval with the massive tower of the church. Mr. Wright might have added that it was succeeded by a beautiful late Perpendicular font of the age of Henry VIII. which remains to decorate the church.

Mr. Wright's conjecture that Edwin's villa may have been at Londesborough is very ingenious, and not improbable. The author of Eboracum is always supposed to have been inclined to compliment his patron, Lord Burlington, when he placed Delgovitia at Londesborough; and as for "coins and other antiquities frequently found in the village, gardens, and park," though an old resident in the neighbourhood, I have heard little, if anything, of such discoveries. In that respect, Londesborough widely differs from both Brough and Market Weighton; on a particular site respectively near each of which places Roman coins are constantly found. The wold hills, I believe, must effectually hide

the smoke of Hull from the eye of a spectator on the terrace at Londesborough: if smoke be traced, it is probably from some steamer plying on the Humber.

The mansion house at Londesborough was spacious; when occasion required, seventy beds could be made up within its walls. The older and main portion of the fabric was traditionally assigned to the Cliffords. The north part was added by Lord Burlington, the Mæcenas of his day, at whose hospitable board Pope and Garrick and other literati of the age were hospitably entertained. The avenue named by Mr. Wright (but proceeding in a straight line from Thorpe-in-the-Street rather than from Shipton, and through extensive pastures rather than through the park, to the dress-grounds and site of the late house,) was suggested by Garrick, and so planted as to represent the side scenes of a stage.

I have seen the small portion of road which Drake considered to be Roman, and which was again brought to light on the drying up of the large sheet of water in Londesborough Park, and had its direction pointed out at the time by an old member of the Knowlton family, who remembered its discovery when he was a boy. Not more than two years since, I believe, this road was traced by an intelligent member of the Ordnance Survey to Hugate; where he supposed he discovered a Roman camp, and where he obtained possession of some relics found at that village, which were certainly Roman.

July 12th, 1853.

E. W. S.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER BOOKS OF THE PARISH OF HALIFAX.

MR. URBAN.—The following extracts from the register books of the parish of Halifax were made by my friend the Rev. J. B. Reade, when serving the office of curate about twenty years ago. They were chiefly written by John Favour, LL.D. who was Vicar of Halifax in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First.

He appears to have been very observant of the bad qualities of his parishioners, but we may fairly believe that he recorded them with grief. Drunkenness was a vice which it seems was lamentably prevalent. The number of homicides is startling, but the parish was large, and the general state of morals in Halifax, at the period to which these entries relate, was probably

not worse than that of the surrounding district, or perhaps of the country at large. Among many brutal episodes it is gratifying, however, to perceive that the "good deed in a naughty world" was at times conspicuous, and that in the midst of such turbulent and violent spirits there were some the tenor of whose lives was virtuous and peaceful.

J. YONGE AKERMAN.

*Society of Antiquaries,*

July 4, 1853.

[The entries are of Burials, except where otherwise expressed.]

" 1594.

" Dec. 5<sup>o</sup>. Robt. Wade, Soarby,\* vir

\* The names which follow the surnames are, in each entry, those of the hamlets of Halifax in which the parties were resident.

honestas, 5 lib. an' redit' dedit Scholæ,  
4 lib. paup'ibus an'natina, 30 lib. in pecu-  
niis sumeratis egenis distribuendas.

" 1596.

" Jun. 18°. John Edw. Northend,\*  
North. in ebrietate cōfossus ab ebricio  
cognato suo Jacobo Oldfield.

" Dec. 10°. An infant found dead on  
Hal. more.

—  
" Expen.

" Makinge y <sup>e</sup> pulpit . . .	£2	5	2
For mendinge y <sup>e</sup> bells . . .	2	9	10
To y <sup>e</sup> clark . . . . .	04	10	0
For a com'n book . . . . .	0	6	8

" 1596.

" Januarii 24°. William Kinge, Skir.  
M. This Will'm King was a swearer,  
drinker, and a most filthy adulterer.  
Among others he kept long one Dorothy  
Brigg, a widow, in whose house and yard  
he was stricken with sudden death. His  
last words were oaths and curses.

" 1597.

" Junii 17°. Isabel vid. Richardi Com'ons.  
This Richard Commons was an Irishman,  
by occupation a goldsmith, a common  
drunkard, and a blasphemer of God's  
holy name. When he had spent all he  
could make, he sett fyre to strawe in the  
lower room of his house, and hanged  
himself in the midst. Thus desperately  
he died. But by God's mercyfull provi-  
dence the straw took not fyre, and so both  
house and the towne were preserved w<sup>h</sup>  
he purposed to burn.

" Octob. 13°. Edward Thomas al's  
Hacketon, cum ebricus esset ab equo  
cecidit et collū fregit p'pe crucem mil-  
liarē inventus est.

" Decēbris 8°. Bapt. Joannes filius Jo-  
annis Favoris LL.D. Vicarii de Halifax,  
qui fuit natus 30° Novēbris, inter horas  
5<sup>a</sup> et sexta āte merid. Baptiz. 8° Decēb.  
sepul. 11° eiusdē.

" Mar. 5°. Uz. Georg. Boulton, Skir.  
This George Boulton was a com'on drū-  
kard and a lecher. Hee solde his land,  
dranke it, fledde y<sup>e</sup> c'ntry, and was slayne.

" 1598.

" Decēbris 4°. A mā child about the  
age of 12 years drowned in the Chalder  
agaynst the north Br.

" Decembris 26°. Will'm Ratclif, Ovē-  
dē, subitania morte correptus in plateis  
cum eucharistiam suscipisset.

" Decembris 29°. Gilbert Saltonstal,  
Hipp. 40s. in pecuniis, 20s. an'ui redit'q'

dedit et legavit scholæ grāmat' vicariat'  
de Hal.

" Januarij 13°. John Michel, Hal.  
ebriosus, inter pocula pagione cōfoesus  
et trucidatus est.

" Feb. 7°. Michael Waterhouse, 20 £  
ptis usibus testamento legavit.

" 1599.

" Martii 25°. Daniel Antony Dison,†  
Soar. D. Dison gladio dum meretricem  
sequeretur in ebrietate subito peremptus  
est.

" Martii 26°. James Kinge, Skircot.  
Ja. Kinge mitis, pacificus, elemosynis  
deditus scholæ grāmat' vicar' de Halifax  
quique libras testamēto legavit.

" Junii 8°. A child whō no mā knewe  
found in Shelf.

" Aprilis 18. John Beerstow impius et  
tamulentus inter pocula ab Henrico Water-  
house ebrioso cultello transfossus et truci-  
datus est.

" Octobris 2°. Edward Harst, Hal. cū  
puellam stuprasset redactus ad insaniam  
novem vulneribus cultello infictis seipm̄  
misere trucidavit.

" Decēb. 13°. Rich. Rich. Sharpe  
Chald. fluxii impetu suffocatus.

" Feb. 5°. Arthur Oldfield was fornicat.  
et pocalis deditus subitanea morte inter  
pocula correptus, interiit.

" Martii 12°. D'na Anne Lacy vid. Jo.  
Lacye de Briarley Armig. femina valde  
pia et religiosa, Deo et hominibus dilecta.  
Supra octagenaria.

" 1600.

" Maii 30°. Richard Whitaker, Skir.  
Vir valde pius et religiosus.

" Augusti 28°. John Longbothā, North.  
Vir vere pius et religiosus quique libras  
scholæ grāmat. testamēto legavit, alia  
opera sancta prestitit.

" Decēb. 1°. John Fillinge, a most  
wicked and incorrigible drūkard, died  
miserably in want.

" Januarii 19°. Gregory Mich, Pauldē,  
an arrāt hypocriticall roge, Hal.

" Martii 19°. Jo. Watmoughe de Thorn-  
ton, hyghe cūstable, a kynd neyghbor.

" 1601.

" Maii 2°. Henry Edward Gibson †  
ebriosus Blasphē: sortarius perditus. Hal.

" August. 23°. Nupt. Henry Michell  
and Elizab. Grave. This queane had 5  
bastards before she wedd.

" 1602.

" April 5°. Bapt. Jenet [daughter of]

\* In this and other cases where there is more than one Christian name, the meaning  
is evidently John, son of Edward Northend, &c.

† *i.e.* Daniel, son of Anthony Dison.

Henry, son of Edward Gibson.

Mich. Nicolson, War. and Sarah Farenside, a blynde woman y<sup>t</sup> bath had 4 bastards.

" Maii 21<sup>o</sup>. Francis Brian Snipe,\* North. qui trucidatus fuit a Joanne Grenfield, Juniore, hom' neq' et perdito et vitii inquinatissimo.

" Junii 26<sup>o</sup>. Sara [daughter of] John Fearensyde, blynde, had fyve bastards, a most damnable wicked queane.

" Septeb. 9<sup>o</sup>. Richard [son of] Robt. Earle, North. A lewd youth slayne in a coal pitt.

" Deceb. 17. Anna Norman, Neptis Joannis Favoris de Halifax vicarii, quæ ut pie vixit, ita sanctissime dormivit in D'no. Testamento legavit piis usibus xx<sup>lb</sup>. Halif. The said Anne Norman gave also to every . . . in the vicaridge 5s. besyde that xx<sup>lb</sup>., w<sup>h</sup> xx<sup>lb</sup>. being remitted to the discretion of her uncle, who was her executor; he distributed at her death 46s. He made the pew in the chancell for womē church<sup>d</sup>, w<sup>h</sup> cost 45s. He kept a blynde woman, at her request, 5 or 6 years, and gave x<sup>lb</sup>. unto Tho. Birke, her cossin Germā, y<sup>t</sup> had neither father nor mother livinge.

" Februarij 2<sup>o</sup>. Vid. Robt. Boothe, fœmina pia an'orū fere 92. Ovend.

" Februrij 2<sup>o</sup>. John Longbothā, Soar. This was a co'mō drūkard, wrote [i. e. wrought or worked] in y<sup>e</sup> morninge, spēt in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone in drinkinge, and died seddely ere night.

" Martii 12<sup>o</sup>. Henry Magson, Ovend. H. Magson, a co'mō drūkard, brake his neck, beinge drūke in the nyght at a taverne stayrs.

" 1602.

" Martii 24<sup>o</sup>. Hujus mœsis Martii e vivis excessit sereniss. Regina Elizabetha hora tertia æte meridiana. 28<sup>o</sup> denunciatus est Jacobus Primus Rex Ang. Frā. et Hibern. hora 4<sup>a</sup> post merid. apud Halifax. Rex Jacobus moritur Mart. 26, 1625.

" 1603.

" April 4<sup>o</sup>. Judith [daughter of] John Fearēsyde, Halifax. This was a whore and had 2 bastards.

" April 20<sup>o</sup>. Thom's Wilkinson, Ovēdē. This Thom's was a great whorem' in his youth and boasted of it in his last sickness, whereof he died.

" Junii 18<sup>o</sup>. Richard Nicol, South. an'orū 90. Vir honestus et pius 4<sup>as</sup> vidit filios cōcionatores eruditos.

" Julii 31<sup>o</sup>. Bapt. Mary [daughter of] Will'm Stancliffe, an old adulterer of 80 years of age, and Grace Castill al's Alinson, a bastard herself.

" Februarii 29<sup>o</sup>. Inf. Annæ Ingham, Ovēd. B. This Anne knewe no father to

her child, but being an idiot was forced by a stranger in the feild.

" Martii 5<sup>o</sup>. John Stocks, North. 100 an'orū. 9<sup>o</sup> John Denton, Hal. drūkard.

" 1606.

" Jan. 10<sup>o</sup>. Joannes Hamar se laqueo jugulavit in Soarby, decimo Januarii.

" 1607.

" Jan. 7<sup>o</sup>. John Barstowe, Northbrigg, ebriosus et incorrigibilis, inopina et subitanea morte peremptus.

" Jan. 12<sup>o</sup>. Brian Crowther, Hal. legavit scholæ gram'at. vicar. de Halifax viginti libras et pauperibus ejusdem villæ decē libras an'ui redditus ex dominio sive manerio de A . . . in comitatu Eborū in perpetuū. This Brian Crowther, besydes that xxx<sup>lb</sup> annuitye given to y<sup>e</sup> schole and poor of Halifax, he gave x<sup>lb</sup> in present money to be distributed to the poor immediately after his death, moreover xxxij<sup>lb</sup> to those that presently were or had been his servants, divers good sums to his poore kinsfolke, xx<sup>a</sup> a-year to those that wrought his clothes, and to some of their children iij<sup>a</sup> and iiij<sup>d</sup> a-year.

" 1613.

" Jan. 24<sup>o</sup>. Vid. Brian Crowther, Hal. Fœmina eleemosynis dedita. This Jane Crowther, of the Hemingways of the Over Brea in Northow, gave to good uses by her last will 8<sup>lb</sup> for ever by yeare for schoolm<sup>r</sup> to teach the poore children of Halif. ther catechisme and to read, x<sup>lb</sup> in money to be lent to poore folke, xx<sup>lb</sup> to x. poor children, xxx<sup>lb</sup> to three preachers, xl<sup>a</sup> per an'ū to Mr. Boys the present preacher during his aboad. She gave to her poore mayd servant part of her goods and x<sup>lb</sup> in money. She with her sister Helen Hopkinson bought y<sup>e</sup> soyle and built the almes houses next the church for 20 poor widowes. She gave to Jo. Favour, vicar of Halifax, 1<sup>lb</sup>, and made him one of her executors in trust, besydes many good deeds in her life time, for whome wee ar all bound to praye God, who ever make us thākful. Amen.

" 1609.

" Julii 27<sup>o</sup>. Edward Denton, Worley, cum à concione in capel. de Luddingden domū revertit subitanea morte correptus obiit ante horā unā elapsā.

" Novēb. 17<sup>o</sup>. Giles Cowhearde, Skire, and 8<sup>o</sup> John Parkinson, Hal. were com'ō drūkards, who, mistakinge y<sup>e</sup> preach<sup>er</sup> y<sup>t</sup> denounced God's judgemēt agaynst wilful obstinat sinners, sware greivous oathes that they came to the church to be blessed and not to be cursed, and therefore would never

\* Francis, son of Brian Snipe.

come to the church agayne. This they blasphemed the 5<sup>th</sup> of February and both fell presently sick, and never came to the church but to be buried.

" 1610.

" Maii 11<sup>o</sup>. John Booth, Ovōdē, vir valde religiosus et integerrimē vitæ.

" 1611.

" Feb. 7<sup>o</sup>. Jeremy Waterhouse, Hal. ebriosus, impius, profanus.

" March 12<sup>o</sup>. Joannes Lacy, Gen. South, potator prodigus.

" 1612.

" April 27<sup>o</sup>. John Northend, impius, homicida, æbriosus, impenitens ad mortem.

" Maii 28<sup>o</sup>. George Riley, impius, profanus, adulter, inter pocula subitanea morte correptus.

" November 6<sup>o</sup> istius mensis succubuit morti nobiliss' et magnæ spei Princeps Henricus Jacobi Reg. sereniss' primogenitus, Princ. Walliæ.

" Januarii 6<sup>o</sup>. Ux. Rich. Nicols, Halifax, al's Anne Broadley, fœmina piissima, magna tum cogitione in sacris literis tum charitate in pauperes prædita.

" 1614.

" Jan. 12<sup>o</sup>. Nupt. Edmond Balls, Hal. and Grace Longbottom. Grace Longbottom was an infamouse whore; had 2 bastards in her widdowhood.

" Jan. 24<sup>o</sup>. Antony Maud, Sower. Was a pitious, blaspheming, incorrigible, drunken rogue. Died drunke in a drift of y<sup>e</sup> great snow y<sup>e</sup> 23 of Jan.

" Feb. 8<sup>o</sup>. Jam's Robinson, Hal. A very religiouse, zealous, honest old man; not able to read, yet very ready in the Scriptures, with prompt use and application as I have heard any without learning.

" 1616.

" Octob. 12<sup>o</sup>. M<sup>r</sup> Jeremy Gibson,

minister de Coley, vir bonus et concionator diligentissimus, Art. Mag."

[Here we come to the end of the entries made by Dr. Favour.]

" 1633.

" October. Memorandum that I, John Thompson, Ma<sup>r</sup> of Arts, was elected and appointed curate at Eland, by Henry Ramsden, vicar of Halifax, by whom I was allowed and authorised to receive the surplice fees at buryalls, marriages, xtenings, &c. growing and arising within y<sup>e</sup> said chapelry, upon condition that the rest of the inhabitants, not usually resorted to Divine service to Eland, would make up the aforesaid sum fourty pounds by yeare or thereabouts, so as there might be a convenient maintenance for an able and ingenious minister."

A NOTE taken out of a book of Richard Harrison's of Wheatley, written by the hand of John Waterhouse of Shibden, a<sup>o</sup> 1566, who some time was Lord of the Manor of Halifax.

NOTE.—There is in Halifax this year, 1566, of householders y<sup>e</sup> keep fires and answer M<sup>r</sup> Vicar and his farmers of duties as householders twenty-six score and noe more, as I am credibly informed; and the time of John Waterhouse, lately of Halifax, deceased, who died at Candlemas 26 years ago, at his death being very neare 100 years of age, I trow 3 years under, and when he was a child there were but in Halifax in all 13 houses, God be praised for his increase. When this John Waterhouse was a child of the age of 6 or 7 years was the steeple of Halifax church begun to be builded, and he and many more children stode on the first stone of the steeple; it was xx. years in building."

[If this tradition be correct, the steeple was commenced about 1450.]

#### NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Meeting of the Archaeological Institute at Chichester—The Archaeological Association—Sussex Archaeological Society—Roman Pavements at Bignor—Conversations at the Mansion House—The Numismatic Society—Universities of Oxford and Cambridge—School of Design at Bombay—Monument to the late Bishop Kaye—Memorial Window in Winchester Cathedral—Pensions charged upon the Civil List—Personal Scientific Distinctions—Egyptian Galleries at the Louvre—Roman Coins found in America—Panorama of Mexico—Pictures selected by Prizeholders of the Art Union—Duchess of Bedford's Pictures—Dr. Hawtrey's Library—Napoleon Relics—Engraved English Portraits—Antiquities of Shropshire—Mr. Storey's Picture of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Meeting of the ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT CHICHESTER has been celebrated with great gratification to those who were able to join it, though it was, perhaps, less numerously attended by members from distant parts of the country than some of its precursors. A goodly exception, however, to this remark was afforded by the presence of Dr.

Collingwood Bruce and Mr. Clayton, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who followed up the valuable services which they last year rendered in their own locality, by repairing to the Southern Coast, and delivering the most eloquent and pertinent addresses that were heard at any of the convivial meetings. Objection has been made by some of our contemporaries to the display

of names in the Programmes of these annual meetings, in the guise of patronage, which to all appearance ends in such professions only. We think ourselves that there has been somewhat too much of this: but the circumstances which more especially direct attention to it at the present time appear to arise from an involuntary comparison of the cordial and sumptuous entertainment of the Institute last year by the Duke of Northumberland, with the non-appearance and inhospitable demeanour of the Dukes of Norfolk and Richmond, the assumed Patrons of 1853. It is plain that the Duke of Norfolk, though, as Hereditary Earl Marshal, he should be foremost among the encouragers of the English Antiquary, was not actuated by any sympathy for the objects of this Archæological meeting. Although Arundel Castle has for many years been regarded as a show house, he intimated that it was at present "under repair," and no admission could be given. The Duke of Richmond was not so ungracious as this. Whilst he did not favour any of the meetings with his presence, nor entertain the assemblage with the munificent hospitality which was exhibited last year at Alwick, he threw his mansion open to their inspection, and sent to their Museum many articles of great curiosity, and some interesting historical manuscripts. While, therefore, we regret that he should not have made some exertion (notwithstanding the death of a distant relative\*) to meet the Society personally, we must not be insensible to the favours which he actually conferred. At the same time we quite agree in the remark that a scientific body of the standing of the Archæological Institute should esteem itself superior to receiving adventitious honours except such as are founded on claims kindred with its own: and that the parade of empty names, not followed by the actual presence of the persons so announced, is more likely to create disappointment than to promote its success.

We have proceeded with our report of this meeting in our present Magazine so far as our space and means of information extend: and shall record in our next number the transactions of the last two days.

Later in the month the annual meeting of the *Archæological Association* has been held at Rochester and its vicinity, of which we shall not fail to give some account.

The Annual Meeting of the *Sussex Archæological Society* took place during the Chichester week, and the Music Room

at Goodwood was conceded for the purpose. Mr. Blaauw, its indefatigable promoter, had that day the satisfaction of announcing that it had achieved the number of 613 members. The first volume of its Transactions is now being reprinted to complete sets: the sixth volume having been recently completed. We are gratified to find it announced in the Annual Report that the Trustees of the British Museum have restored to the local museum at Lewes some architectural fragments of Lewes Priory, which had been carried off by the late Dr. Mantell. Such relics have their greatest interest in their own localities: and we trust it is an augury that the Roman Pavements at Bignor, which it has been contemplated to bring to the British Museum, but which could not be removed without great difficulty and risk, and consequent expense, may still be preserved to their own county and their own beautiful locality, which tells so much for the taste of the Roman subjugators of Britain in their appreciation of the beauties of nature as well as those of art.

Mr. W. Hayley Mason, of Chichester, bookseller, has undertaken the publication of a volume which will contain the more important architectural contributions to the Chichester meeting: 1. The Architectural History of Chichester Cathedral, by the Rev. R. Willis, M.A. F.R.S. Jacksonian Professor; 2. The Architectural History of Boxgrove Priory, by the Rev. J. L. Petit, M.A. F.S.A.; 3. The Architectural History of New Shoreham Abbey Church, by Edmund Sharpe, Esq. M.A.; 4. The Church Architecture of the County of Sussex, by Edmund Sharpe, Esq. M.A. The volume is to be printed in royal quarto, price 30s.

The present Lord Mayor of London has distinguished his year of office by a series of three *Conversazioni at the Mansion House*. The first was given more especially to the Scientific world: the second to the masters and mistresses of the public schools of the metropolis and its neighbourhood, including Foundation, National, British and Foreign, and even Ragged Schools: the third to the representatives of Literature and Art. For the last, which took place on the 14th of July, nearly three thousand invitations were issued; and, judging from the crowded state of the salons, probably not less than two thousand were present. The Egyptian Hall was profusely decorated with valuable paintings, amongst which were Maclise's "Spirit of Justice," Roberts's "Destruction of Jerusalem," and others by Linnell, Sydney Cooper, Barker, and Isabey, accompanied by specimens of

\* The death of the Marchioness of Anglesea was alleged as the cause of his absence.

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Louisa Stuart Costello, authoress, 75*l.*; Jane Pugin, widow of R. W. Pugin, architect, 100*l.*; Elizabeth Hester Colby, wife of Major-General Colby, 100*l.*; William Jerdan, "in consideration of his services to literature for many years, and his distressed circumstances at an advanced period of life," 100*l.*; and Elizabeth M. Dunbar, widow of the late Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, 75*l.*, and her three daughters, for the survivors or survivor of them.

Dr. Reid's claim for 10,250*l.* on account of his services in the ventilation of the New Houses of Parliament has been cut down by the arbitrators to 3,250*l.*—7000*l.* less than the amount claimed. The sum awarded has been paid to the Doctor, and his services are discontinued. The arbitrators, Mr. William Forsyth and Dr. John Forbes, held "upwards of thirty meetings" before they made their award.

Peter le Neve Foster, esq., formerly Treasurer to the Society of Arts, has been elected to the office of Secretary.

Dr. Daniel Wilson, author of the Pre-historic Annals of Scotland, &c., has been appointed to the Chair of History and English Literature in the University of Toronto, Canada. His loss will be severely felt by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, which has been materially advanced in activity and efficiency under his guidance.

During his visit in England the King of Hanover has been pleased to confer the Royal Hanoverian Medal of the Arts and Sciences on Mr. S. W. Füllom, the author of *The Marvels of Science*, and their Testimony to Holy Writ, as a mark of his approbation of that work; and the same on Mr. Moncreiff, the dramatist, now a brother of the Charterhouse, and, like his august patron, totally blind. Shortly before his Majesty succeeded to the throne Mr. Moncreiff dedicated his Plays in three volumes to the then Crown Prince of Hanover.

The King of Prussia has conferred his large gold medal for Science on Dr. Merle d'Aubigné, the historian of the Reformation, accompanied by a letter, dated 4 June, 1853, expressing the lively interest his Majesty feels in that important work. His Majesty has ordered that the portrait of Jacob Grimm, the philologist, shall be placed in the Gallery of Contemporary Celebrities created by him in the Palace of Charlottenburg; and has commissioned M. Begas, the painter of the portraits of Humboldt and Meyerbeer in the same collection, with the work.

A monument to Copernicus has been erected at Thorn in Prussia, his native place. It bears the inscription drawn up

by Baron Humboldt—"Nicolaus Copernicus, Torunensis, terræ motor, solis coelique stator" on one side, and on the other, "Natus anno 1473, obiit anno 1543."

A monument to Justus Lipsius, the great scholar and critic of Brabant, has been erected at Overyssehe, near Brussels, his native place. It consists of his bust placed on a pedestal, with a Latin inscription.

The contents of the *Egyptian galleries of the Louvre* at Paris have been rearranged, and a portion of the discoveries made by M. Mariette, in the Temple at Memphis, has been added to them. The principal additions consist of a number of statuettes of the time of the fourth and fifth dynasties, which are remarkable for vigour and exactness of execution; of a statue of Apis of a later period—not so correctly designed, but with some stains in paint still remaining; of a sphynx and three lions; of a bas-relief bearing the name of king Menkehor, of the fifth dynasty; and of a number of inscriptions—some of them tributes to Apis, others official epitaphs, and one the record of the birth and death of a sacred bull. M. Mariette is continuing his explorations at Memphis, and he is not without hopes of making other discoveries of an interesting character. The Viceroy of Egypt only allows him to send one-third of the things he discovers to Europe; the rest are retained for a museum which it is intended to form at Cairo.

Mr. Waddington, the Eastern traveller, has presented the Louvre with some bas-reliefs and Greek inscriptions found by him in Asia Minor.

A Bavarian naturalist, Dr. Autenrieth, travelling in New Grenada, has, it is said, while excavating in the neighbourhood of Panama, disinterred a terra cotta vase containing 364 *Roman Coins* in bronze. They belong to the third and fourth centuries, and bear the effigies of the Emperors Maximian, Diocletian, and Constantine the First. As there is no existing evidence of communication between the ancient Romans and Southern America, it is supposed, says a Munich journal, that these coins may have been buried by some Spanish numismatist or archaeologist who inhabited the ancient city of Panama when it was sacked, in 1670, by the Irish buccaneer Morgan. In any case, it is averred that these are the first coins of the Roman Empire ever found in the soil of America.

A very interesting *Panorama of the City of Mexico*, painted by Mr. Burford and by Mr. H. C. Selous, has been opened in Leicester-square. The view is taken from the tower of the cathedral, nearly in the centre of the city, and presents a com-

plete and comprehensive picture, eight miles in circumference, surrounded by a fertile plain, and bounded by an amphitheatre of mountains, some of which are among the highest in America. The introduction of ecclesiastical processions and other busy groups of figures contributes not only to the illusion of the picture, but conveys a life-like intimation of the character and habits of the population.

Among the pictures selected by prizeholders in the *Art Union of London*, six of the most attractive works have been purchased from the Royal Academy Exhibition, namely: "The City of Syracuse," by E. Lear, 250*l.*; "Loch Etive, from Tainuill," F. R. Lee, 150*l.*; "An English Farm," J. F. Pasmore, 80*l.*; "Corfe Castle by Sunset," J. P. Pettit, 80*l.*; "Opie Reproved by his Mother for Painting his Father's Portrait on Sunday," J. Absolon, 60*l.*; and "Off the Dutch Coast, Squally Weather," J. Wilson, jun. 63*l.* Four of great merit are from the British Institution, and comprise a landscape by Sidney Percy, 80*l.*; a sea-piece by J. Wilson, jun. 100*l.*; a picture by Underhill, called "The Skylark," 80*l.*; and another by Brocky, entitled "Delight," 60*l.* Percy's "Morning, North Wales," 100*l.*, and Bell's "Village of Bettws-y-coed," 100*l.*, are chosen from the National Institution. H. Warren's grand subject "The Walk to Emmaus," 100*l.* has been judiciously selected from the New Water Colour Society; whence also come "On the Thames between Reading and Sonning," A. Penley, 94*l.*, and "They that carry us away Captive," &c. A. Bouvier, 52*l.* 10*s.* From the Society of British Artists have been taken "A Weedy Branch of the Thames," H. J. Boddington, 80*l.*; "Sandboys—Scene on Durley Heath," W. Shayer, 60*l.*; "Llyn-y-gader, North Wales," S. R. Percy, 70*l.*; "Cwm Ogwr, Glamorganshire," J. Tennant, 125*l.*; "Hunt the Slipper," W. Gill, 80*l.*; and "A Christmas Dinner," T. Clater, 60*l.*

The *Pictures belonging to the late Duchess Dowager of Bedford* have been sold by Messrs. Farebrother and Co., at Bedford Lodge, Camden-hill, Kensington. The collection included several valuable works by Sir Edwin Landseer, Sir David Wilkie, David Roberts, R.A., Nasmyth, Lance, and other modern artists. The principal subject was the celebrated picture of "Dead Game," 24 in. by 18 in., considered to be one of Landseer's finest productions; it excited a very animated competition, and was at length secured by Mr. Graves for 1,200 guineas. "The Highland Toilet," by Sir David Wilkie, was bought by Mr. Mawson, of Berners-street, for 540 guineas. "The Three

Dogs," by Sir E. Landseer, was secured by Mr. Graves for 225 guineas. "The Highland Cabin," by the same artist, was bought, after an active competition, by Mr. Eaton, of Prince's-gate, Hyde Park, for 780 guineas. "Coast Scenery," by Bonnington, was bought by Mr. Mawson, for 220 guineas; a landscape by Lee, R.A. for 400 guineas; one, by P. Nasmyth, for the like sum; and various other works fetched proportionately high prices.

The six days' sale of the first, and as we believe the most valuable, portion of *Dr. Hawtrey's Library*, has just been concluded by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. "To collect the books which are now offered for sale," says Dr. Hawtrey, in a brief Preface to his Catalogue, "has been to me the most interesting recreation of the last forty years. My change of residence gives me the nearest access to a library of much greater extent, but does not allow me room for more than a small reserved portion of my own treasures. I am thus induced to part with them." The total produce was 4,219*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* some of the lots bringing, as they deserved, good prices. The Coverdale Bible, a great rarity, though imperfect, sold for 111*l.* and has, it is believed, gone to America. The first edition of Homer, the celebrated Colbert's copy, produced 70*l.* and a decently good copy of the first edition of Spakspere 63*l.* A few MSS. brought prices much beyond, it is said, the sums which Dr. Hawtrey gave for them. A MS. of Dante on vellum, with numerous drawings in colours, brought 105*l.* and a vellum Ovid 90*l.* 6*s.*

A few objects called *Napoleon Relics* were on July 12 sold at the auction rooms of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson in Piccadilly. They had belonged to Dr. Stokoe, who succeeded Barry O'Meara as Napoleon's medical attendant at St. Helena. The most noticeable were—Lot 92, a silver knife, fork, spoon, and cup, part of the Emperor's service, which sold for 11*l.* being intrinsically worth about 3*l.* Lot 80, a diamond pin, sold for 25*l.* about the value of the gem. Lot 86, a lock of the Emperor's hair, sold for 5*l.* 15*s.* The sale of Dr. Stokoe's lots was succeeded by the sale of another Napoleon relic—namely, the military hat the Emperor wore at the battle of Wagram; it sold for 45*l.* 3*s.* and was bought for the well-known exhibition of Madame Tussaud.

One of the largest and finest collections of *engraved English portraits* that has been made since the great days of Walpole and Sykes has also been dispersed by the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. The collector was the late Mr. E. Wenman Martin, and the total produce of



the sale, which extended over five days, was 2,180*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The highest price given for any one print was 26*l.* 10*s.*—for "Oliver Cromwell standing in armour between two pillars." The second was 22*l.* for Delaram's rare engraving of James I. on horseback, with a view of London and the Thames between the horse's legs. The third was for Oliver's son, Richard—the rare print of him in armour as Protector, with the view of Windsor beneath the horse's feet. Crispin Pass's Queen Elizabeth, in the dress which she wore when she returned thanks for the defeat of the Armada, sold for 8*l.* 8*s.*; Elstracke's Charles I. when Prince of Wales, for 10*l.* 15*s.*; Faithorne's large head of Charles II. for 15*l.*; the same engraver's beautiful portrait of Catherine of Braganza, in the dress she wore when she landed, for 15*l.* 15*s.*; Hollar's James II. when Duke of York (the small oval in a bor-

der of palm-leaves, after Teniers), for 20*l.*; and a choice impression of Droeshout's portrait of Shakspeare, in the first state, for 11*l.* 5*s.*

We have received an announcement of a work entitled "*Antiquities of Shropshire*," by the Rev. R. W. EYTON," to be published in quarterly numbers, royal 8vo. Subscribers' names are to be sent to Mr. Beddow, bookseller at Shifnal.

Mr. R. Turner, of Newcastle, is preparing for publication a print in tinted lithography (size, including margin, 24 by 34 inches) of Mr. John Storey's interesting drawing of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne in the reign of Queen Elizabeth*, prepared from authentic evidence in conjunction with Mr. G. Bouchier Richardson, in illustration of the historical essay by the latter gentleman, which we printed at length in our Magazine for Nov. 1852.

#### HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

*Handbook to the Public Records.* By F. S. Thomas, *Secretary of the Public Record Office.* (Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office.) Royal 8vo. pp. 482.—The dimensions and weight of this portly octavo exceed our own ideas of a "Handbook," but we presume it is thought necessary that all the literary productions of a great public department should be somewhat grand and magnificent. We should not, however, have had the opportunity of making this trifling objection, had it borne the less fanciful and more accurate title of an Analytical Index to the Public Records. Its merit is that it gives a general view of the various classes of records and documents which are now preserved in the several depositories under the superintendence of the Record Department. They are arranged in successive alphabets under the courts and departments to which they respectively belong,—as, Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, &c. &c. and a general index is given to the whole. Prefixed is a brief outline of the history of the Public Records from the earliest times down to the establishment of a Public Record Office, and the erection (now in progress) of a General Record Depository; and this is followed by a tabular plan for the arrangement of the Records, when that Depository shall be ready for their reception. It is much to be desired, both for the sake of the records themselves and of the public purse, that this subject should at this time receive its maturest considera-

tion; for, when the new Record Depository is occupied, it will be fit that its contents should take their places once for all, and that the useless and wasteful expenditure which has heretofore attended their frequent removal, should at once cease and determine. It is part of Mr. Thomas's plan, with this desirable object, to form such an arrangement that those classes which belong to obsolete courts or by-gone affairs should be at once placed in receptacles suited to their dimensions, and that due room should be left for those which are liable to future increase.

*A View of the History and Coinage of the Parthians, with Descriptive Catalogues and Tables, illustrated with a complete set of Engravings of Coins, a large number of them unpublished.* By John Lindsay, Esq. *Barrister-at-Law, &c. Cork*, 1852. 4to.—Mr. Lindsay, who has heretofore rendered much valuable assistance to numismatists by three important works, in which he has discussed successively the coinages of the Saxon Heptarchy, of Ireland, and of Scotland, has here undertaken and accomplished a task of greater difficulty. The coins of Parthia have occasioned more perplexity to numismatists than perhaps any other series, and although Visconti, Sestini, Mionnet, and Dumersan, together with M. Longperier and M. Lenormant, and in a still more recent and very valuable publication Mr. De'Bartholomæi, have made considerable progress in their arrangement, they have

still left the subject involved in many doubts and obscurities. Mr. Lindsay is the first of our own countrymen who has had the courage to encounter this difficult subject since the time of Vaillant, who committed (in common with many other eminent writers) the fatal error of adopting a system of dates differing 57 years from the time, and when he endeavoured to adapt those dates to the reigns of the kings, he consequently gave a wrong appropriation to almost every coin of the series, and thereby rendered his numismatic arrangement utterly useless. With the exception of Vaillant's introductory essay, no History of the Parthian Empire has been published in England since that by the Rev. John Lewis in 1728; and now that the memories of other great nations of antiquity are occupying so large a share of attention from the magnificent results of the investigations of Layard and Rawlinson, it will not be inappropriate to direct a share of our attention to a country which for many centuries acted a very prominent part in the history of the world, and contested the sovereignty of Asia with the Romans during the period of their greatest power.

The kingdom of Parthia is dated from the year 255 before Christ, at which era the province revolted from Syria. The leader of the revolt was Arsaces, and the dynasty of his family, called the Arsacidae, having lasted about 470 years, terminated with the expedition of Caracalla into Syria and Parthia, which occurred A. D. 214-217. That treacherous monster, who, according to the narrative of Herodian, persuaded the Parthian king to accept him as a son-in-law, and, entering the country in peace, concluded his reception by a general massacre, was assassinated in Parthia at the instigation of Macrinus, who succeeded to the empire, and fought the last great battle with the Parthians in A. D. 218. A few years after the crown was transferred to a Persian dynasty.

The coins of the Arsacidae are chiefly either tetradrachms and drachms in silver and sometimes in potin, or small brass and copper. The tetradrachms generally bear dates, but they do not occur before those of Arsaces XIV. nor do the small brass until a still later period. The drachms are always without dates, and are to be arranged from their style of execution, points of costume, &c. Mr. Lindsay has little hesitation in placing the coins nearly in the order in which they were struck, but it is difficult to define the line of separation between the coins of two consecutive princes, and to appropriate, with probability, several of the classes. The earlier tetradrachms begin with the fine

contour and high relief of Greek art, but they afterwards degenerate into very rude and unintelligible imitations of the former coins. Mr. Lindsay has filled ten quarto plates with figures of his coins, many of which are previously unpublished, besides giving references in his tables to the engravings of the authors before mentioned. His preliminary history of the Parthians occupies nearly 130 pages, and is carefully compiled from a comparison of the statements of the several Roman historians.

*History of the Ruined Church of St. Mary Magdalene, discovered A.D. 1846, within the Old Town Hall of Doncaster. By the Rev. John Edward Jackson, M.A. Rector of Leigh Delamere. Illustrated by John P. Seddon, Archt. Ato. (Five Plates).*

—In the year 1846, a public building in Doncaster, which was used partly as the Town Hall, and partly as the grammar-school, an edifice distinguished by no other architectural pretensions than some flat pilasters, a pediment, and a statue of Justice, and two colossal urns at top, having walls rough-cast with pebbles, was at last condemned to destruction by the municipal authorities, in order to erect a new public market. The adjoining area was denominated the Magdalens, why the historian alone could tell, for there were no obvious relics of antiquity. There was, to be sure, an unaccountable obliquity in the position of the structure; and if a stranger had the curiosity to penetrate into the school-room, he might there have detected the outline of a large semicircular arch, and portions of the capitals of the columns from which it sprang. All other evidence of antiquity was concealed within the adscititious structure. Its removal revealed a massive skeleton of very different architecture. The arch proved to be the chancel one of the ancient fane of St. Mary Magdalene; and when the whole was cleared, the ruins were developed of a pure Norman church, having on either side six cylindrical columns, of which the northern line was surmounted by semicircular arches, and a clear-story with circular-headed windows. On the south the arches had been destroyed, though the columns with their capitals remained; but the aisles had been wholly removed.

Such discoveries are not made, in the present day, without exciting a considerable amount of public interest, especially in populous neighbourhoods; and many parties were anxious to secure the preservation of the ruins. A memorial having this object was presented to the Corporation by some of the most influential gentlemen of the vicinity; and the Central Committee of the Archaeological Institute

addressed the Mayor to the same purpose. It was proposed that the ruins should either remain on the spot, protected by an inclosure, or converted to some of the purposes of the Market, or that they should be removed either to the Public Cemetery, to a new church then intended at the village of Balby, or to some gentleman's pleasure grounds. Such removals are very seldom found practicable. The Town Council received the addresses with due courtesy and respect; and averred that if the ruins had been situated on the outskirts of the town, like those of St. Mary's at York, they would have gladly followed the example which was there so well set out; but as the site was in the very centre of the town, their former resolution to take it for a Market-house could not be reversed. At the same time they offered to allow the ruins to be removed for re-erection; and promised to employ some able artist to make drawings, both pictorial and architectural, of their existing state. Neither of the latter propositions seems to have been fulfilled. The only portion preserved of the structure is one of the columns, with its base and capital, which has been erected in the garden of the Doncaster Bank, by Mr. Charles Jackson, one of the magistrates of the town, and brother to the author of the present work. The drawings which are now published were privately taken by Messrs. Henry F. and C. D. Lockwood, and they have been lithographed by Mr. John F. Seddon, the Diocesan Architect of Llandaff. We may here add that as a pictorial record they are perfectly satisfactory.

The church of St. Mary Magdalene having been of such early architecture, and the late magnificent church of St. George at Doncaster (which was destroyed by fire on the 28th Feb. in the present year) having been characterised by no such marks of high antiquity, the Rev. M. Jackson has been induced to investigate the probability of the former having been superseded by the latter in the capacity of the parish church. He has collected a considerable amount of evidence, which appears to favour such a conclusion; which is also coincident with the view taken by Leland when he visited the town in the year 1538. "The church (he says) stands in the very area where once the castle of the town stood, long since clene decayed, the dikes partly yet to be seen, and foundation of part of the walls. There is likelihood that when this church was erected, much of the ruines of the castelle was taken for the foundation, and filling up of the waulis of it." And again, "There was another *parochie church* yn the townne, yet standing, but now it serveth for a chapel

of ease." Mr. Jackson, therefore, is inclined to conclude that St. Mary's was the parish church so long as the ancient castle was in existence; that, after the site of the castle had been given to the abbey of St. Mary's at York, which was as early as the reign of Rufus, a parish church was constituted there, formed upon what had been previously the castle chapel, and that St. Mary's lapsed into the position of a chapel of ease. This question has heretofore received the consideration of the historian of South Yorkshire, who, noticing a charter which was executed "in the *chapel* of St. Mary Magdalene at Doncaster," in the reign of Henry II. expressed his opinion that the use of the word *capella* in this case makes it "decisive that, at this time, it belonging to that class of religious edifices which were usually only private foundations, without any title or parochial dues belonging, though the rights of sepulture and other sacraments was not unfrequently granted to them" (Hunter's South Yorkshire, i. 30); and it appears that Mr. Hunter has subsequently (in the Doncaster Gazette in 1823) expressed an opinion, that "from its being regarded as a chapel it is a direct and obvious inference that some other edifice was the parish church of Doncaster, an edifice to which I conceive the present church of St. George was the legitimate successor." It is consequently in variance with the highest modern authority that Mr. Jackson has formed his conclusion. Still, we think the arguments he has adduced have considerable weight; more particularly the fact that there were originally two Rectors at Doncaster, and that York abbey superseded both, ordaining one Vicar in their stead. If there were two Rectors, it appears very probable that St. Mary's, as Leland says, was once a "*parochie church*."

*Lorenzo Benoni, or Passages in the Life of an Italian. Edited by a Friend.*—This book sets out with a fault. It is one of omission. There is not a word of preface either by author or editor to give warrant that the autobiography is a genuine work, and no fiction. We believe that Lorenzo Benoni is a very real personage, albeit under an *alias*, but how far the stories told under that name be true, or how far only "*ben trovate*," we are unable to determine. Taking this circumstance for as much as it may be worth, the volume, which is very handsomely got up, will be found a very "readable" book. It is no little praise to say of it that, in many respects, it reminds us of the charming autobiography of Alfieri, lacking indeed the fire, variety, deep thought, and gay strictures of that incomparable work.

but possessing, nevertheless, enough of incident, narrated with no indifferent grace, to merit the patronage which the public will not be slow to award it.

The author commences the story of his career not with his birth and parentage, but with his education; and what he tells of public education in the dominions of his Majesty the King of Sardinia by no means impresses us with a high idea of those to whom the conduct of so important a matter was entrusted. The story of his school days is somewhat spun out, but it is relieved by pretty scenes of home, where sighs a patient mother, and where rules a sour lord. The school was, what despotic Sardinia then was, governed by fear, terror, incapacity, cruelty, and injustice. This, added to the fact that the pupils were allowed to read the histories of Greece and Rome, wherein republics are the oases of prosperity amid the wide deserts of adversity or splendid tyranny, made ardent republicans of every scholar. The system really achieved the exact contrary of what it was meant to accomplish, and the pupils were no sooner *ex ephēbis* than, after selecting a profession, which appears to have been very much *pro formâ*, they affiliated themselves to secret societies, and addressed themselves seriously to the business of their lives, the upsetting of the then existing administration. Lorenzo with his fellows of course became conspirators; but, as an Italian would be nothing were he not a lover to boot, a certain Lilla, a young "Marchesa," hating titles and loving man, is brought upon the stage to give interest to the more stirring scenes of the autobiographical drama. Gibbon says somewhere of princesses, that, as in matters of love they are compelled by the very circumstances of their birth to make the first advances, so is the sentiment, as far as they are concerned, robbed of all dignity. We feel that this is the case with regard to the titled heroine who robs Benoni of his heart for a short season. We cannot say of her, winning and seductive, too violently seductive as she is,—we cannot say of her as the song of our boyhood used to say, that "Lilla's a lady;" the Lilla of the story is not the graceful heroine of the song, but a marvelously bold, beautiful, brazen vixen, of whom Lorenzo is well rid. The slight heart-ache attendant on the abrupt termination of this love-passage is alleviated by intensity of conspiring and a slight addiction to sporting. How the "sport" was carried on may win a smile from the most thorough of cockney sportsmen or City hunters of the now legendary Epping stag. Fancy a gentleman going out a-shooting after this fashion:—

"The little wood was the resort of many birds, especially of thrushes and black-birds, which came to seek the cool shade. I had caused a thatched shed to be erected at the foot of one of the largest trees, just high enough for me to stand in it; and therein, sheltered from the sun, and the sharp eyes of the feathered race, I shot at them with certain aim. The hut was in sight of the house, and within call, and I used always to go there some time before the hour of meals, and remain till called."

We know nothing that can compare with this, save the picture of the gouty angler enthusiastically pursuing his sport in a tub in his drawing-room; or the method of the amiable gentleman who *used* to hunt with beagles in Berkshire, but never went beyond the sound of the gong that was to summon him back to luncheon.

From rural pursuits, Lorenzo rushed at once into revolutionary projects. The plot failed, as most plots do, from the treachery of confederates; and in the *saute qui saute*, while the executioner caught some, and the jailer held others, Lorenzo makes a dashing melo-dramatic escape into France, where we have him, a refugee, mourning over hopes and plans defeated.

There are some pleasantly drawn characters in the book—chief and immeasurably above all, a certain "Uncle John," caustic, severe, kindly, and brim-full of good sense;—a man who sees and says that revolutions to be worth anything are not to be made suddenly, and are to be commenced by a preliminary revolution in the morals of the revolvers. He is an exquisitely good fellow in this, of course, unheeded "Uncle John." The pages devoted to the tyrannic system under which the country groaned before Piedmont was blessed with the constitution which now renders her the hope of the European friends of liberty, and which has made her the detestation of European despots, contain in them, however, justification for worse organised rebellions than those which, after all, helped to work out the freedom which the little kingdom now enjoys. We will close our notice of the volume by an extract which will shew the action of another system from which it would be well were Piedmont also free—but "pazienza," that "good time's coming, boys!" The scene to which we now draw attention is the Exchange of Genoa; the time high-noon, the place is crowded, and our chief actor Lorenzo is threading his way amid the busy groups:—

"During this perambulation I was struck with the great number of priests assembled in this spot, some standing in groups, some sitting on chairs and benches, some walking up and down, as I myself

was doing. One of these last, having eyed me attentively, muttered as he passed some words, evidently addressed to me, but the meaning of which I could not relate. I managed to pass very near him, when he again spoke to me. This time I did not lose a word of what he said: 'Any masses, Sir? very cheap!' I could make nothing of it; and he, no doubt, seeing as much by the blank hesitation of my countenance, turned and walked away.

"There is scarcely any man so destitute as to die without leaving something to pay for a certain number of masses for the benefit of his soul; or hardly any poor woman who has not, from time to time, some masses performed, either for the soul of a deceased relative, for the cure of some sick member of her family, or some such object. The sale of masses, therefore, is very considerable in Italy. I purposely say the *sale*, for the mass is paid for, and forms an essential part of a priest's income. The price varies according to the demand, exactly like the price of stocks, and like them masses rise or fall with the greater or less supply in the market. . . .

"If it was your wish to have a mass said immediately, or if you had an investment of five hundred masses to make, you could find what you wanted in this place. Brokers (priests of course) come to you and make their bargain. Suppose a priest who had some hundreds of masses to say; he is in want of ready money, he found there these same brokers, who took the masses at a discount, and paid him the difference. Some of the big-wigs—Rothschilds of this exchange—had in their pocket-books thousands and thousands of masses. These men monopolised the ware at a good price, and then got rid of it at a profit to poor priests their clients (especially to those from the country), and thus realised considerable gains.

"This sale of masses sometimes gave rise to very ludicrous scenes. I have frequented the place often enough to witness a great variety of such. I shall merely note the following:—

"A livery-servant, sent by his master from Albaro, a large village at 'a few miles distance,' was bargaining with a priest for a mass to be celebrated at the said place. The servant had been authorised to bid as much as three francs; but it was Sunday, the weather was bad, and there were but few priests at leisure. The merchandise was looking up.

"'I won't stir for less than five francs,' says the priest, turning away, as if to break off the conference.

"'Five francs! That is unconscionable,' returned the servant, 'Why, one might get a *Novena* for that!'

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"'Well, then, get your *Novena*, but you shall not have a mass.' The priest crossed the street, and entered a liquor-shop. 'Boy, a glass of brandy!' said he to the lad behind the counter.

"The servant, who followed close at the priest's heels, turned pale. If the priest should break his fast, farewell to all hopes of a mass for that day.

"'I'll give four francs, though I am sure I shall be scolded.'

"'Five francs! that's my first and last word,' raising the glass to his lips, 'You may take it or leave it, as you please.' He was just on the point of swallowing the contents, when the servant stopped his hand, saying, 'You drive a very hard bargain; however, you shall have the five francs!' and so it was settled."

The above is a fair sample of the volume from which it is taken; and perhaps the extract we have made will induce our readers to look in the book itself for more; the labour will not by any means be thrown away.

*The Church of England founded on Scripture, and essential to the Constitution. A Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Ven. the Archdeacon of London, May. 3, 1853. By the Rev. George Croly, LL.D. Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, Svo.*—This animated discourse appears to answer every objection which has been urged against the Church of England as a national establishment, and the slightest glance will show that our eloquent author has not "forgot his cunning" as an orator. Dr. Croly maintains that "Episcopacy is the pillar of the Church of England. We must strengthen and secure that pillar. Without asking additional seats in the Lords, I would place a Bishop in every shire of England and Wales. Then, instead of a few prelates, embarrassed by the extent of their jurisdiction, and exhausted by its petty and perpetual routine; we should have a large body of active, vigorous, and learned men, superintending the Establishment, and especially marshalling its learning and ability, for the contest with Sectarianism. I would have every Cathedral a College, for the express study of Theology. There are thirty Chapters in England and Wales. The Canons should be the professors of those Cathedral Colleges, disengaged from parochial duty, and forming the Council of the Diocese. There should be an increase of the active agency of the Church. The Rural Deans, even now an useful body, should be a fixed and salaried Order. Gratuitous services soon grow cold. There should be in every Diocese *fixed Com-*

mittees of the Clergy, appointed by the Prelate, for defined services.—One, expressly for the instant defence of Christianity, against all attacks of infidelity, of popery, and of religious faction.—Another, to superintend all the objects of public education, in schools, workhouses, libraries for the people, asylums, almshouses, and to give lectures on subjects of general interest, or Scriptural information.—Another, to have under its charge all the operations of charity, collections for the orphan and the decayed, Charity Sermons, contributions for the poor, burial funds, and Benefit Societies.—Another, for the superintendence of all things connected with the proprieties of Divine worship, the furnishing of churches, their repair, their building, and the skill and beauty of their architecture. This principle of divided duties is not new. In the Apostolic age there were *sine* Orders, according to the gifts of the Holy Spirit, all with especial objects, and, we may be convinced, all necessary, even for the few thousands of the early Church. In Britain, we have twenty millions to enlighten!

*The Comedies of Plautus. Translated by H. T. Riley, B.A. 2 vols. post 8vo. (Dobson's Classical Library).*—Scheller, in his "Præcepta Styli Latini," says, in the chapter De Lectione Præcorum, "Nec Plautus plane omittendus est." (p. 759.) Niebuhr considers him "one of the greatest poetical geniuses of antiquity," defends him against the low estimation of Horace, and rejects the story of his gaining a living by working at a hand-mill. (Lect. on Roman Hist. i. 261, ii. 163.) Sir Thomas More pleads for him in his Epistle to Dorpius; and, what is more interesting, he was one of the two classics that Luther took with him into the convent at Erfurt, the other being Virgil. (Life by Michelet, p. 8.) His faults lie conspicuously on the surface, and therefore insinuate no subtle poison into the reader's mind; still they are sufficient, in the estimation of Harles, who discusses them fully in his larger Notitia (while allowing him great praise), to preclude his being put into the hands of youth. The author of "Observations on the Classics, 1753," justly remarks, that "Terence often runs into tragedy, and Plautus into farce." (p. 228.) We cannot help observing, that it is surprising that a writer like Minucius Felix should make no mention of the Amphitryon, which must have helped to undermine Paganism, when once contrasted with Christianity.

The text must have presented great difficulties to the translator. Bentley used

to complain of it; and Harwood, who appears to have carefully studied it, says, "No *Latia classic* requires a collation of MSS. and an improved edition so much as Plautus." Mr. Riley has availed himself of the several labours of Ritschel, Hildyard, Lindemann, Fleckeisen, Schneider, and Weise. The various readings, &c. discovered by Mai have been applied, as far as was practicable, to the text. Of these Klügling gives us the following information, which deserves quoting: "Fragmenta quedam Plauti nuper detexit Angelus Mai in codice palimpsesto bibliothecæ Ambrosianæ Mediolanensis, in quo veteris Testamenti libri quidam erant rescripti. Versus circiter lx. integri eruti sunt ex hoc codice valde lacerato, aliorumque singula verba, e quibus tamen ad illustranda varia loca haud parum profici potest." (Addit. ad Harles. 1819, p. 18.) The principal fragments are given in the Appendix, part iv. The notes are copious, and the whole work is creditable to the translator's scholarship and industry.

There is a short dissertation at ii. 394, on those lines in the *Pœneulus*, which are generally supposed to be Carthaginian. The translator, however, does not allude to the hypothesis of General Vallancey, who endeavoured to demonstrate their identity with Irish. There are, it is evident, some strong verbal resemblances, but the theory has been pushed too far to be tenable.

*British Quadrupeds, 2nd ed. Square 16mo. pp. xvi. 250.*

*British Birds. pp. viii. 216.*—We are not aware of any recent work, on what may be called the Literature of Natural History, exhibiting a list of books on the subject, with critical and biographical notices. Not that the idea is a novelty, for Scheuzer published a "Bibliotheca Scriptorum historiz naturali inservientium," at Zurich, in 1716. The "Bibliotheca Animalis" of Burekmann (Wolfenbuttel, 1743) contains a list of zoological works. To the "Ornithologia" of Manetti (Florence, 1767), is prefixed an "Auctorum omnium catalogus qui de avibus scripserunt." Artedi, the friend of Linnæus, has similarly illustrated ichthyology; and his work, which was edited by that eminent naturalist, has justly been called a monument raised to his memory, after his melancholy death by drowning in 1735. Nor has conchology wanted its bibliographers, as the names of Maton and Rackett testify. Particular nations have also had their catalogues, for instance, that of French writers by Lelong, and that of Swiss by Haller. We ought not to omit the catalogue of the library of Sir Joseph Banks, by Dryander, the pupil of

Linneus, which presents a classified arrangement and analysis of works on natural history. But that work belongs to the last century, and a new generation of books, as well as of readers, has arisen since its appearance.

The difficulty would now be to draw the line between scientific works and those which are merely popular or elementary, and so numerous. The two volumes before us, which are published by the Religious Tract Society, would claim a place on the border. They are pleasingly written, and full of anecdote; and if we must offer a specimen it will be by referring the reader to p. 67 (Quadrupeds) for a curious account of Minette, the late Bernese painter, who has been called "The Raphael of Cats." The tale of the canary at Cleves (Birds, p. 109-112) is interesting, but it has a melancholy end. For one reason we can particularly recommend these volumes—that they inculcate humanity throughout toward the animal creation. We may add that, by being devoted to British animals, they will give the reader more definite and specific notions of natural history, than he usually acquires from indiscriminate works. He ought to be acquainted with the zoology of his native country, as well as with its botany, geography, and civil or military history.

*Cretins and Idiots: a short Account of Progress of the Institutions for their Relief and Cure.* London, 1853.—This is the best account we have seen of one of the most self-sacrificing and truly heroic movements of the day. When we picture to ourselves the society to which they are doomed whose love for the lowest traces of a human soul have led them to devote their healthy years to intercourses revolting to the senses and unrefreshing to the mind, we confess that it appears to us as if no missionary work that has ever been planned could be so generous, so little likely to minister to human vanity and self-seeking as this of tending Cretins and Idiots.

Take the result at its very best, (and we are far indeed from undervaluing the gain), no one of these victims of early disease perhaps can be expected to rise beyond a low level of intelligence; there will not, there cannot be, any thing approaching to a high state of intellect among them—and individual morality, we all know, if not inseparable, yet is closely connected with the development of the faculties. The instances given seem to us to prove this, manifestly favourable as they are. But we think all the more highly of these noble efforts and their results. No lordly colleges for enabling young gentlemen to

take the standing of M.A. or B.A. through their future lives, can boast of achievements like those witnessed at the Abendberg and at our own institutions at Highgate and Colchester. The whole conditions of existence have, for many of their unfortunate inmates, been reversed—from suffering they have been brought into happiness—from total uselessness, or something worse, they have been transmuted into serviceable creatures. Music and bright colours, generally pleasant to them, are made to awaken their dormant faculties. The one or the two things for which they have a talent are cultivated, whether it be drawing or model-making, or sewing on buttons. We have no doubt that the happiness of witnessing these transformations is, to those who have effected them, intense.

One painful consideration, however, occurs to us. Nothing is said in the books we have seen on the subsequent experience of the idiots' friends. Now this is really a very important point. As a permanent residence we should suppose the asylums are all that could be desired. While every person and thing is devoted to his good and pleasure, the sufferer can hardly be otherwise than improved and happy; but it is painful to think to what opposite conditions he may return. Among the poor, especially, injudicious treatment is the rule, judicious the exception in these cases. We should be glad to know that wherever it is possible to make the odd species of talent possessed by some of these unfortunates available, pains are taken to place them in favourable positions; otherwise we wish them no better lot than a life within these sheltered abodes, while, at the same time, the public is defended from the uncertain and too probable evils of their being at large.

*Remarks on the Prophetic Visions of the Book of Daniel.* By S. P. Tregelles, LL.D. Post 8vo. pp. xii. 314 (4th ed.)

*The Structure of Prophecy.* By James Douglas of Cavers. 2d ed. 8vo. pp. 92.

*The Key to the Mystery.* By Edward Richer of Nantes. 12mo. pp. vi. 314.

We have placed these works together, as they have reached us nearly at the same time, and belong to the same class, though differing in some respects. To the general study of prophecy, we would apply what Bengel says of Sacred Chronology, "While I . . . have been borne along on the current of time from century to century, the doings not only of private individuals, but even of the greatest monarchs, have appeared to me as 'a very little thing,' as the mere passing of a wave in the great ocean scene." (Life, p. 331.)

1. The first of these works now appears

for the fourth time, revised and considerably enlarged. The author is well known by his translation of the Apocalypse, his History of the Jansenists, and his "Historic Evidence of the Authorship and Transmission of the Books of the New Testament." Although, on examination of the Remarks, we find ourselves at variance with him, on some points which affect his system of interpretation, we must not measure the merits of the work by its accordance with our prepossessions. It contains much that is valuable, and argues its opinions ably. Even those who differ from Dr. Tregelles must allow him at least the praise of being "haudquaquam spernendus auctor," which Livy gives Polybius. (xxx. 45.) Nor would we advise opponents to meet him with inconclusive arguments; for, as the celebrated Condé said of Turenne, faults are not committed in his presence with impunity. The "Defence of the Authenticity of Daniel," in opposition to Dr. Arnold, is now added, and the addition is a valuable one.\* The incidental defence of the common rendering of 2 Tim. iii. 16 (p. 285-8) will also deserve the student's attention. Altogether, this work may profitably be read in connection with others, though, as its views are not entirely our own, we cannot offer it to the reader as a manual of the subject.

2. The Treatise on "The Structure of Prophecy," by Mr. Douglas of Cavers, contains the substance of five lectures. It would serve as an introduction to a course of reading. The author is well known by his "Errors regarding Religion" and "The Advancement of Society." Another of his writings, entitled "Popery and Infidelity" (8vo. pp. 52), was put into our hands along with this. It is a good sketch of a practical kind, and may also be useful to the junior classes in controversy.

3. As the author of the "Key to the Mystery" dates from Nantes, we presume he is connected with "Ed. Richer, homme de lettres et sans contredit le littérateur le plus distingué qu'aït produit la ville de Nantes," author of a "Précis de l'Histoire de Bretagne" and "Voyage Pittoresque," in the Department of the Loire-Inférieure. (See the History of that Department, by Girault de Saint-Fargeau, 1829, p. 117.) This work is a familiar

\* This portion is to be published separately.

exposition of Swedenbourg's explanation of the Apocalypse, and therefore will suit the followers of his system, and them only. The interlocutors (for it is written in dialogue) treat preceding commentators with little ceremony, and Bossuet (whom a French writer could hardly avoid noticing) fares like the rest. M. Richer sometimes detects the mistakes into which others have fallen, by substituting literal interpretations for spiritual ones, but falls himself into the opposite error. So hard is it, in systematic writings, to avoid extremes. The principal use of this volume is to teach theorists to be cautious, for fear of antagonist criticism; but it is about the last book that we should think of recommending to a beginner in prophetic study.

*Fables de Gay: traduites en vers Français par le Chevalier de Chatelain, auteur des Prométhéides, des Glorieuses, des Rambles through Rome,* &c. 12mo.—This is a free and spirited translation of an old favourite in English poetry, somewhat extended in phraseology, as all versified translations must be, and particularly of so sententious a writer as Gay. M. de Chatelain has, however, cleverly surmounted many of the difficulties of his task by a frequent variation of metre. He has been for many years resident in London, having been French tutor to the present Duke of Wellington, to whom this book is dedicated. He has in preparation a more varied work, a translation of the "Beautés de la Poésie Anglaise," of which several specimens are given at the close of the present volume, and they show much cleverness and versatility of expression.

*Hints on the Establishment of Public Industrial Schools for the Working Classes.* By the Rev. John Sedgewick.—We suppose most thinkers in England are of Mr. Sedgewick's opinion that it would be an excellent thing to have a sound industrial education provided for the children of the poor; but public boarding-schools, set apart for that purpose, though not a new idea (for it was broached many years ago by a clergyman, the Rev. E. Biber), we have never written or talked against, simply because we thought the scheme wholly impracticable. It was scarcely worth recapitulating moral objections to what seemed socially impossible.



## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The annual meeting of this society was opened at Chichester on Tuesday, the 12th of July. The first gathering took place in the Assembly Rooms, where Lord Talbot de Malahide took his seat as President, supported by the Mayor of the city and the Bishop of Chichester; and the members of the Corporation were present in their robes of office, and presented a congratulatory address, which was read by the town clerk. The noble chairman expressed his gratification at the reception with which the society was honoured, and explained its objects to be the confirmation of historical truth and the improvement of taste in art. He alluded to the effects of the Great Exhibition of 1851 as having contributed to the latter object, and gave some account of the interesting archæological museum which is now attached to the Exhibition in Dublin.

After the preliminary business had been transacted, Edward Freeman, esq. was called upon to deliver a paper *On the Life and Death of Earl Godwin*. He commenced by remarking that it was within the county of Sussex that the greatest events for many centuries elapsed. Within its limits the liberty of England was lost and regained. It was here that Harold fell and De Montfort triumphed. Earl Godwin was one whose character it had been the object of the chroniclers through many centuries to vilify and blacken. It was the policy of Norman and Ecclesiastical writers to throw obloquy on a family which was an obstacle to Norman influence and in disfavour with the Church. But when we turn to the Saxon Chronicle and to Florence of Worcester we find nothing of the kind. We read no more of his treachery or his crimes; but he appears as the patriotic leader of the English party, and the great opponent of Norman interference. In Mr. Freeman's opinion, Godwin, though a cold, crafty, and self-interested politician, was nevertheless, as Thierry represents him, a genuine English patriot. On the present occasion he should chiefly direct attention to some disputed points in Godwin's history. The first question respects his parentage, upon which there are two conflicting accounts, one which states him to have been the son of a herdsman, the other that he was the son of "child Wulfnoth, the South Saxon, the admiral of England." The latter

statement is derived from a passage of the Saxon Chronicle, where the child Wulfnoth is mentioned, and where the words "the father of Earl Godwin" are deficient in various MSS. Mr. Freeman, therefore, thinks it not improbable that they are a gloss, founded in a misconception, Earl Godwin's father having been another Wulfnoth, and very possibly the herdsman of the other story. But this conclusion would withdraw his nativity from Sussex, as the locality of the herdsman was Sherston, on the borders of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire. It is not at all impossible that Godwin may have risen from obscurity, as Eadric had done before him.

Two years after the accession of Canute, Godwin was made an Earl in reward for his victory over the Wends; and throughout that reign he appears as a person of the foremost importance. At an early period of the Danish sway he formed some matrimonial alliance with the royal family: but on this point also there are discrepancies in the chroniclers. Malmesbury states that Godwin married twice; that his first wife was the sister of Canute, and that she had one son who was drowned; that after her death he married a second wife, whose name is unknown, and that she was mother of his sons, Harold, Swegn, Tostig, Wulfnoth, Gyrrh, and Leofwine. Mr. Freeman thought it was clear that all Godwin's historical children were born of a Danish wife, named Githa; but whether she was his second wife or not is uncertain. At the death of Canute Godwin appears as the chief person of English blood in the kingdom. The question here arose, had he or had he not any share in betraying Ætheling Ælfred to Harold the First, or in the torments which that barbarian inflicted upon his rival and his adherents? To examine this they must look to the state of affairs after the death of Canute, when the crowns which had been heaped on his head were disputed by numerous successors. By the marriage agreement of Canute and Emma, the crown was to pass to their common issue, that is to Harthacanute. The Danes, according to Malmesbury, were in favour of Harold; the English divided between Harthacanute and the sons of Ethelred; Godwin appeared as the champion of Harthacanute. As the tale was generally told, the kingdom was divided between Harold and

Harthacanute, the latter taking the territory south of the Thames; but as the new king of the West Saxons still remained in Denmark, Emma and Godwin governed in his name at Winchester; Ælfred comes over, lands at Sandwich, is seized by Godwin, carried before Harold and murdered, Emma driven into exile, and Harold elected king of all England. There was something improbable in this story—Godwin, lately the bulwark of Harthacanute, transformed into the minister of Harold, and in several other points it was inconsistent. Amidst a mass of difficulties and conflicting statements, the great Earl, every other action of whose life was that of a patriot, was at least entitled to a verdict of Not proven, if not of Not guilty. On the death of Harthacanute in 1042, Edward was peaceably elected king, and Godwin retained for some years the direction of affairs. The essayist then proceeded at length with the history of Earl Godwin's prosperity, of his protest against the introduction of foreigners into the Court, of his banishment through refusing to chastise the people of Dover for assaulting the suite of Eustace Count of Boulogne, and of his return. That Godwin was the real champion of English freedom and nationality was clear. He did not, however, long survive his restoration, for the year after his return he died. He was taken ill, we are informed, while dining with the king at Winchester. The Normans and others of his enemies looked on this in the light of a judgment, and the old story of Ethelstan's being choked by his food is worked up by Brompton and Knighton into one of the death of Godwin. Mr. Freeman concluded with an estimate of the character of Godwin, as one unrivalled in natural ability and in experience, bold, far-seeing, politic, and seeking the good of his country, whilst not neglecting his own; often accused of fraud, but never of force, and (as represented by an unfavourable testimony, Malmesbury,) an eloquent speaker, skilled in the art of guiding popular assemblies. His great panegyrist is the author of the *Vita Edwardi*, which is quoted by Stowe, and from Stowe by Thorpe, but the original of which has escaped Mr. Freeman's researches.

At an evening meeting the Rev. J. L. Petit undertook to describe the *Architecture of Boxgrove Priory Church*. It is one of the finest specimens of the Norman style which prevails through a large portion of the south of England. The quire alone, with mutilated transepts, is all that now remains, and is 85 feet in length, the original length of the whole church having 220 feet. This quire is almost un-

equalled in England for purity of style: its arcade is remarkable, presenting in four compartments two pointed arches placed within a round arch,—a design very usual in the triforium, but seldom seen in the lower story. It was vaulted with stone previous to the close of the 12th century. The central tower has a fine Norman arcade in the interior. Originally there was no south aisle. Adjoining the church there remains in ruins a fine Norman entrance to the chapter-house. A neighbouring building, called the Refectory, was unroofed only a few years ago.

Mr. Sharpe, of Lancaster (author of various important architectural works), afterwards gave a lecture on the successive styles of Ecclesiastical Architecture, as divided, according to his system, into the periods of Saxon, Norman, Transitional, Lancet, Geometrical, Curvilinear, and Rectilinear. After developing the elementary principles of architectural criticism in these successive periods, Mr. Sharpe proceeded to point out their various examples existing in the county of Sussex. To commence with the Cathedral, in that building the Norman period is admirably represented in the choir, as is also the Transitional period. There does not appear to have been much work done there in the Lancet period; but in the robing room, or original sacristy, there are some good specimens of this period. The Geometrical is represented in some early work on the north side and at the east end of the Lady Chapel. Of the Curvilinear there is a noble specimen in the large transept window, with similar tracery above. The Rectilinear is represented in the large north window in the north transept, which is unsurpassed by any in the kingdom, with the exception of Ely. For specimens of Saxon Architecture he would name the churches of Worth, Bosham, and Sompting. There is no specimen of the Saxon style superior to that at Worth. The tower of Sompting church is undoubtedly of Saxon work. At Bosham it is evidenced in the tower arch, the window over the tower arch, and also in portions of the chancel arch. The Norman period is to be seen at Old Shoreham. At Steyning is a fragment of an original early-Norman building. At Amberley a portion is Norman; and at Newhaven is a small church of the same period. Of the Transitional period specimens are extant at Broadwater, at Boxgrove, at New Shoreham, and at Climping. Climping church is a Lancet building from one end to the other. At Tarring there is an excellent example. Also at Amberley, Frant, Appledram, Bosham, Donnington, Boxgrove, and New Shoreham. The Geo-

metrical period is to be seen at Winchelsea, Petworth, Laughton, Felton, and Broadwater. The Curvilinear in the chancel at Berwick, at Sutton, Newick, &c. The Rectilinear at Arundel, Alfriston, Poynings, &c. Shoreham church consists of a nave and north and south aisles, a central one and a chancel. This was its original state; but a great portion of the Norman part of the building has been removed. The nave of the Norman church is a heap of ruins; but enough is left to enable us to trace the original design. The ground-story and walls are Transitional; and the clerestory Lancet. It may be supposed that the upper part was not a restoration, but that the work had been continued after a long delay, during which time a change had taken place in the design of building. Mr. Sharpe next called attention to one or two insertions of the Transitional period at Shoreham and Steyning; with which he concluded his lecture, amid general applause.

On *Wednesday July 13th*, the Hon. Robert Curzon, on taking the chair of the Section of Antiquities, explained to the company the curiosity of several articles which he had contributed to the temporary museum. One was an ark, or chest, of sycamore wood, found in a tomb at Thebes, which, from the bas-relief at Medinet Kabou, is concluded to be of the same shape and size as that used by Moses, but probably about fifty years older. Another was a pair of tables, given to Mr. Curzon by the Patriarch of Mount Sinai; they are of the same shape as the round-headed tables of the commandments represented in our churches, but written on both sides with ancient Jewish Samaritan writing. Mr. Curzon also exhibited a wand, taken from the tree growing near the Christian monastery at Mount Sinai, which is said to have sprung from the wand of Moses; a vase of alabaster, having a lid, made 100 years before Christ in the Egyptian town of Alabastrum, illustrative of Mary Magdalene's box of ointment; and a book in fac-simile of the handwriting of St. Mark, copied from the manuscript of his gospel which was found in his tomb, and was brought first to Aquileia, and thence to Venice. The original being in a state of rapid decay, an exact fac-simile of it was made about 150 years ago. It is written in Latin, not in Greek.

The Rev. Leveson Vernon Harcourt next made some remarks on the supposed British village at Bow-hill, near Chichester, which is represented (or rather, as Mr. Harcourt said, misrepresented) in a print which has been recently published in Mr. Saull's essay on the subject, copied from one before published in Mr. Mason's

Guide to Goodwood. The pits in question are really at the foot of Stoke Down. Whilst they exhibit too much design to have been made in digging stone, a more inconvenient shape could not possibly have been contrived for habitation. The cavities are strictly basin-shaped, peculiarly well adapted to collect all the water that falls in their vicinity, so that they might more properly be called British baths than a British village. The cavities have no symmetry or form, but the mounds have regular ascents to the summit of each. Mr. Harcourt took a second objection to Mr. Saull's theory, from the circumstance that Cæsar states that the Britons built houses after the manner of the Gauls. Mr. Saull suggests that the pit-houses were roofed with boughs. No tree lives long on the chalk, except the beech; but Cæsar says that there were no firs or beech in the island. Mr. Harcourt concluded by offering a suggestion that these mounds were sacred mounds intended for sacrifice. Anticipating an objection that might be taken to their number, he referred to the seven altars of Balaam erected in the field of Zophim towards the top of Pisgah.

The Rev. Frederick Spurrell, M.A. read a paper on several Seals of religious Guilds, &c. of which he had received impressions from Wisby in Sweden, the matrices being now preserved in the public museum of that town. They are, 1. S. Teuthnicorum in Wisbi de Guilla dei Kanuti. 2. S' fraternitatis de convivio sci Laurentii. 3. S. fraternitatis sci Nicholay in Gotlandia. 4. Sigill' Theuthnicor' Gutlandiæ frequentantium. 5. S. conivar' sci Jacobi in Wisby. 6. Sigillum maioris gilde convivar' Omnium Sanctorum in Wisby. Also a small pointed seal of the prior of the order of Preachers.

The Rev. Edward Turner communicated a paper relative to the history of a Saxon College at Bosham: it stood on the south side of the churchyard, and was taken down only a few years ago when a new vicarage was built.

The Rev. Philip Freeman sent some remarks upon two prints published by John Dunstall, in the reign of Charles II. said to represent "A temple by Chichester" (and which are copied in fac-simile in the *Sussex Society's Transactions*, vol. v. p. 277.) The building appears to represent a round church, like that of Little Maplestead in Essex, and, as no such building now exists near Chichester, the prints have proved a great puzzle to all inquirers. Mr. Freeman suggests that, as the parish of St. Bartholomew, outside the west gate of the city, was also called the parish of St. Sepulchre, its ancient church may have presented such an appearance.

The present church does not stand on the site of the old one.

Mr. Hills, Curator of the Chichester Museum, offered some remarks on the Roman inscription now preserved at Goodwood, which was found in 1723, in digging the foundation of the Council House at Chichester: and first published by Mr. Roger Gale in the *Philosophical Transactions*. It is commemorative of a temple erected to Neptune and Minerva. The stone has been quoted by Dr. Mantell, Richardson, and other geologists, as a proof of the Sussex marble having been used by the Romans; but Mr. Hills stated this to be a mistake, as it is of Purbeck and not of Sussex marble.

At twelve o'clock Mr. Curzon vacated his seat in favour of the Hon. Fox Strangways.

Professor Willis then proceeded with his address on the *Cathedral Architecture of Chichester*. After making some remarks upon its general beauty, it being one of the most elegant on the exterior with which he was acquainted, he remarked that few looking upon it for the first time would think it an essentially Norman structure, made up as it was of all manner of styles, the reason for which he would presently explain. In studying an ancient building they had two methods of arriving at its date—documentary evidence, and if this failed an examination of the stones, and making them tell their own history. Unfortunately, Chichester had very few documents—only one or two dates obscurely offered. He must therefore take the history of the building from its stones; and apply the dates wherever they could be arrived at. The see was removed from Selsey to Chichester, after the Norman Conquest, and the cathedral erected on virgin soil. It is not possible, therefore, that any Saxon architecture could be here discovered: though there was rude work resembling that which at Winchester was called Saxon, but which he had there denied. The first cathedral at Chichester was erected by bishop Ranulphus, who presided over this see from 1095 to 1123. In 1114 a slight fire occurred, which, however, could not have done much damage, as a small subscription soon repaired it. In 1186 there was another fire, more disastrous, and this was the key to the very remarkable change which he was about to explain. But before they went further, he would speak of the arrangement of the church at that time. The building consisted of a nave, transepts, a presbytery or choir. The transepts and apsidal chapels, which were to be found in nearly all Norman churches until transepts had aisles, for all chapels at

that time were apsidal. In the south transept there was still left the great Norman arch which opened into the apsidal chapel, and the commencement of the curvature of the apse may still be detected on the exterior wall.

At the west end of the church were two Norman towers, and the nave had only one aisle on each side. He had arrived at the conclusion that the presbytery terminated with a semicircular aisle, opening into three radiating chapels, as at Gloucester.

After describing the principal features of the original structure, the Professor proceeded to consider the consequences of the fire of 1186. It was evident that up to that period the roof had been of wood. When this was consumed, the whole of the upper walls were weakened or materially injured; and the falling timbers, resting on the ground, and piling themselves up against the pillars below, had calcined the face of the stone-work, leaving the middle story or triforium comparatively uninjured, with the exception of its projecting ornaments and string-courses. It was not therefore mere caprice, but necessity, which occasioned the remodelling of the original structure, and whilst, in conformity with the universal practice, it was restored according to the prevailing workmanship of the day, he had never before observed so economical a mode of shifting a cathedral from one style into another. At Canterbury, where their great fire occurred twelve years earlier, the walls were entirely taken down; but at Chichester they evidently did no more than they were compelled to do in consequence of the injuries which they had sustained. Canterbury had already acquired a martyr saint, and was in receipt of consequent oblations; but Chichester was as yet poor. The columns were refaced, the clerestory rebuilt, and the string-courses and projecting ornaments renewed in the style of the second period. However, when these necessary restorations were effected, they ventured to indulge in a small piece of magnificence, by elongating their chancel, and giving it a square end, according to the prevailing fashion of the day. The roof of the church, on being restored, was vaulted; and consequently the small flat Norman buttresses were insufficient. Larger buttresses were added, and in this instance the original billeted string-course was copied, and was carried round them. But the south aisle was scarcely finished, when four arches were cut through, in order to form two handsome side chapels. The like process was subsequently carried on on the north side, and he would show them a pier in that quarter which is a perfect museum of masonry.

In its centre it is of the original Norman work; against this on either side are built up portions of the second period, and withoutside these are pilasters of a third time. Modern architects would not dare to put together such a various assemblage of work, for some portions would surely shrink and fall, unless erected with the deliberate patience which was probably usual in ancient times.

The present Lady Chapel was built in the Decorated period by bishop St. Leofard. Possibly the original Norman chapel was turned with an apse, the removal of which might be the motive for its elongation. Its proper elevation is now diminished by the height of the Duke of Richmond's vault, which is formed beneath it.

The lecturer next alluded to the canonization of Saint Richard, which became a great source of revenue to the church of Chichester. Richard de la Wich, who was bishop of Chichester from 1248 until his death in 1252, was canonized in 1261, and translated in 1276. His body had been originally buried near an altar of St. Edmund which he had dedicated in the north part of the church. Where his shrine was elevated there is no present evidence to show. The raised platform behind the high altar is older than the time of St. Richard. He did not find the slightest authority for ascribing to St. Richard the tomb in the south transept which has been restored by Mr. Richardson, which is merely a sepulchral monument, and differs entirely from the ordinary form of shrines; but it is possible that the great paintings erected in the same part of the church by Bishop Sherburne had some reference to the shrine. On the west side of that transept is the Vestry; and above it a room which was probably the Chapter-room, as no distinct building for that purpose occurs in any other quarter. Over the adjoining porch is another room, communicating by a sliding door; this had been called a prison, but he regarded it as a treasury and evidence room. The porch is of a rough nascent Early-English style; and the vestry was erected after the porch.—In the afternoon the Professor accompanied his auditors round the church, and pointed out the peculiarities to which he had directed their attention.

At six o'clock the Anniversary Dinner of the Institute was held in the Council Chamber, Lord Talbot de Malahide in the chair; and, in the evening the Bishop of Chichester received the members at his Palace, to a conversazione, varied by glees, &c. performed by the cathedral choir.

*Thursday July 14.* An excursion was made this morning to Boxgrove Priory Church, to the ruins of Halnaker House,  
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and to the mansion of the Duke of Richmond at Goodwood. In Boxgrove Church some further observations on its architecture were offered by the Rev. J. L. Petit and by the Rev. E. Turner the Vicar, and the latter offered some observations on the history of Thomas second lord de la Warr, by whom a sepulchral chapel was built in Boxgrove Church in the year 1532, but which was afterwards unused as well from the circumstances of the times (in consequence of the dissolution of religious houses) as those of his own family. The chapel is now converted into a pew, which belongs to the Duke of Richmond: its original gates of wrought iron are lying loose at the end of the north aisle. After the adjoining ruins of the Priory had been surveyed, attention was directed to a buttress on the northern side of the church, on which are carved in two compartments: 1. the horse and oak-tree of the Arundel family, with frets of Maltravers and the motto *cause m'oblige*; 2. five crampets, the badge of De la Warr.

The ruins of Halnaker House are now covered with ivy, which leaves few if any architectural features distinguishable. We are informed that some of the internal carvings are still preserved by a collector in Chichester; and considerable portions were removed to a new mansion at Buckhurst, by the present Earl De la Warr.

From thence the company proceeded to Goodwood House, the lower floor of which was thrown entirely open for their gratification: at the same time the Sussex Archaeological Society held its anniversary meeting in the Music Room, where, after the reading of the annual report,

A paper was read by Wm. Durrant Cooper, esq. F.S.A. on the retention of British and Saxon words in the names of places, farms, &c. within the county of Sussex, and on the remains of Saxon families still left in the county. He showed that, in the whole county, the Danes had not left in any name an evidence of occupation; and, except possibly in the Manhood district, near Chichester, and among the fishermen of Hastings, who frequented Yarmouth where the Danes had settlements, there were no traces of the Danish in the words in use in the county; but the early British inhabitants had left their Celtic names in many prefixes to the names of places, many British words being found in the rivers, hills, and districts close upon the old weald. The Saxons had left, however, many more traces. The writer had shown in his "Sussex Glossary" that there were not more than twenty parishes in each division of the county which had not the Saxon in some part of their names; he now showed by a coloured map the

districts in East Sussex which by their names illustrated the comparatively late cultivation of that division of the county, particularly the district of the great wood of Anderida; and he proceeded to elucidate the retention of Saxon names in upwards of six hundred farms and portions of parishes, demonstrating that Saxon names of persons and families remained in profusion, not only among the peasantry, who had been tied to the soil by the serfdom which formerly existed, and more recently by the law of settlement, but also among the nobles and the smaller class of yeomanry in former days, and who had raised themselves to the rank which enabled them to assume coat-armour and to have their pedigrees recorded by heralds; for out of 420 families whose pedigrees were recorded, more than two-thirds bore Saxon names, including the Ashburnhams (the head of whom was the reputed constable of Dover Castle at the time of the Conquest), the Wests, Pelhams, Ernleys, Gratwicks, &c. Mr. Cooper concluded by stating that, whether it was a mark of good or a sign of useless sloth on the part of the Saxon, that had tied him, without a murmur, to the yard-land of his birth, the fact was patent; that the Saxon language and the Saxon names, and in the main the Saxon blood, remained in Sussex almost unchanged in the nineteenth as they did in the ninth century.—Lord Talbot de Malahide suggested that the name of Worthing implied a Scandinavian origin, "thing" being the term applied to a Danish parliament: but Mr. Cooper thought, from the situation of that place in the midst of low lands, and its forming a part only of the large parish of Broadwater, that the Saxon combination of *Worth* and *ing*, a field and a meadow, was the more probable derivation of the name.

At an evening meeting in the Council Room, Dr. Collingwood Bruce, of Newcastle, delivered a lecture upon the *Bayeux Tapestry*, of which he exhibited a series of drawings, of the actual size of the original. Mr. Bruce argued very ingeniously, and to our mind conclusively, in favour of assigning to the tapestry a date very shortly after the Conquest. He remarked that medieval artists never attempted to reproduce the costumes or manners of a former day in their works. When representing events that occurred centuries before, they gave the personages the dress which they saw worn every day by their own contemporaries. Hence, if this tapestry were a work of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, as contended by some, we should see depicted on it the dresses and armour of that era; whereas the costume and accoutrements of the eleventh

century are rigidly adhered to throughout. Thus, Duke William wears a garment resembling the Roman chlamys; the horses have no armour—Wace, in the twelfth century, being the first writer who mentions horse armour. The nasals of the helmets appear as fixtures, some of the soldiers carrying their helmets by the nasal, whilst Wace writes as if Harold's helmet had a ventail. The Norman-French are shown with the shaven chins and even crowns then in fashion, instead of the long love-locks and moustaches adopted by the courtiers so early as the reign of the Conqueror's son, Henry I.; the few female figures seen in it are swathed in close robes, instead of having the long sleeve, reaching almost to the ground, which became customary in the time of the same sovereign; hoods for hawking were introduced from the East about the year 1200, but in the tapestry the hawks are always unhooded. These and other minutiae appear satisfactorily to establish its early origin, for it is very unlikely that any artist long subsequent to the Conquest would have exemplified a correctness in points of costume which was never attempted or thought worthy of observance before modern times.

*Friday July 15.* An excursion was this day made to the Roman Pavements at Bignor to Petworth House, the ruins of Cowdray castle, and the church of the small nunnery at Easebourne. Between Petworth and Cowdray the whole party were handsomely entertained at Lodsworth House, the seat of Hasler Hollist, esq. In the evening a conversazione was given by Dr. M'Carogher, the Mayor of Chichester, in his handsome mansion in Westgate-street, which is traditionally ascribed to Sir Christopher Wren as its architect.

*Saturday July 16.* Another excursion was made, by railway, to Old Shoreham church, Pevensey Castle, and the ancient town of Lewes. At Shoreham the architecture of the church was explained by Mr. Sharpe, of Lancaster. At Pevensey the visitors were conducted round the ancient Roman walls of the town of Anderida and the ruins of the mediæval castle by M. A. Lower, esq. F.S.A. of Lewes, and Mr. Gurr, the custodian left in charge by its owner the Earl of Burlington. The ruins of the Roman town of Anderida at Pevensey have been recently described in our pages by Mr. Wright in his *Wanderings of an Antiquary* (August 1852). Mr. Lower is the author of a *Handbook for Pevensey* which was published in 1846, and he has prepared for the Sussex Archaeological Society a report of the recent excavations there, which has appeared in the sixth volume of their *Transactions*, just

completed, together with a map of the castle reduced from actual survey by Mr. William Figg, F.S.A. of Lewes, being the first trustworthy plan of the place that has hitherto been made. The results of the recent excavations made under the superintendence of Mr. C. Roach Smith and Mr. Lower, though perhaps less important than had been anticipated, are not devoid of interest. They have ascertained the *quondam* existence of a continuous wall on that side of the Roman town which faced the sea, where it had been suggested that the natural declivity formed a sufficient natural fortification. They have also cleared the incumbent soil—the accumulation of many centuries, which covered the foundations of the flanking towers within the Decuman Gate of Anderida; and they have ascertained the existence of a small postern gate towards the north, which was first suspected by Mr. Roach Smith about two years ago. It does not pass at right angles through the wall, but by a winding course, obviously for better defence. Within the walls of the Norman or mediæval castle the foundations of the chapel, a building standing alone in the centre of the castle court, have been disclosed to view: this is termed “the free chapel within the castle of Pevensey” in a grant of Edward III. A rude cylindrical font was found *in situ*; and, at the east end of the nave, a piscina in the form of a square carved capital, placed on a pillar perforated through its entire height. This relic has been removed to the museum at Lewes. The chapel was roofed with slates, which must have been brought from a considerable distance. These remains were viewed with great interest, as was the castle well, at a short distance from the chapel, which was opened at the expense of the Earl of Burlington about three years ago. It is seven feet in diameter, and steined with solid ashlar, still very perfect, to the depth of forty feet. After that depth it gradually contracts for ten feet, and is then further narrowed to a framework formed of solid bars of oak, with a cavity little more than two feet across. This well was filled with a vast mass of materials. No fewer than eight waggon-loads of stone were extracted from it, 32 spherical masses of green sandstone, and many skulls, which have been pronounced by competent persons to be those of wolves. The stone balls are supposed to have been those which were made for discharge from mangonels, before the invention of gunpowder; they are of various sizes, from nine to fifteen inches in diameter. The iron heads of arrows are also of frequent occurrence, and still recall to mind the struggles of former days.

From Pevensey the excursionists returned to Lewes, where they visited the ruins of the Priory and the Castle, and the restored tomb of the Countess Gundrada in Southover church; after which they were very handsomely entertained in the Assembly Room, on the invitation of some of the leading members of the Sussex Archæological Society.

(*To be continued.*)

BURY AND SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF  
ARCHÆOLOGY.

June 17. The general quarterly meeting of this society assembled at Hawsted Church, near Bury, and after inspecting its architecture and the interesting monuments of the Drury's, the party proceeded to Hawsted Place, the old moated mansion of that family, and thence to Hardwick House, their Elizabethan mansion, now the residence of Sir Thomas Cullum, Bart. On these subjects a memoir was read by Mr. Samuel Tymms, Hon. Secretary.

An able paper was also read by the Rev. Dr. Donaldson upon a rare Etruscan tomb, brought from Chiusi in 1841, which occupies a prominent place in the Hall. It consists of a marble statue of the deceased reclining on a quadrangular solium (or throne), leaning on his left elbow, and holding in his right hand a patera, the plinth bearing his name and age, but so obliterated that all which can be gathered is the prænomen, Aule, or Aulus. The bas-relief on the face of the solium, which still retains much of its colour and gilding, was interpreted by the learned Doctor to represent the interesting incident of a female (probably the widow) interposing to prevent the customary effusion of human blood by the fight of the gladiators at the funeral of the deceased, and the substitution of a peaceful offering of fruits and wine.

The Rev. A. P. Dunlap exhibited tracings and drawings, beautifully executed by Mr. Bacon, of some mural paintings which have been recently discovered on the walls of Bardwell Church. They are the usual subjects, and occur in their customary places; the Day of Doom over the chancel arch, St. Christopher on the north wall, and on the same wall three gigantic skeleton figures, the principal one being nine feet high.

A variety of antiquities and curiosities were arranged for inspection; among them was a splendid cameo by Albert Durer, a mummy cat from Egypt, and the bandages of a mummy snake, also from Egypt, which was opened at Hardwick, when the snake was found inclosed in a state of as good preservation as when first embalmed.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF  
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

At the July meeting of this Society, John Fenwick, esq. the chairman, stated that at the request of Mr. David Laing, of the Signet Library, Edinburgh, who is occupied in an attempt to complete the works of John Knox, he had inquired whether there existed any of his letters among the papers of the family of Bowes of Streatlam (into which the Scottish Reformer married); and had received an answer from Mr. Bowes that he has searched through the indexes of all his MSS. and found none.

Mr. Clayton reported that Mr. Mac-lachlan was making satisfactory progress with his survey of the Roman Wall, upon which he is engaged at the expense of the Duke of Northumberland; and it was whispered that Mr. Clayton, in the course

of the explorations which he is now making at great cost, has recently laid bare a fine Roman mile-castle, which, on the return of Dr. Bruce from the South, would be brought under the notice of the members.

Dr. Charlton submitted some interesting fragments of painted glass, discovered at Tynemouth Priory, and pronounced to be of the 14th century.

Mr. Robert White exhibited autographs of Burns, Hogg, and Thomson (the bibliopolic correspondent of Burns). Hogg's was his Scottish pastoral, "Sandy Tod," written for the Edinburgh Magazine. Burns' was one of his letters to "Clarinda," or Mrs. Agnes M'Lehose, whose maiden name was Craig, and who was grandniece of Colin Maclaurin, the friend of Sir Isaac Newton. It is signed "Sylvander."

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

A plot against the life of the French Emperor was discovered on Wednesday the 6th July. A great crowd had collected on the Boulevard des Italiens for the purpose of witnessing the arrival of the Emperor and Empress at the Opéra Comique. About a dozen or sixteen men, who were near the entrance of the theatre when the *cortège* drew up, excited the suspicion of the *Sergens de Ville* by their manner. They were arrested to the number of 12, and several were found to be armed. It is reported that they have been discovered to belong to a secret society consisting of 60 to 80 persons, whose object it was to assassinate the Emperor.

The Emperor of *Russia* has addressed a manifesto to his subjects, dated June 26, in which he announces the occupation of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, but denies that this constitutes an act of war. The Emperor threatens hostile measures if the Turkish government continue to refuse to accept his terms, and appeals to the religious sympathies of his subjects in favour of the orthodox faith. This manifesto has been followed by a second circular note to the Russian representatives at the various European courts, dated the 2nd July, in which the Emperor justifies the occupation of the principalities on the double ground of the

Turkish refusal to guarantee the privileges of the Christians and of the British and French occupation of the Turkish waters, by the presence of the combined fleets at Besika Bay, "within sight of Constantinople." (The actual distance is however 140 miles.)

Both the Russian notes have been answered at great length by M. Drouyn de L'huy, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. A joint communication has since been made to the Russian Emperor by the English and French governments, with the approval of Austria and Prussia, wherein certain terms of arrangement are proposed, which have been already consented to by the Porte. What those terms are has not been announced, but confident hopes are stated to be entertained by our Government that they will be accepted.

The peace of the world has been threatened by a dispute which has arisen between Austria and the United States at *Smyrna*. It appears that a Hungarian named Kossta, one of the companions of Kossuth, having returned to Turkey, in violation of a written promise given at the time of the liberation of the Hungarian exiles from Kinteyah, was arrested at *Smyrna* on the 22nd June, and conveyed on board the Austrian brig the *Hussar*, lying off that port. His release was demanded by the



American Consul, but refused by the Austrian authorities. Upon this the commander of an American sloop of war then in the harbour, laid his vessel alongside the Austrian brig, and threatened to commence an attack unless Kossta was delivered up within four hours. The interference of the various Consuls at the port alone prevented an actual encounter, and Kossta has been given into the hands of the French Consul until the question of the justice of his seizure shall have been decided. On the same day, about thirty Italian and other refugees made an attack upon three Austrian officers in a coffee-house, and killed one of them named Baron Hackelberg. It is said that all their lives would have been sacrificed but for the assistance of two Englishmen who were present.

*Persia* has been visited by an earthquake, the effects of which at Shiraz and Cashan have been most disastrous. The number of persons killed at the former place alone is stated at from 12,000 to 15,000; and to the earthquake an epidemic resembling the plague has succeeded, owing to the miasma created by so large a number of bodies in a state of decomposition.

The Circassian insurgents in *the Caucasus*, under Schamyl, encountered and defeated an army of 40,000 Russians on the 13th of April. It is reported that twenty-three guns were taken, and that five battalions of Poles have gone over to the Circassians.

The latest accounts report the continued success of the insurrection in *China*. The insurgents have established themselves in Nankin, and have reduced nearly half the empire. It is stated however that the supporters of the present dynasty are capable of making a more determined resistance in the neighbourhood of the capital, and it is considered probable that a severance of the empire into two portions may result. The most remarkable part of the news lately received on this subject is that the insurgents are Christians, and that the movement is one of a quasi-religious character. Their chief is called the Prince of Peace, and the various accounts we have received concur in stating them to be Iconoclasts; but, while those which have come direct from China report them to be Protestants, those which have reached us through Russia state that they are followers of the Greek Church.

The terms offered by the Governor-

General have been rejected by the *Burmese* envoys, who have refused to sanction the British annexation of Pegu. Their last meeting with the British commissioner took place at Promé on the 7th of May, when they were required to accept the conditions proposed, or to leave the territory occupied by our troops within 24 hours. They chose the latter alternative, and the negotiations have consequently been broken off, but no further hostilities had taken place up to the latest period of which we have information.

The Nizam has ceded to the Indian Government a territory yielding a revenue of 360,000*l.*, in consideration of the remission of the debt owing by him, and the discontinuance of the payment by him of a contingent force called the Nizam's army, but really under the orders of the British Resident.

*New Colonial Bishoprics.*—The arrangements for establishing two new Bishoprics in Southern Africa—one at Natal, the other at Graham's Town—having been completed, the Colonial Bishoprics' Committee intend forthwith to make arrangements for the establishment of five additional sees: viz. 1. Christ Church, New Zealand, towards which the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has granted 1000*l.*; the Rev. P. Gell, M.A., Curate of St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, formerly Warden of Christ's College, Van Diemen's Land, to be the first Bishop. 2. The Mauritius, at present under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of Colombo, towards which 3000*l.* has been promised by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 2000*l.* by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and 1000*l.* by the Christian Faith Society; and for which, from negotiations with Her Majesty's Government, it is believed that the means of endowment will be provided from sources independent of the Colonial Bishoprics Fund. 3. Borneo, towards which 5000*l.* has been promised by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and 2000*l.* by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; the Rev. F. T. M'Dougall, M.A. to be the first Bishop. 4. Kingston, East Canada, towards which 2000*l.* has been promised by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 5. Perth, Western Australia, towards which 3000*l.* has been promised by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

On the 28th June (the anniversary of her Majesty's Coronation) the Christening of the infant Prince took place in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace, when he received the names of Leopold George Duncan Albert. The sponsors were his Majesty the King of Hanover, H.R.H. the Princess of Prussia, H.R.H. the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and H.S.H. the Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg, who were all present in person. The service was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Oxford, and Chester, the Rev. Henry Howarth (Rector of the parish), the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley (resident chaplain at the palace), the Rev. Lord Wriothlesley Russell, and the Rev. George Henry Liddell, chaplains to Prince Albert. The infant was carried by Lady Caroline Barrington. The service was preceded by the performance of the 84th Psalm, as composed by the King of Hanover, and terminated by a new anthem composed by Signor Costa, to words selected by Mr. Bartholomew. A state dinner afterwards took place, at which the guests were the several royal and princely visitors of her Majesty, and their principal attendants, the cabinet ministers, and the clergy already named. Some of the leading nobility came in the evening, including Prince Lucien Bonaparte, cousin to the Emperor of the French, who had his first audience of the Queen a few days before. On the 1st July Her Majesty gave a state ball, the invitations to which exceeded 2,000. It was opened at 10 o'clock by a quadrille, in which her Majesty danced with the Prince of Prussia, and the Queen of Hanover with Prince Albert.

On Sunday the 26th of June the Queen of Hanover went to Kew to see the birth-place of her Royal Consort. Her Majesty visited the village churchyard, and placed two garlands of *immortelles* upon the tomb his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

On Monday the King and Queen of Hanover were present at the distribution of prizes at King's College, London. They were received on their entrance into the Great Hall by Dr. Jelf, the Principal, with the various Professors and Masters of the institution. The distribution of prizes was presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury; and the King, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman at the conclusion, said:—"I look upon my present visit England with peculiar satisfaction, as

affording me the privilege of moving this vote, and attending this interesting meeting, and recording my gratitude to Dr. Jelf for that which he has done for me. Permit me to wish you joy at having so eminent a man at your head. It may be wrong for me to dwell upon anything that regards myself, but I hope that I may be forgiven when, upon this occasion, I give vent to my feelings in declaring my gratitude for that which he has done for me, especially in engraving into my mind the sentiments of religion, and for which it gives me the greatest pleasure to remember the foundation by my uncle, George IV. This institution is an example for the country; not only because it is based on religion, but because it proves that the science of all sciences is religion, and that no science of itself can flourish unless it is based on religion; that those who study in any branch, whether engineering, building, or military science, are indebted for their knowledge to the God of all."

On the same afternoon the King and Queen of Hanover visited the Tower of London; and on Wednesday Windsor Castle. They left London for the Continent on the 4th of July.

The Royal Family has been suffering from measles. It first appeared on H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who in consequence was absent from his brother's christening. On the 8th of July it was announced that Prince Albert was attacked; and on the 19th that her Majesty also had the complaint. Meanwhile, all the royal children except the two youngest have successively taken the infection, and the whole family have passed through the disease very favourably.

On the 6th July the foundation stone of the Medical Benevolent College was laid, near Epsom, on an elevated piece of ground just below the Down which is devoted to the race-course. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who had promised to lay the stone, being absent from illness, the ceremony was performed by Lord Manvers, who has on many previous public occasions signified the interest which he takes in the medical profession. The objects of the College are—1st, to secure an asylum in which 200 pensioners, who are to be qualified medical men or their widows, are to be provided with three furnished rooms each, and such additional assistance and accommodation as the funds may permit: 2ndly, to provide a school in which a liberal education is to be given to

100 boys, the sons of medical men. The outlay for the site, and the expense of building, fittings, and furniture are estimated at 20,000*l.* The current expenditure, it is anticipated, will be about 1,500*l.* a-year. The sum already subscribed amounts to nearly 20,000*l.*

The annual meeting of 1853 of the Royal Agricultural Society commenced on the 11th of July, at Gloucester. The arrangements for the show of cattle and agricultural implements were carried out upon the usual extensive scale, and the trials of implements took place in some meadows near the Stroud road. The number of stands of implements was 121, occupying two-thirds of the Exhibition space, and presenting a magnificent illustration of the spirit, energy, skill, and enterprise of the present day.

The dinner, held at the Society's Pavilion in the Spa grounds, was attended by about 800. The chair was taken by Lord Ashburton, the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P. officiating as vice-chairman. The American Minister, Lord Ashburton, Lord Berners, Lord Harrowby, Sir R. Murchison, Judge Halliburton, Lord Powis, Sir J. Shelley, Sir S. Baker, and Mr. Brandreth Gibbs spoke to the several toasts.

The country has again seriously suffered from floods, particularly in Herefordshire and the neighbouring counties of Brecon, Radnor, and Salop, by the overflowing of the Wye and its tributary streams. At Brecon, on the 8th July, a tremendous catastrophe occurred, the river tearing up the foundations of the bridge, which fell in confused heaps across the stream. At Llandrindod, in Radnorshire, a usually peaceful little brook became a raging torrent, and overthrew cottages, bridges, and everything within reach of its fury. A poor bed-ridden man was swept away; his wife, and a child belonging to another woman in the house, were drowned; and the mother, with the twin child in her arms, stood for more than two hours on the projecting ledge of an old-fashioned chimney-piece, till she was happily rescued. At a short distance above its junction with the Wye, the Dihonw passes Doalvach, where recently stood the villa of Mrs. Lawrence, a lady in her 85th or 86th year. With her resided an unmarried daughter and two grandchildren. There were also two servants, male and female, making six persons in the house. In the middle of the night a waterspout burst on the Eppyat, and striking against Doalvach-house, bore it away—walls, beams, joists, furniture, and inmates—to the Wye.

An important Bill has just been passed for the Improvement of *Whitechapel*. This suburb of the metropolis contains a population of about 37,000, with 4,700 inhabited houses of the rateable annual value of 100,000*l.* The principal object of the measure is to improve the paving, lighting, watering, and cleansing of its eight principal and twenty-three minor districts, and to consolidate its twenty-eight distinct jurisdictions into one. It is also intended to affect the vast number of back streets and courts, where a large amount of dirt, disease, and misery exists in juxtaposition with comparative wealth, respectability, and comfort. Out of the 213 streets in Whitechapel, 114 are without any proper or adequate jurisdiction for enforcing the common necessities of paving, cleansing, and lighting. The measure also contemplates the removal and prevention of nuisances, and among others, that of smoke. A sum of 4,000*l.* is to be raised for repair of the parish church. A clause requires that after Jan. 1, 1854, all furnaces throughout Whitechapel shall consume their own smoke. On the subject of smoke consumption, Professor Brande, as superintendent of the coining department of the Mint, deposed that the furnaces there were supplied with smoke-consuming apparatus, and that the volumes of smoke that formerly annoyed the neighbourhood were now done away with. Carbonic acid gas was evolved, however, in invisible smoke, but not to an extent deleterious or injurious to health. A material saving resulted in the cost of the coal burned. One or two of the breweries in the City, the smoke from which used to be a great nuisance, now consume it entirely, and the saving effected in the fuel is calculated to pay the first cost of apparatus in the course of three years.

The New Income Tax Act, which received the Royal assent on the 28th June, will take effect from the 5th of April last, from which day incomes beginning at 100*l.* a-year will be taxed. For the first two years the tax will be 7*d.* in the pound, for the next two years 6*d.* in the pound, and for the last three years 5*d.* in the pound. With respect to lands and tenements, other than a dwelling-house, occupied by a tenant distinct from a farm of lands, the duty will be, for the first two years, in England, 3½*d.*, and in Scotland and Ireland, 2½*d.*; for the second two years, in England, 3*d.*, and in Scotland and Ireland, 2½*d.*; and for the last three years, in England, 2½*d.*, and in Scotland and Ireland, 1½*d.* The Act is to remain in force to the 6th of April, 1860.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

## GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

June 18. Her Majesty's 33d Foot to bear the name of "The 33d (or the Duke of Wellington's) Regiment," which honourable distinction will be inscribed on the colours of the regiment.

June 24. William John Alexander, esq. Q.C. to be Attorney-General of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, *vice* Smirke, esq. resigned.

June 25. Joseph Hensley, esq. to be Attorney-General, and John Longworth, esq. Solicitor-General, and George Birnie, esq. to be Registrar and Keeper of Plans for Prince Edward Island.—John Scott Bushe, esq. to be Escribano of the Court of Intendant of Trinidad.—Walter Maynard, esq. to be a Member of the Council of Nevis during the absence of the President and Senior Member thereof.—Augustus Douboulay, esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council of St. Lucia.—William Wade West, esq. to be a Member of the Council of Government of Mauritius.—Paul Ivy Sterling, esq. to be a Member of the Executive Council, and Charles Batten Hillier, esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong.—James Robert Longden, esq. to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Falkland Islands.

June 28. Edward Smirke, esq. to be Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

North Devon Mounted Rifles, Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart. to be Major.—North Lincoln Militia, Major R. Ellison to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. W. Cracroft to be Major.—Royal Monmouth Militia, Major John Francis Vaughan to be Lieut.-Colonel.—5th Middlesex Militia, Capt. L. M. Prior to be Major.—Cornwall and Devon Miners Regt., R. S. Allen, esq. Capt. h. p. R. Art., to be Major.—4th West York Militia, Lord Beaumont to be Colonel-Commandant; the Hon. N. H. C. Massey to be Lieut.-Colonel.

July 5. George Bevenuto Mathew, esq. (now Consul at Charleston) to be Consul at Philadelphia; Robert Bunch, esq. (now Consul at Philadelphia) to be Consul at Charleston.

July 8. Frederic Hamilton, esq. (now First Paid Attaché to H. M. Legation at Vienna) to be Secretary of Legation at Stuttgart.

July 11. Midlothian Yeomanry Cavalry, Lord Aberdour to be Lieut.-Colonel.

July 12. Royal Engineers, brevet Col. Harry David Jones to be Colonel.

July 13. Henry Davison, esq., James Vaughan, esq., and John Hurrell, esq., to be Commissioners of inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at the last election for the borough of Tynemouth.—Michael Prendergast, esq. sen. Q.C., Sir John Hardley Wilnot, Bart., and Leofric Temple, esq., to be Commissioners of inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at the last election for the borough of Barnstaple.

July 16. Augustus Griffiths, esq. to be Assistant Colonial Surveyor of Sierra Leone.

July 18. Royal Artillery, Col. Peter Margetson Wallace to be Colonel-Commandant; Lieut.-Col. George Brodie Fraser to be Colonel; brevet Major John Hill to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Henry Barkly, esq. (sometime Governor of British Guiana) to be a Knight Commander of the Civil Division of the Bath.

July 26. 62d Foot, Capt. R. A. Shearman to be Major.

Mr. Serjeant Murphy, M.P. to be a Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Wm. Thos. Manning, esq. to be Coroner of Her Majesty's Household and of the Verge.

Mr. Alderman Wire to be one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year, *vice* Shepperdson.

Mr. Alderman Wilson to be Alderman of Bridge Ward Without; and Henry Mugeridge, esq. to be Alderman of Castle Baynard Ward.

Col. Sir John Milley Doyle, K.C.B. to be one of the Military Knights of Windsor.

George Godwin, esq. F.R.S. to be one of the District Surveyors of Islington.

Mr. Thomas Herbert Maguire to be Lithographer in ordinary to Her Majesty.

## Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Clare Co.—Cornelius O'Brien, esq. and Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Foster FitzGerald, K.C.B.

Cornwall (West).—Michael Williams, esq.

Derbyshire (North).—Wm. Pole Thornhill, esq.

Durham.—John Robert Mowbray, esq.

Edinburgh.—The Earl of Dalkeith.

Liverpool.—Thomas Berry Horsfall, esq. and the Hon. Henry Thomas Liddell.

Sligo.—John Sadlier, esq.

Stroud.—Edward Horsman, esq.

Tralee.—Daniel O'Connell, esq.

## NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

June 6. Comm. G. Snell to the Imaum.

June 27. Commanders Philip de Sausmarez and Charles F. Newland to the Coast Guard.

July 4. Vice-Adm. Sir Hugh Pigot, K.C.B., K.C.H. to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. J. B. Purvis to be Vice-Adm. of the Blue; Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas, C.B. to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Retired Capt. James Montagu to be Retired Rear-Admiral on the terms proposed Sept. 1, 1846.

July 22. Rear-Adm. Sir W. F. Carroll to be Commander-in-chief at Cork, and Lieut. Richard Williams (1840), late First Lieut. of the Boscawen at Chatham, to be his Flag-Lieutenant.

Capt. Sir W. Symonds (late Surveyor of the Navy, who has a pension of 500*l.* per annum, and is a civil C.B.) to be Naval Aide-de-camp to the Queen.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. Kynaston (High Master of St. Paul's School), Canonry in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Rev. H. Moseley, Canonry in Bristol Cathedral.

Rev. J. P. Clark, Minor Canonry of Gloucester.

Rev. R. Smith, Minor Canonry of Chester.

Rev. E. J. Raines, Sub-Chanor of the Cathedral Church of York.

Rev. P. S. Ashworth, Bredicot R. and Tibberton V. Worcestershire.

Rev. G. J. Banner, St. Bartholomew P.C. Huyton, Lancashire.

Rev. W. D. B. Bertles, Dronfield V. Derby.

Rev. J. Blackburn, Yarmouth R. Isle of Wight.

Rev. A. Bond, Freston R. Suffolk.

Rev. C. Borton, Hartest R. Suffolk.

Rev. P. B. Brodie, Rowington V. Warwicksh.

Rev. A. S. Butler, Penn Street P.C. Bucks.

Rev. T. G. Carter, St. Nicholas V. Warwick.

Rev. W. J. Clarke, Eagle V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. J. M. Cox, Misterton V. Somerset.

Rev. P. De Putron, Burston R. Norfolk.

Rev. F. H. Du Boulay, Hedington R. Wilts.

Rev. J. Evans, St. Mary P.C. Grassendale, Liverpool.

Rev. R. W. Ferguson, Llandogo P.C. w. Whitebrook, Monmouthshire.  
 Rev. J. N. Fowler, Skerne P.C. Yorkshire.  
 Rev. R. W. Glendowe, Neston V. Chester.  
 Rev. W. Godfrey, Martin-Hussingtree R. Worc.  
 Rev. R. Hawes, Tunstall P.C. Staffordshire.  
 Rev. W. H. Hopkins, Shelf P.C. Yorkshire.  
 Rev. R. Horaby, Bayston Hill P.C. Salop.  
 Rev. E. Huff, Little Cawthorpe V. Linc.  
 Rev. W. Irvine, All Saints' P.C. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
 Rev. A. H. Jenner, Wenvoe R. Glamorgansh.  
 Rev. P. H. Jennings, St. Paul's Chapel, Southampton.  
 Rev. D. L. Jones, Stainton-le-Vale R. Linc.  
 Rev. H. Jones, Blaen-Penal P.C. Cardigansh.  
 Rev. G. T. Kingdon, Pyworthy R. Devon.  
 Rev. N. G. M. Lawrence, St. Paul P.C. Forebridge, Staffordshire.  
 Rev. E. H. Loring, Milton-next-Gravesend V. Kent.  
 Rev. J. Marsh, Tingewick R. Bucks.  
 Rev. J. Moore, Kilverstone R. Norfolk.  
 Rev. J. A. Park, Methwold V. Norfolk.  
 Rev. F. T. Pearson, St. Peter's P.C. Charlotte Street, Pimlico.  
 Rev. J. M. Prior, Kirklington R. Yorkshire.  
 Rev. A. Reeve, Kimmeridge P.C. Dorsetshire.  
 Rev. C. Robinson, Bishop's Burton R. Yorksh.  
 Rev. R. Sankey, Witney V. and R. Oxfordsh.  
 Rev. J. P. Shepperd, South-Molton Lectureship, Devon.  
 Rev. C. C. Snowden, Mitford V. Northumb.  
 Rev. J. B. Sparrow, Offton V. w. Little-Bricet R. Suffolk.  
 Rev. W. W. Stoddart, Charlbury V. Oxfordsh.  
 Rev. H. F. Strangways, Kilmington R. Som.  
 Rev. N. J. Temple, D.D. Gayton R. Northampt.  
 Rev. L. Thomas, Eglwys-Brewis P.C. Glam.  
 Rev. T. Thomas, Cwmaman P.C. Carmarthen.  
 Rev. W. H. Vernon, St. Stephen P.C. Liverpool.  
 Rev. H. N. Ward, Radstock R. Somerset.  
 Rev. P. A. L. Wood, Stansfield R. Suffolk.  
 Rev. B. W. Wright, Cuckney V. Notts.

#### To Chaplaincies.

Rev. H. M'Sortley, H.M. Storeship Tortoise, at the Island of Ascension.  
 Ven. J. Sandford (Archdeacon of Coventry) (Examining) to the Bishop of Worcester.  
 Rev. A. Williams, to the New London Cemetery.

#### Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. W. J. R. Constable, Head-Mastership of the Grammar School, Donnington, Lincolnsh.  
 Rev. C. A. Hentley, Margaret Professorship of Divinity, and a Canonry in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.  
 Rev. H. R. P. Sandburn, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.  
 E.A. Scott, Assistant-Mastership, Marlborough College, Wilts.  
 J. Tayler, Mastership of Lower School, Colchester Grammar School.  
 Mr. C. A. Maynard, Fourth-Mastership, Felstead Grammar School, Essex.  
 J. Porter, B.A. Second-Mastership of the Proprietary School, Great Yarmouth.

#### BIRTHS.

June 3. At Broughton hall, Flintsh. the wife of Robert Howard, esq. a son and heir.—11. At Standen hall, Lanc. the wife of John T. W. Aspinall, esq. M.P. a dau.—13. At Paris, Lady Abdy, a son.—14. At Prideaux place, Padstow, the Hon. Mrs. C. G. Prideaux Brune, a son.—15. At Churston court, Devon, the wife of J. B. Y. Buller, esq. a dau.—17. In Cavendish sq. the Viscountess Mandeville, a son and heir.—18. At Haseley hall, the wife of Arthur Annesley, esq. a son.—At Wheat-

field, Oxon, the wife of the Rev. C. V. Spencer, a son and heir.—19. At Cholwell house, Somerset, the wife of William Rees Mogz, esq. a dau.—21. At Shenton hall, Leic. the wife of Fred. Wollaston, esq. a son and heir.—22. At the deanery, Westminster, the wife of Edward C. Buckland, esq. a son.—23. At the Holt, Bishop's Waltham, the wife of Walter Jervis Long, esq. a dau.—24. In Ebury st. the Hon. Mrs. Delaval Astley, a son.—25. At Stone castle, Kent, the wife of Thomas Cooper, esq. a dau.—At Frittenden, Lady Harriet Moore, a son.—26. At Cavendish hall, Nottingham, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Gascoigne, a son.—At Old Sleningford, Ripon, the wife of T. K. Staveley, esq. a son and heir.—In Whitehall pl. the wife of W. Seymour Vesey FitzGerald, esq. M.P. a son.—27. At Otterington house, near Northallerton, the wife of M. S. Dods-worth, esq. a son and heir.—At Williamstrip park, Glouc. the wife of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bart. a dau.—At the Glen, Walmer, the wife of Capt. Frederick Byng Montresor, R.N. a son.—28. At St. James's palace, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Grey, a dau.—At the Priory, Waddon, the wife of John Melhuish, esq. a son.—At Wollaton rectory, Notts. Mrs. Charles Willoughby, a son.—30. In Queen Anne st. the wife of Charles Rivers Freeling, esq. a dau.—At Milliken, co. Renfrew, Lady Milliken Napier, a dau.—At Dublin, the wife of Edm. Burke Roche, esq. M.P. a son.

July 1. At the Bedford, West Ham, the wife of Capt. Pelly, R.N. a dau.—At Evercreech house, Som. the wife of the Rev. Charles W. A. Napier, a dau.—3. At Balsdon lodge, Torquay, the wife of Capt. T. H. Lee, a dau.—4. At Imberborne, near East Grimstead, the wife of Frederick Cayley Worsley, esq. a son.—At Gloucester place Hyde park, Mrs. Wm. Wemyss Ker, a dau.—5. At the Phoenix park, Dublin, Mrs. Henry Cust, a dau.—7. At St. Michael's parsonage, Ottery St. Mary, the wife of the Rev. John Coventry, a son.—At Elm lodge, Malmesbury, Wilts, the wife of Thomas Henry Chubb, esq. a dau.—8. At Lichfield, the wife of the Rev. Wm. E. Jelf, a son.—In Porchester terrace, Mrs. St. George Burke, a son.—In Baker st. Mrs. H. Hoyle Oddie, a son.—9. In Chester villa, Lansdowne road, the wife of Major-Gen. G. P. Bradshaw, K.H. a son.—10. At Buckland, Dover, the wife of Capt. Morier, R.N. a son.—11. At Liverpool, the wife of T. Stamford Raffles, esq. a son.—At Beeston hall, Norfolk, Lady Preston, a dau.—At Marks hall, Essex, the wife of George Granville Randolph, Comm. of H.M. ship Rodney, a dau.—12. In Fitzroy sq. the wife of Lionel Oliver, esq. a dau.—13. At Dinnington hall, Yorkshire, the wife of J. C. Athorpe, esq. a dau.—14. In Oxford terrace, Mrs. W. I. Jarvis, a dau.—15. In Saville row, the wife of Samuel Cartwright, jun. esq. a dau.—At Westover, I. W., the wife of the Rev. Wm. a'Court Holmes, a dau.—17. At Maida hill West, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Stopford, C.B. 64th Regt. a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

Nov. 30. At Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, Samuel Bealey, esq. to Rosa-Anne, dau. of the Rev. R. B. Paul, M.A. of Casterton, Commissary of the Bishop of New Zealand, and late Fellow of Exeter college, Oxford.

Jan. 18. At Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, Colin T. Campbell, esq. J. P. of Graham's Town, to Flora, eldest dau. of the late George William Ashburnham, esq. of Hastings.

20. At Rosendale, Australia, John King, esq. grandson of the late Governor King, to Mary-Ann, dau. of the late Robert James Peck, esq. of Newmarket.

29. At Melbourne, Victoria, Harry *Thorp*, esq. of Liverpool, son of the late Rev. T. Thorp, Rector of Burton Overy, Leic. to Mary Anne-Catherine, dau. of John Lane, esq. of Lane Park, Tipperary.

*March 1.* At Sidbury, Cape of Good Hope, Henry, second son of Lieut. *Daniel*, R.N. of Sidbury park, to Ambrosina, youngest dau. of Ambrose Campbell, esq. M.D. and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Campbell, Governor of Newfoundland.

21. At Calcutta, Lieut. Charles Douglas *Newmarch*, Bengal Eng. to Annie, eldest dau. of A. C. Windeyer, esq. Ordnance Department, Devonport.

*April 14.* At Cape Town, Edward Herbert *Nightingale*, esq. 23d M.L.I. eldest son of A. Nightingale, esq. late of 23d Fusiliers, and grandson of the late Sir Edw. Nightingale, Bart. to Sophia-Carden-Bell, youngest dau. of Col. R. Blackall, Bengal Army.

20. At Bermuda, George Scott *Hanson*, esq. H.M. 56th Regt. third son of John Oliver Hanson, esq. of Dorset sq. to Olivia-Augusta-Gilbert, only dau. of J. Jones, esq. of that island.

21. At Mahabuleshwar, Thos. *Rice*, Lieut. H.M. 86th Regt. son of the late John Hamilton, esq. of Grove, co. Meath, to Ann, second dau. of George J. Baumbach, esq. Isle of Wight.

*May 4.* At the Clive, St. Mary's, Salop, the Rev. Martin Whish *Brigstocke*, to Mary-Whateley, third dau. of the late Charles Perks, esq. Sinai park, Staffordshire.

10. At Sidmouth, South Devon, Richard Radcliff *Cary*, esq. of Munfin, co. Wexford, eldest son of the late Robert Moore Cary, esq. of Bruff, co. Limerick, to Caroline-Ursula, dau. of Col. Charles R. W. Lane, C.B. Bengal Army.

12. At Chelsea, Frederick Dundas *Faithfull*, esq. of Gray's inn, to Charlotta-Chauntrell, dau. of the late Thomas Hughes, esq.—At Higham, Norwich, Thomas, eldest son of Thos. Howse *Allen*, esq. of Buxton lodge, Norfolk, to Fanny, only child of Robert Rose, esq.

14. At St. Marylebone, Jonathan Sparrow *Crowley*, esq. elder son of Edward Crowley, esq. of Lavender hill, Surrey, to Agnes, only surviving dau. of Jonas Hall Pope, esq. of Manchester sq.—At Streatham, James *Vallings*, esq. 19th B.N.I. second surviving son of F. Vallings, esq. of Upper Woburn pl. to Ellen-Rebecca, only dau. of E. H. Day, esq. of Streatham hill.—At Brompton, Edward C. *Hake-will*, esq. of Thurloe square, to Frances-Mary, widow of Hugh Cochrane Davidson, esq. of Cantry, Invernesshire.—At St. Mark's, Kensington, Henry Sparrow *Pratt*, of Sudbury, Suffolk, to Harriet-Ann, dau. of John Hudson, esq. Vassall place, North Brixton.

16. At Christchurch, Stanley Chune *Crocker*, esq. of Wharfrage house, Ironbridge, Shropshire, to Sarah, dau. of Mr. Pritchard, of Stanpit, Christchurch.

17. At St. James's Piccadilly, John Henry *Bull*, esq. of Lindfield, Sussex, to Ellen, second dau. of the late T. H. Plasket, esq. of Clifford street, and of Sidecup, Kent.

21. At Ripon, Henry Haffey *Bean*, esq. of Long Sandall, to Jane, second dau. of the late Gen. Maister, of Littlethorpe.—At Ostend, Ynyr Deane Hawtrey *Parks*, fourth son of James Hamilton Parks, esq. to Amelia, eldest dau. of H. Houghton, esq. of Surbiton lodge, Surrey.

*Lately.* At St. James's Paddington, Townley *Filgate*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, and Westbourne terrace, to Martha-Ellen, eldest dau. of George Macartney, esq. M.P. of Lissanoure castle, co. Antrim.

*June 1.* The Hon. F. Leveson *Gower*, M.P. brother of Earl Granville, to Lady Margaret Compton, sister of the Marquis of Northampton.—At Kensington, the Rev. Edward *Helley*, of

Hackford-next-Reepham, Norfolk, to Emma-Sophia, eldest dau. of the late William Mark, esq. Consul at Malaga, and widow of George Morrice, esq. of Highbury.—At St. Pancras, Septimus C. *Goldsmid*, of Balham hill, youngest son of Sampson Goldsmid, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq. to Gertrude-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Capt. John Hudson Huffam, R.N.—At St. Bride's, Fleet st. the Rev. George *Goodman*, M.A. Curate of the same parish, to Margaret-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Henry Mortlock, esq. of Stamford.—At Petersham, Richmond, the Rev. William Parsons *Warburton*, Fellow of All Souls' college, Oxford, to the Hon. Isabel Mary Lister, sister to Lord Ribblesdale, and step-dau. to Lord John Russell.—At Cirencester, Charles *Spooner*, esq. youngest son of the Ven. Archdeacon Spooner, to Susan-Frances, dau. of the late Daniel Trinder, esq. of Norcot.—At Warwick, Francis Richard *Gibbes*, surgeon, Northallerton, eldest son of the late Francis Gibbes, esq. of Harwood, to Kate, second dau. of D. F. Alderson, esq. the Manor House, Great Smeaton, Yorksh.—At Mortlake, George Chandler *Ravenshaw*, esq. second son of John Hurdie Ravenshaw, esq. of Suffolk house, Richmond, to Eliza, second dau. of Sir Henry Willcock, K.L.S.—At Mortlake, William *Reade*, esq. of Brook st. Grosvenor sq. third son of the late Redmond Reade, esq. of Kilkenny, to Julia-Macdonell, second dau. of W. B. Kitchiner, esq. of Wilton pl.—At Giggleswick, Robert *Greenham*, esq. of Rosehill, near Heswell, Cheshire, to Alice, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Carr, of Durlham and Stackhouse, near Settle.—At Reading, George *Holme*, esq. of Liverpool, to Frances-Newberry, dau. of Daniel Gosset, esq. M.D.—At St. James's Notting hill, Louis Rudolph, fourth son of the late James *Bodmer*, esq. of Zurich, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Benjamin Hick, esq. of Highfield, Bolton-le-Moors.—At St. James's Paddington, John *Cloves*, esq. of Coventry, to Miss Elizabeth Howe, of Canterbury villas, Maida vale, youngest dau. of the late John Howe, esq. of Coventry.—At St. Matthew's Brixton, John *McNeill*, esq. Bombay Army, second son of the late Brig. Gen. McNeill, to Hester-Law-Howard, second dau. of the late Forbes McNeill, esq. and niece of Lord Colonsay.—At Laugharne, Capt. Claude C. *Luce*, Bombay Army, late of Hill Side, to Harriet, dau. of William Binger, esq.—At Telford, the Rev. George Robert *Kensit*, Vicar of Betchworth, Surrey, to Emma, youngest dau. of the Rev. C. W. Baker, of Freshford, Rector of Telford.—At Wimbotsham, Norfolk, William-Thorpe, younger son of the late John *Bracken-bury*, esq. of Shouldham Thorpe, to Lucy-Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. W. M. Allen, Incumbent of Fordham.—At Morley, near Leeds, Henry M. *Sykes*, esq. of Gledhow, to Hannah-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Samuel Webster, esq. of Bank house.

2. At Eltham, Kent, Robert, second son of John *Courage*, esq. of Dulwich, to Annie, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Michell, R.A., K.H., Surveyor-Gen. Cape of Good Hope.—At Timoleague, co. Cork, Horace Newman *Travers*, esq. Commiss.-Staff, son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Robert Travers, to Rosamond St. Leger Shirley, relict of Jonas Hamilton Travers, esq. of Timoleague house, Lieut. 3rd Light Dragoons, and dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, K.C.B.—At Eversholt, Beds, John-Edward, eldest son of John *Martin*, esq. of Froxfield, to Sophia-Charlotte, second dau. of Andrew Basilico, esq. of Hampstead.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. the Rev. Lewis *Thomas*, Rector of Egliwys-brewis, Glam. to Louisa-Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Bassett, esq. of Bon-

villstone.—At Stone, Kent, Charles-Henry *Strutt*, esq. Pro-Sheriff of Berbice, to Eleanor-Martha, eldest dau. of John Walter, esq. Woodland house.—At St. James's Westminster, the Hon. and Rev. Latimer *Neville*, Rector of Heydon and Little Chishill, to Lucy-Frances-Le Marchant, eldest dau. of Le Marchant Thomas, esq. of Billingbear, Berks.—At St. George the Martyr Queen sq. Sampson *Low*, esq. jun. of Ludgate hill and Great James st. Bedford row, to Eliza-Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Black, of St. Andrew's Holborn.—At Christchurch, St. Marylebone, the Rev. John *Finley*, M.A. Vicar of Studley, Warw. to Emily-Ann, only surviving dau. of the late T. Mainwaring, esq. Bengal Civil Serv.—At Monkstown, Dublin, Godfrey *Brereton*, Lieut. R.N., J.P. for co. Sligo, to Katharine, second dau. of Alexander Reid, esq. of Valetta lodge, Kingstown, co. Dublin.—At Bromyard, Heref. William Legh *Cahusac*, esq. 11th Bombay Army, to Jeanetta, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. Cooke, Vicar of Bromyard.—At Birmingham, George Edward *Gavey*, esq. C.E. only son of the late Capt. Gavey, 86th Regt. to Mary-Rosamond, second dau. of Mr. C. Herbert, of Birmingham.—At Winterbourne Bassett, Wilts, Robert *Cunningham*, esq. son of Hugh Cunningham, esq. of Exeter, to Louisa-Augusta, youngest dau. of Capt. H. H. Budd, R.N. of Winterbourne Bassett.—At Torquay, Arthur John *Hughes*, esq. son of the late Rev. George Hughes, of Marden Ash, Essex, to Gertrude-Harriot-Eularia, youngest dau. of the late Major R. H. Ord, R.A., K.H.—At Wrington, Som. the Rev. Charles Spencer *Fripp*, younger son of E. B. Fripp, esq. of Hutton court, to Eliza-Charlotte, youngest dau. of John Elton, esq. Redhill, Wrington.—At Rivenhall, Essex, the Rev. Edgar Sorritt *Corrie*, B.A. only son of the late Adam Corrie, jun. esq. of Wellingborough, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the Rev. B. D. Hawkins, Rector of Rivenhall.—At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. James *Fogo*, R. Art. to Sybella-Murray, of Kirtleton, Dumfriesshire, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Matthew Murray, E.I.Co.'s Serv.—At Falmouth, the Rev. H. *Barnicot*, M.A. Curate of Beer Ferris, Devon, to Caroline, 3d dau. of R. S. Courts, esq. of Falmouth.—At Bathwick, Frederick Charles *Fitz-Gerald*, esq. son of the late Gerald FitzGerald, esq. of Queen's Co. to Eliza-Francesca, youngest dau. of W. H. Roberts, esq. of Ealing, Middx. and Bath.—At Tunbridge Wells, Frederick-William, youngest son of William *Springett*, esq. of Finchcox, Goudhurst, Kent, to Isabella-Grevis, dau. of D. G. James, esq. of Ightham Court, and Oak Field Court, Tunbridge Wells.—At Youghal, Capt. *Cassidi*, late of the 16th Regt. of Glenbrook, co. Kerry, to Maria-Lucy-Anne, dau. of Matthew Hayman, esq. J.P. of South Abbey, Youghal.

3. At All Souls' Marylebone, Alexander M'Geachy *Alleyn*, esq. late Capt. 7th Dragoon Guards, to Mary-Henrietta-Kendall, only dau. of the late Rev. R. W. Kendall Wood, of Husband's Bosworth, Leic.

4. At Hanslope, Charles Edward *Leigh*, esq. late of 99th Regt. second son of J. R. Leigh, esq. of Rosegarland, co. Wexford, to Elizabeth-Anne, only dau. of Lys Parker, esq. of Hanslope park.—At Stoke, Capt. H. C. R. W. *Smith*, Madras Army, to Louisa Marianne, youngest dau. of the late John Townshend, esq. Stoke Damerel.

6. At the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, Lord *Coiville*, of Culross, to the Hon. Cecile-Katherine-Mary, eldest dau. of Lord Carington.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Frederick Thomas *Cruse*, esq. to Catherine-Harriet-Frances, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. H. Pringle, G.C.B.

7. At Booterstown, near Dublin, George Philip *Rugg*, esq. surgeon, of Clapham road, Surrey, to Ellen, second dau. of the late Wm. Williams, esq. M.D. of Dublin.—At Douglas, co. Cork, Edward Eyre *Newenham*, esq. of Maryborough, co. Cork, to Jessy, only dau. of Alexander Glasgow, esq. of Old Court, co. Cork.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Major *McDonnell*, 29th Regt. son of the Rev. Dr. McDonnell, Provost Trinity coll. Dublin, to Ellen, youngest dau. of John Cotter, esq. of Ashton, co. Cork.—At St. George's Hanover square, Capt. Henry *Hall*, Madras Cavalry, to Constance-Miller, eldest dau. of Capt. Francis Hawkins, of Cairnbank, Forfarshire.—At Portsea, George *Naylor*, esq. Lieut. R.M. to Elizabeth-Mary, dau. of the late John Hall, esq. Lieut. R.N.—At Southbroom, John Hervey *Astell*, esq. son of the late William Astell, esq. M.P. for Beds, to Anne-Emelia, fourth dau. of R. P. Nisbet, esq.—At Pepper Harrow, Surrey, the Rev. H. B. *Power*, Incumbent of Bramley, Surrey, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Manley Power, to Mary, only surviving dau. of the Rev. L. W. Eliot, Rector of Pepper Harrow.—At St. Pancras New Church, Henry Jones *Bunnell*, esq. M.D. to Clara, widow of Edmund Clark, esq. Recorder of Hastings and Rye.—At St. Michael's Chester square, the Rev. Charles S. *Caffin*, Vicar of Milton, near Sittingbourne, to Maria-Harriet-Haden, second dau. of the late Francis Wastie Haden, esq. Dep. Commissary-General.—At Shrewsbury, the Rev. William *Gay*, Fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford, to Alice-Harriet, second dau. of Thos. Salt, esq. of Shrewsbury.—At Reading, the Rev. W. R. *Workman*, Rector of Eastrop, Hants, to Eliza-Ann, only dau. of the late Thomas Hoggard, esq. of Reading, and formerly of Antigua.—At Hendon, Middlesex, Capt. George Frederick *Berry*, Her Majesty's 24th Regt. to Frances-Mary, eldest dau. of W. M. Browne, esq. of Heudon.—At Walthamstow, William-Henry, only son of the late William-Henry *Briant*, esq. of Walthamstow, to Ellen, second dau. of the late Thomas Cuvclje, esq. of Southampton buildings, and Hampstead.

8. At Handsworth, near Birmingham, Chillely *Pine*, esq. 4th Dragoon Guards, to Agnes, eldest dau. of the late James Gibson, esq. of Heathfield hall, Staff. and formerly of 13th Light Dragoons.—At Bushbury, near Wolverhampton, Rev. George Edmund *Walker*, M.A. eldest son of George J. A. Walker, esq. of Norton juxta Kempsey, Worc. to Harriet, eldest dau. of the late John Tarrant, esq. of Moseley hall, Staff.—At Sutton, Essex, George William *Swaine*, esq. of Hamlet house, Prittlewell, to Mary-Swaine, only dau. of the Rev. T. S. Scratton, Rector of Sutton.—At Elloough, Suffolk, Louis George *Butcher*, esq. of Guildford st. Russell sq. to Eleanor, second dau. of the Rev. R. A. Arnold, Rector of Elloough.—At Wandsworth, Edmund *Woodthorpe*, esq. of Old Crouch hall, Hornsey, to Rosina-Sarah, fourth dau. of the late George Henry Bahn, esq. of the Orchard, Wandsworth.—At Odiham, Hants, the Rev. James Parker *Harris*, Assistant Chaplain in the Hon. E.I.C.S. to Georgina-Maria, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Short, late of the Coldstream Guards.—At Lawford, the Rev. Charles C. *Southey*, only son of the late Poet Laureate, and Vicar of Ardleigh, to Henrietta E. Nunn, youngest dau. of Thomas Nunn, esq. of Lawford house.—At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Henry *Lesingham*, esq. of Glascom, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Frederick Fitch, esq. Sible Hedingham.

9. At Brighton, the Rev. Fitzgerald Gambier *Jenyns*, Vicar of Melbourne, Camb. second son of George Jenyns, esq. of Bottisham hall, to Fanny-Alexander, eldest dau. of William

Muriel, esq. of Wickham Market.—At New-castle-upon-Tyne, Charles Harrison Page, esq. of Cardiff, fourth surviving son of the late Sam. Page, esq. of Dulwich, to Mary-Ann, second dau. of Edward Bilton, esq.—At Tiberton, Heref. the Rev. Atwill *Curties*, of Longhills, and Rector of Branston, Linc. to Ann-Henrietta, second dau. of the Rev. D. H. Lee-Warner, of Tiberton court, and of Walsingham abbey, Norfolk.—At the Embassy, Brussels, the Rev. H. R. *Lateward*, to Louisa, dau. of the late W. Hewett, esq. and the present Hon. Mrs. E. Upton.—At Brentingby, Leic. Thomas William *Far*, esq. M.B. 52nd Light Inf. to Annie, third dau. of the late John Clarke, esq. of New Parks, near Leicester.—At Wacquinghen, Pas-de-Calais, Stephen Ronald *Woulfe*, esq. only son of the late Lord Chief Baron in Ireland, to the Hon. Isabella-Lottia, youngest dau. of the late Lord Graves.—At Stanley St. Leonard's, Glouc. Henry *Uwins*, esq. M.D. youngest son of the late Dr. Uwins, to Katharine, only surviving dau. of the Rev. David Jones, Incumbent of that parish.—At Hasborn Crawley, Beds, T.W. H. *Granville*, esq. of Bexhill lodge, Sussex, eldest surviving son of the late G. B. Granville, esq. of Newton hall, near Chester, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Robert Charles Orlebar, esq.

11. At South Bersted, Sussex, Henry Spencer *Perceval*, esq. to Fanny, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Taylor, of Whittinge, Worc.—At Ardwick, Manchester, James *Heywood*, esq. M.P. for North Lancashire, to Anne, fourth dau. of John Kennedy, esq. of Ardwick hall, and widow of G. Albert Escher, esq. of Zurich.—At Bristol, Henry Angell *Clark*, esq. to Emma, dau. of Thomas Garrard, esq. Treasurer of the city of Bristol.

12. At Machynlleth, the Rev. John *Davies*, M.A. of Gylfylliog, near Ruthin, to Miss Ellis, only dau. of John Philip Ellis, esq. of Pen'railt house.

13. At Stoke, Capt. F. D. *Lanzun*, R.N. to Miss Crett, of Trafalgar house.—At Wynnefield, Berwicksh. Alexander Christie *Thomson*, esq. of Grueldykes, to Janet-Thomson, surviving dau. of Charles Wightman, M.D. New-castle-upon-Tyne.—At St. Sepulchre's, R. P. *Tallis*, esq. of Walsall, Staff. to Mary, youngest dau. of John Nutting, esq. of Brackley, Northamptonshire.

14. At St. John's, Notting hill, Augustus J. W. *Northey*, esq. of Llangwathan, Pembroke-shire, Major 41st Regt. eldest son of Col. Northey, late Quartermaster-Gen. to Louisa-Sophia, only dau. of the late Joseph Price St. George, esq. of Notting hall sq.—At Dorking, George, eldest son of Thomas *Cubitt*, esq. of Denbies, to Laura, youngest dau. of the late Rev. James Joyce, Vicar of Dorking.—At Hemington, the Rev. Joseph *Fuller*, of Newton St. Loe, to Anne, dau. of the Rev. C. Bamfylde, Hemington rectory, Somerset.—At Beachley, Glouc. Richard *Carrow*, esq. of Johnston hall, Pemb. fourth son of the late Rev. R. Carrow, of Westbury-upon-Trym, to Kate, third dau. of the late M. Hinton Castle, esq.—At Gilling, S. *Smithson*, esq. of Heighington, Durham, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Sheldon Cradock, esq. of Hartforth, Yorksh.—At Nunfield, Dumfries, L. M. *Cockcroft*, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, solicitor, to Martha-Jane, fourth dau. of Robert Pater-son, esq.—At Sandhurst, Berks, Capt. Wm. *Boyle*, 89th Regt. fourth son of the late Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice-Gen. of Scot-land, to Louisa-Catherine, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Parsons, Incumbent of Sandhurst.—At Monkstown, near Dublin, John *Trimmer*, esq. Assistant Comm. Gen. to Phoebe-Porter, only dau. of the late Capt. Nevon Alex. Connor, 71st Regiment.

15. At St. Mary's Bryanstone square, John *Manners*, esq. second surviving son of the late Fursan Manners, esq. of Kempton park, Mid-dlesex, to Mary-Ann-French, eldest dau. of Col. R. Wallace, K.H. formerly of the King's Dragoon Guards.—At Constantine, William, second son of the late James *Mays*, esq. of Calamansick, to Isabella-Maria-Beazley, fourth dau. of the late Capt. Wm. Boxer, R.N. and niece of Rear-Adm. Boxer, C.B.—At Paris, W. *Fairholme*, esq. of Greenknowe, Berwicksh. to Grace-Penelope, dau. of Wray Palliser, esq. of Comragh, co. Waterford, Lieut.-Col. Water-ford Militia.—In Vernon Chapel, Pentonville, the Rev. John *Crawford*, of Lee, Kent, only son of Hugh Crawford, esq. Castledawson, Londonderry, to Sarah-Louisa, second dau. of the late Thomas Hackett, esq. of Dublin.—At Toxteth park, Liverpool, Edward-Joseph, second son of John *Knight*, esq. of Antwerp, to Maria-Dolores, eldest dau.; also, Robert *Maxwell*, esq. of Liverpool, to Maria-Emma, third dau. of Vice-Adm. Grenfell, I.B.N.

16. At Tunbridge wells, John *Brown*, esq. of the Deanery, Charlham, near Canterbury, to Anna, relict of John English Tabor, esq. of Fenna, Essex, and youngest dau. of the late Joseph Corsbie, esq. of Stanton, Suffolk.—At Wiveliscombe, Arthur *Copet*, esq. of Bulland lodge, Somerset, to Elizabeth-Catherine, only dau. of Capt. J. S. Keats, nephew of the late Adm. Sir Richard G. Keats, G.C.B.—At Petersfield, the Rev. H. L. M. *Walters*, of Aust, Glouc. to Harriet, eldest dau. of William Mitchell, esq.—At Witherslack, Westm. the Rev. William Leonard *Williams*, son of Arch-deacon W. Williams, of New Zealand, to Sarah, second dau. of John Bradshaw Wanklyn, esq.—At Winslade, J. F. *Hanvey*, esq. to Eliza-beth, eldest dau. of J. Ponsford, esq. of Hack-wood park.—At Wavendon, Bucks, Richard Grindall *Festing*, esq. to Henrietta-Anne, fourth dau. of the late Peter R. Hoare, esq. of Clayton hall, Lanc. and of Kelsey park, Kent.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Alexander Cuning-ham *Robertson*, Capt. 8th Regt. to Mary-Anne-Jean, eldest dau. of the late Brig.-Gen. Man-son, C.B. Bombay Art.—At Blendworth, Nobilet *Phillips*, esq. son of the late Capt. Phillips, 40th Regt. to Jessie-Philadelphia, dau. of the late Major Jameson, 53rd Regt.—At Leamington Prior's, the Rev. William St. Leger *Aldworth*, third son of Richard Oliver Aldworth, esq. of Newmarket house, co. Cork, to Mary-Browne, third dau. of the late William Stark Doughall, esq. of Scots Craig, co. Fife.—At Lowestoft, the Rev. Lawrence William *Tull*, B.A. to Elizabeth-Harriette, eldest dau. of W. C. Worthington, esq. F.R.C.S.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Robert Cairnes *Bruce*, esq. Capt. unatt. and late of 25th Regt. to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Rider, esq. of Albion st. Hyde park, and Leamington Spa.—At St. James's Piccadilly, George, eldest son of Richard *Bentley*, esq. of New Burling-ton st. to Anne, dau. of the late William Wil-liams, esq. of Aberystwith, Cardiganshire.

18. At Wymering, near Portsmouth, John-*ston Christie*, esq. M.D., R.N., to Mary, young-est dau. of the late John Martin, esq.

20. At St. George's Hanover square, Lord *Lurgan*, to the Hon. Emily Anne Browne, fourth dau. of Lord Kilmaine.—At Lough-crew, the Rev. James A. *Hamilton*, M.A. to Charlotte-Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Charles Richardson, esq. of Armagh house, co. Tyrone, formerly Major 86th Regt.

21. At St John's Notting hill, Henry Mem-bury *Wakley*, esq. barrister-at-law, second son of Thomas Wakley, esq. of Harefield park, coroner for Middlesex, to Catherine-Anne, second dau. of the late Francis Pinkney, esq. of Whitehall, and Swansea, Glamorgansh.



## OBITUARY.

## THE GRAND DUKE OF SAXE WEIMAR.

July 8. At the palace of Belvedere, at Weimar, after a lingering malady, in his 71st year, Charles Frederick Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar.

He was born on the 2d Feb. 1783, and was the son of his predecessor the Grand Duke Charles Augustus by the Princess Louisa of Hesse Darmstadt.

He succeeded his father on the 14th June, 1828. With the exception of the King of Wurtemberg, he was the oldest sovereign in Germany; and a jubilee in honour of his 25th year of government was recently celebrated with much rejoicing. His memory, in connexion with that of his father, is particularly dear to all Germans, for the services that the Court of Weimar has rendered to the cause of German literature by the patronage and protection it bestowed on Göthe and Wieland, to both of whom it proved an asylum in troublesome times. The late Grand Duke was one of the most faithful allies of Prussia in all the many internal dissensions in Germany.

He married, August 3, 1804, Maria Paulowna, daughter of the Emperor Paul of Russia; and had issue one son, born in 1818; and two daughters, Maria Louisa Alexandrina, born in 1808, married in 1827 to Prince Charles of Prussia; and Maria Louisa Augusta, born in 1811, married in 1829 to the Prince Frederick-William of Prussia, elder brother of the preceding. The latter couple were in England on a visit to her Majesty when the news of the Grand Duke's death arrived.

His successor, the Grand Duke Alexander, married in 1824 Sophia, sister to the King of Holland, and has issue a son and two daughters. On the day of his accession to the throne he issued a proclamation, in which he declares that he will reign in conformity with the existing constitution, and that he intends continuing in their places the various functionaries appointed by his august father.

It was the Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar, the only brother of the deceased, who married the Princess Ida of Saxe Meiningen, the sister of her late Majesty Queen Adelaide, and was frequently in England with his family during the late reign. His eldest son, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, has become a denizen of this country, having inherited a large share of Queen Adelaide's property, accepted a commission in the army, and married a daughter of the Duke of Richmond.

## THE VALIDE SULTANA.

May —. At Constantinople, in her 50th year, the Valide Sultana, mother of the present Sultan.

This princess was of Christian origin, and in 1811 was kidnapped by Circassian freebooters from a village near Ananour, in Georgia. Her father was a wealthy peasant, and was killed fighting valiantly for the protection of his daughter. The girl, Mariam by name, was embarked at Scotcha, for Trebizonde, and from thence was conducted to Constantinople and sold for 150*l.* to the celebrated Kosref Pacha, who gave her the romantic name of Bezur-Aalem (assembly of the world), and on account of her beauty gave her an education to fit her for the imperial seraglio. She learned to read and write, to play the tambourine, to sing, and to dance, and she acquired these accomplishments with astonishing facility. At the age of fourteen she was presented by the pacha to Heibetullah Sultana, Sultan Mahmoud's eldest sister, with whom she remained until she attained the age of seventeen, when, on account of her capacity and beauty, she was given to Sultan Mahmoud, who at once acknowledged her as one of his wives. She had but one son, the present sovereign, Abdul Medjid, but she always maintained a superiority over all the other women, and was the preferred favourite. The monotonous life of the harem is easily imagined. It is a focus of intrigue and jealousy, and the princess had no occasion to display the talent and benevolence that has since rendered her so popular.

When, in June 1839, Sultan Mahmoud died, and his eldest son, Abdul-Medjid, at the age of sixteen buckled on the sword of Osman, the Princess Bezur-Aalem became Valide Sultana, and took the reins of the state in hand. Things went on thus for many years. The son consulted his mother for every affair, and the mother's injunctions were religiously obeyed. We must pass over the intrigues of the Sultana with Riza Pacha, which were of too notorious a character; but up to the last week she was engaged in the public business. She was naturally parsimonious, but her acts of benevolence are innumerable. She never forgot her Christian origin, and protected the followers of her former faith on all possible occasions. She was often to be seen *incognita* at the *lokaf* (tribunal) inquiring if justice was done to cases which she had decreed, and more than one judge has been dismissed for acts

of intolerance. She often visited the poorer quarters of the city, and gave aid to the sick and needy, without making known her quality. The treasury allowed her a monthly stipend of 7727*l.*, but she expended double that sum, chiefly in acts of charity. She built and endowed the only Turkish civil hospital in Constantinople, and gave her name to it. She has built and endowed the free school on the Lancasterian principle, under the direction of Kemal Effendi. She has also contributed towards the building and repairing of a great many public fountains. The Turkish steam company was established by her influence and interest in the concern. The coal mines of Hereke were worked for her account. In fine, most of the enterprising commercial transactions have seen her among the chief shareholders with a view to encouragement. She has not endowed a single mosque or Mussulman institution, and it is universally believed that she still adhered to her Christian faith. She had repeated inquiries and researches made for the members of her family, but they were ineffectual. It is probable that the civil commotions and wars in the Caucasus have long since annihilated and dispersed her relatives.

#### THE MARQUESS OF HUNTLY, K.T.

June 17. In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, having nearly completed his 92nd year, the Most Hon. George Gordon, ninth Marquess of Huntly, Earl of Enzie and Lord of Badenoch (1599), Earl of Huntly (1450), Earl of Aboyne and Baron Gordon of Strathaven and Glenlivet (1660), Viscount of Aboyne (1632), Viscount of Melgun and Baron Aboyne (1627), and Lord of Gordon (before 1408), all dignities in the peerage of Scotland; Baron Meldrum of Morven in the peerage of the United Kingdom (1815); a Baronet of Nova Scotia (1625); K.T.; Colonel of the Aberdeenshire Militia, and Aide-de-camp to the Queen; a Deputy Lieutenant of the shires of Forfar and Aberdeen.

The Marquess of Huntly was born at Edinburgh on the 28th June, 1761, the son and heir of Charles fourth Earl of Aboyne, and the only son of his first wife Lady Margaret Stewart, third daughter of Alexander sixth Earl of Galloway. His only half-brother was the late Lord Douglas Gordon-Hallyburton, the son of his father's second wife Lady Mary Douglas, daughter of the Earl of Morton; and his sister (by his own mother) was the wife of the late Mr. Beckford of Ponthill, but died in 1786, three years after her marriage.

The Marquess (then Lord Strathaven) entered the army as Ensign in the first

regiment of Foot Guards; from which he was, in Dec. 1777, promoted to a company in the 81st (Highland) regiment of Foot. In 1780 he was one of the Aides-de-camp of the Earl of Carlisle, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1782 he had a troop in the 9th regiment of Dragoons; and on the 12th March, 1783, he was constituted Major of an independent corps of Foot, which was reduced at the peace of 1784. In 1788 he exchanged from half-pay to the majority of the 35th Foot; and in April 1789 he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of that regiment; which he exchanged with Lieut.-Colonel Lennox (afterwards Duke of Richmond) for his company in the Coldstream Guards, after the dispute between the latter and H.R.H. the Duke of York, then Colonel of the Coldstreams. Lord Strathaven quitted the army in 1792. He was appointed Colonel of the Aberdeenshire militia in 1798.

He succeeded his father as Earl of Aboyne on the 28th Dec. 1794. At the general election of 1796 he was returned to Parliament as one of the sixteen representatives of the peerage of Scotland. He was again chosen in 1802, 1807, and 1812. On the 11th of August, 1815, he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Meldrum of Morven; and thenceforward had a seat in the house of peers in his own right. He was elected a Knight of the Thistle in 1827.

In 1836, on the extinction of the male line of the elder branch of his family by the death of George fifth Duke of Gordon, he succeeded to the dignities of Marquess and Earl of Huntly.

His Lordship was a Tory in politics, and voted in the majority for Lord Lyndhurst's motion on the Reform Bill, which induced the temporary resignation of Earl Grey's ministry, on the 7th May, 1832.

His Lordship married at Stepney church, on the 4th April, 1791, Catharine, second daughter of Sir Charles Cope, of Brewerne in Oxfordshire, and Overton Longueville, co. Huntingdon, Bart. by Catharine, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart. afterwards married to Charles first Earl of Liverpool. With this lady (who was sister to Arabella-Diana, Duchess of Dorset and Countess Whitworth,) he acquired the estate of Orton Longueville, which he very considerably enlarged, by purchasing in 1803 the two adjoining parishes of Chesterton and Haddon. She died on the 16th Nov. 1832, having had issue six sons and three daughters: 1. Charles, now Marquess of Huntly; 2. Lady Catherine-Susan, married in 1814 to the Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish, M.P. uncle to the Earl of Burlington, and has issue; 3. the Rev. Lord George Gordon, Rector of Chester-

ton, Huntingdonshire, who married in 1851 Charlotte-Anne, daughter of Thomas Wright Vaughan, esq. of Woodstone, in that county; 4. Lady Charlotte Sophia Gordon; 5. Lady Mary, who was the first wife of Frederick Charles William Seymour, esq. fourth son of the late Lord Hugh Seymour, and grandson to the first Marquess of Hertford, and died in 1825, leaving issue; 6. Lord John Frederick Gordon-Hallyburton, Captain R.N. and K.C.H. who married in 1836 Lady Augusta, widow of the Hon. John Kennedy-Erskine, and one of the daughters of King William the Fourth; her Ladyship is Housekeeper of the palace of Kensington; 7. Lord Henry Gordon, an officer of the Bengal army, who married in 1827 Miss Louisa Payne, and has a numerous family, of whom the eldest was married in 1845 to the Rev. Lord Augustus Fitz-Clarence, Vicar of Mapledurham, co. Oxford, and has issue; 8. Lord Cecil Gordon, who married in 1841 Emily, eldest daughter of Maurice Crosbie Moore, esq. of Moorsfort, co. Tipperary, and has issue; and 9. Lord Francis Arthur Gordon, Major in the army, and Captain in the 1st Life Guards, who married in 1835 Isabella, only child of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Keir Grant, K.C.H. and has issue.

The present Marquess was born in 1792; and having married first Lady Elizabeth Henrietta Conyngham, eldest daughter of Henry first Marquess of Conyngham, by whom he had no issue, married secondly, in 1844, Mary Antoinetta, only surviving daughter of the Rev. William Pegus, by Charlotte dowager Countess of Lindsey, and has issue Charles, now Earl of Aboyne, born in 1847, three other sons, and two daughters. The Marquess was formerly M.P. for East Grinstead, and in 1830 for Huntingdonshire.

#### THE EARL OF WEMYSS AND MARCH.

June 28. At Gosford House, East Lothian, in his 81st year, the Right Hon. Francis Wemyss Charteris Wemyss, sixth Earl of Wemyss and Lord Elcho and Methel (1633), Baron Wemyss of Elcho (1628), Earl of March, Viscount of Peebles, and Lord Niedpath, Lyne, and Munard (1697), all dignities in the peerage of Scotland; Baron Wemyss of Wemyss, co. Fife (1821); and Lord-Lieutenant of Peeblesshire.

He was born on the 15th April, 1772, the only son of Francis Lord Elcho (son and heir apparent of the fifth Earl), by Miss Susan Tracy Keck, one of the Maids of Honour to Queen Charlotte, the second daughter of Anthony Tracy Keck, esq. of Great Tew, co. Oxford, by Lady Susan

Hamilton, fourth daughter of James fourth Duke of Hamilton and first Duke of Brandon, K.G. and K.T.

In early life his lordship had a commission in the army, and from 1793 to 1797 was aide-de-camp to his grand-uncle Lord Adam Gordon, Commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland. He quitted the army in 1797.

His father Lord Elcho died on the 20th June, 1808, and his grandfather on the 24th August following; whereupon he succeeded to the Earldom of Wemyss and its attendant titles. On the death of William fourth Duke of Queensberry in Dec. 1810, he inherited the barony of Niedpath, and the extensive property which had belonged to his Grace in the county of Peebles; in pursuance of the terms of the marriage contract of the first Earl of March, his Grace's grandfather. He also succeeded to the dignities of Earl of March, Viscount of Peebles, and Lord Douglas of Niedpath, Lyne, and Munard, the patent of creation being to Lord William Douglas et heredes masculos de ejus corpore; quibus deficientibus, alios ejus heredes masculos et talliæ contentos in ejus infeofamentis terrarum et domini de Niedpath.

His Lordship was created a peer of the united kingdom by the title of Baron Wemyss, at the Coronation of King George IV. by patent dated July 17, 1821. He supported the Conservative party in parliament, but took but little interest in politics.

He married, May 31, 1794, Margaret, fourth daughter of Walter Campbell, esq. of Shawfield, by his first wife Eleanor, daughter of Robert Kerr of Newfield, eldest son of Lord Charles Kerr, second son of Robert first Marquess of Lothian. By that lady, who died in 1850, he had issue two sons and nine daughters: 1. Francis, his successor; 2. Lady Eleanor, married in 1820 to Walter Frederick Campbell, of Woodhall, co. Lanark, esq. (eldest son of Colonel John Campbell, by Lady Charlotte, daughter of John fifth Duke of Argyle), and died in 1832; 3. the Hon. Walter, died 1818; 4. Susan, who died in infancy. 5. Lady Margaret, married in 1824 to Lieut.-Colonel John Wildman, and died in 1825; 6. Lady Katharine, married in 1824 to her cousin George-Harry Lord Grey of Groby, who died in 1835, and she died in 1844, leaving issue the present Earl of Stamford and Warrington and Lady Margaret Milbanke; 7. Lady Charlotte, married in 1825 to Andrew Fletcher, esq. of Salton Castle, East Lothian; 8. Lady Louisa-Antoinetta, married in 1832 to William Forbes, esq. of Callendar, co. Stirling, late M.P. for Stirlingshire; 9. Lady Harriet, married in

829 to Sir George Grant Suttie, Bart. ;  
O. Lady Jane ; and 11. Lady Caroline.

The present Earl was born in 1796, and married in 1817 Lady Louisa Bingham, fourth daughter of Richard 2d Earl of Lucan, by whom he has issue Francis now Lord Elcho, four other sons, and two daughters.

#### MAJOR-GENERAL HOWARD-VYSE.

June 8. At Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, aged 69, Richard William Howard-Vyse, esq. of that place, and of Boughton, Northamptonshire, a Major-General in the army.

He was born on the 25th July, 1784, the only son of General Richard Vyse, Comptroller of the Household of H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland (a memoir of whom will be found in our Magazine for 1825, part ii. p. 180), by his second wife Anne, daughter of Field-Marshal Sir George Howard, K.B. grand-nephew of Francis fifth Lord Howard of Effingham. By royal sign-manual, dated Sept. 14, 1812, he assumed the additional name of Howard before his own, and the arms of Howard quarterly. He inherited, through his maternal grandmother, Lady Lucy Wentworth, the wife of Sir George Howard, the estates of Boughton and Pitsford in Northamptonshire, which had been purchased by her father, Thomas 2d Earl of Stafford (see Baker's Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 34). He entered the army, as Ensign in the 1st Dragoons, May 5, 1800; was promoted to Lieutenant in the 15th Dragoons, June 17, 1801; and to Captain, June 24, 1802. In 1809 he acted as Aide-de-camp to his father on the staff of the Yorkshire district. He became Major by brevet June 4, 1813; Captain in the 87th Foot, Aug. 31, 1815; in the 2d Life Guards, July 5, 1816; Major in the 1st West India Regiment, Jan. 4, 1819; in the 2d Life Guards on the 4th of the following month, and brevet Lieut.-Colonel in May. He was placed on half-pay Sept. 10, 1825. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel Jan. 10, 1837; and to that of Major-General in 1846. He was sometime Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland.

At the general election of 1807 he was returned to parliament as one of the members for Beverley, (for which his father had sat in the parliament of 1806), after a contest which terminated thus—

Capt. R. W. H. Vyse . . .	1012
John Wharton, esq. . . .	739
Philip Staples, esq. . . .	279

He sat for that borough until the dissolution of 1812, and in 1816 he was elected for Honiton, for which he sat until

1820. In 1824 he served the office of High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire.

He married Nov. 13, 1810, Frances second daughter of Henry Hesketh, esq. of Newton, Cheshire; and by that lady he had issue ten children, eight sons and two daughters. The former were, 1. George Charles Ernest Adolphus Richard Howard-Vyse, Captain in 9d Life Guards, who married in 1839 Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir Michael Seymour, Bart.; 2. Richard Henry Richard Howard-Vyse, Captain in the Royal Horse Guards, and M.P. for South Northamptonshire, for which he has sat from 1846; 3. Frederick, Lieut. R.N.; 4. William-Crewe-Duckworth, who died young; 5. Granville-Sykes; 6. Thomas, who died young; 7. Edward; 8. Francis; 9. Augusta-Elizabeth; and 10. Sophia, married to Dr. Falconer, of Bath.

#### JAMES OSWALD, Esq.

June 10. At Glasgow, aged 75, James Oswald, esq. of Auchencruive, formerly M.P. for Glasgow.

He was the son and heir of Alexander Oswald, esq. of Shield Hall, co. Renfrew, who died in 1813, by Mary-Anne, dau. of John Dundas of Mona, co. Perth, and was an eminent merchant in Glasgow. His first cousin, Richard Alexander Oswald, esq. of Auchencruive, was formerly M.P. for the county of Ayr; and at his death in 1841, this gentleman succeeded to the representation of the family, and the estate of Auchencruive. His great-uncle, Richard Oswald, esq. was a Commissioner for concluding the treaty of peace with the Americans in 1782.

Being a strenuous supporter of Liberal principles, Mr. Oswald became one of the members for Glasgow at the first election after the enactment of Reform in 1832. There were no fewer than six candidates, all professing, more or less, popular opinions; and the poll terminated as follows:—

James Ewing, esq. . . .	3214
James Oswald, esq. . . .	2838
Sir Daniel K. Sandford . . .	2168
John Crawford, esq. . . .	1850
John Douglas, esq. . . .	1340
Joseph Dixon, esq. . . .	995

In 1835 Mr. Oswald was returned at the head of the poll, Mr. Ewing being excluded by Mr. Colin Dunlop—

James Oswald, esq. . . .	3832
Colin Dunlop, esq. . . .	3267
James Ewing, esq. . . .	2297

In May, 1837, Mr. Oswald retired from parliament by accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds; but on the death of Lord William Bentinck, one of

the members for Glasgow, in June, 1839, he was again chosen, without a contest.

At the general election of 1841 there were two opponents to the old members, but they were defeated, and Mr. Oswald was again at the head of the poll—

James Oswald, esq. . .	2771
John Dennistoun, esq. . .	2728
James Campbell, esq. . .	2416
George Mills, esq. . .	358

Mr. Oswald was unmarried; and he is succeeded by his nephew Alexander Oswald, esq. who married in 1844 Lady Louisa Johnstone, widow of Sir George Frederick Johnstone, Bart. and daughter of William first Earl Craven, by whom he has issue.

MAURICE O'CONNELL, Esq., M.P.

June 17. In London, from a sudden attack of apoplexy, Maurice O'Connell, esq. of Darrynane Abbey, co. Kerry, M.P. for Tralee.

This gentleman was the eldest son of the late celebrated Irish demagogue, Daniel O'Connell; esq. by his cousin, Mary, dau. of Dr. O'Connell, physician at Tralee.

He was called to the Irish bar in the year 1827: and in 1831, on the nomination of his father, he was returned to Parliament as one of the Knights of the Shire for Clare. After the enactment of the Reform Bill he was returned for the borough of Tralee, beating Sir Edward Denny, Bart. by twenty votes,—91 to 71. In that parliament the O'Connell family occupied six seats, Mr. O'Connell himself and his three sons, and his sons-in-law Mr. Charles O'Connell and Mr. Fitzsimon, being all members.

At the general election of 1835 Mr. Maurice O'Connell again defeated Sir Edward Denny, by 85 votes to 81. In 1837 the conservative candidate John Bateman, esq. was returned by 75 votes to 64; but, on petition, the Committee seated Mr. Maurice O'Connell, and by recording certain tendered votes which had been rejected by the returning officer, made the poll—for Mr. M. O'Connell 133, for Mr. Bateman 111. Subsequently, at the three several elections of 1841, 1847, and 1852, he was rechosen for Tralee without a competitor.

Mr. O'Connell was a more moderate man than his father, and had given a partial support to the present administration. His personal manners conciliated the regard of many of his political opponents.

Mr. O'Connell married in 1832 Miss Scott, only daughter of Bindon Scott, esq. of Cahircon, co. Clare, by whom he has left issue. His son and heir is Daniel O'Connell, midshipman R.N. who has

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recently returned home from a cruise in H.M.S. Dauntless. He has been succeeded in Parliament for Tralee by his youngest brother, Daniel.

COMMANDER J. H. BRIDGES, R.N.

Nov. 13. At Calcutta, aged 39, by Asiatic cholera, Commander James Henry Bridges, R.N.

This zealous officer was the third son of Sir Henry Bridges, of Beddington, Surrey, and by a daughter of General William Tombs Dalrymple. He commenced his career at the age of 12 years, in the *Ariadne* 28, Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, under the immediate patronage of King William IV. As a midshipman and lieutenant he was constantly engaged in various parts of the world, and as gunnery Lieutenant of the *Thunderer* 84, Capt. M. F. F. Berkeley, in the year 1840, he assisted in all the operations of the Syrian campaign, the bombardment of Beyrout, the storming of Sidon, and the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, and received, with the other officers engaged, an English and Turkish medal. In 1846 he went to the Cape of Good Hope as first Lieutenant of the *Brilliant* 22, Captain Watson, C.B., out of which ship he exchanged, for the sake of being more actively employed, into the *Columbine* 16, commanded by Capt. Gray, and upon his death by Commander (now Capt.) John Dalrymple Hay, together with whom, as his first Lieutenant, he distinguished himself in 1849 in a successful effort to put down the pirates on the coast of China, particularly on one occasion, when he commanded a boat, which gallantly attacked and boarded a Chinese junk. Soon after his return home in 1850 he was promoted to the rank of Commander. Upon attaining this important step, he devoted himself for a year to the study of steam at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, and then, unwilling to be without employment, and in the hope of rising still higher in his profession, he accepted the appointment offered to him of Admiralty agent, and took charge of the mails, first in the *Bosphorus* screw-steam ship, to the Cape of Good Hope, and immediately upon his return from thence, in the *Lady Jocelyn*, to Calcutta, where he died after an illness of three days.

JAMES HARMER, Esq.

June —. At the residence of his friend Adam Steele, esq. Cricklewood, Middlesex, James Harmer, esq. formerly an Alderman of London.

Mr. Harmer was the son of a Spitalfields weaver, and was left an orphan at ten years

of age. He learned to write a good hand; and in 1792 was articled to an attorney, whose office he was compelled to leave in consequence of his early marriage. He was subsequently transferred to Messrs. Fletcher and Wright, of Bloomsbury, and then entered into business on his own account, with very considerable success. Much of his practice as an attorney was in the Criminal Court; and his experience had no little influence upon public opinion and Parliamentary decision; for his evidence before the Committee for the Reformation of the Criminal Law was declared by Sir James Mackintosh to be unequalled in its effect: he exposed the delinquency of witnesses, and especially the mode in which convictions had been obtained in the case of Holloway and Haggarty; and he took an active part in obtaining the abolition of the blood-money system. On the death of Mr. Waithman in 1833, Mr. Harmer was unanimously elected alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, when he relinquished his legal practice, worth 4000*l.* a year. He served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1834, and during his year of office he showed himself a loyal man and a lover of order, when he offered to collect in person taxes which had been resisted.

In the year 1840 it became his turn, as senior alderman below the chair, to be elected Lord Mayor; but a strong feeling was excited by the respectable part of the public press, in consequence of Alderman Harmer's connexion with the Weekly Dispatch, which then advocated opinions hostile to the religion and constitution of the state. At the election a poll was demanded, when Mr. Harmer polled 2,294, Ald. Thomas Johnson 2,713, and Ald. Pirie 2,471. The two junior aldermen being returned by the Livery, the Court of Aldermen elected Mr. Johnson as the senior alderman, and Mr. Harmer thought proper to resign his gown. Whatever temporary mortification he may have endured, he bore manfully; and his friends, at parting, presented him with a valuable testimonial of their regard.

Mr. Harmer took a leading part in establishing the Royal Free Hospital in Greville-street; and his presidency of the News-venders' Benevolent Provident Institution was uniformly distinguished by liberal contributions to its funds. By his proprietorship of the Weekly Dispatch newspaper, as well as by his legal practice, he amassed a large fortune.

He resided latterly at his mansion on the Thames near Greenhithe, named Ingress Park, which he erected chiefly of the stone removed from the old London Bridge.

Mr. Harmer's body was interred on the 16th June at Kensal Green Cemetery.

By his will Mr. Harmer disposed of 40,000*l.* in various legacies, which included a liberal bequest to his grand-daughter. It was his original intention that the residue of his personal estate should be devoted to charitable objects upon a magnificent scale, to be instituted and founded by him. However, by a codicil, made only a few months before his death, he increased the legacies to 70,000*l.*; and the residue, which formed the bulk of his property, he has diverted from the benevolent channels he had previously designed it, and has left the whole of it to his grand-daughter, who was residing with him, and is his sole heir, and appointed residuary legatee. The amount of property of which he died possessed is not yet ascertained; but it is spoken of as not likely to be estimated for probate duty below 300,000*l.*

#### ROBERT JAMES GRAVES, M.D.

March 20. In Merrion-square, Dublin, aged 56, Robert James Graves, M.D., M.R.I.A., formerly Professor of Institutes of Medicine to the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, Physician to the Meath Hospital, &c., an honorary and corresponding Member of the Royal Medical Society of Berlin, of the Imperial Medical Society of Vienna, and of the Medico-Chirurgical Societies of Hamburg, Tubingen, Bruges, Montreal, &c.

This gentleman was the youngest son of one of the most distinguished Fellows of the University of Dublin, and the brightest ornaments of the Protestant Church in Ireland, the very Rev. Richard Graves, D.D., Dean of Ardagh, well known as the author of a work on the Pentateuch. His cousin, the Rev. Charles Graves, D.D., F.T.C., has for several years filled the chair of mathematics in the University of Dublin with distinction. After having received a very careful preliminary education, young Graves was entered as a fellow-commoner in Trinity College, Dublin, and at once evinced abilities of a high order. Among a large number of candidates at a July entrance, he took the first place, and from this time maintained a high status in his class, having been a "double-first" man almost in his entire undergraduate course. With two exceptions, he obtained the first prize in classics and science at every examination, and having put in every term-examination, and obtained a *valdè in omnibus*, he thus entitled himself to, and received, a gold medal, on taking his degree of Bachelor in Arts.

Having determined to devote himself to medicine, Mr. Graves commenced his professional studies in Dublin, and laboured

with equal zeal and industry in the acquirement of medical knowledge, as he had done previously in his university career. The period of his studentship was one in many respects favourable to the development of youthful abilities, and the encouragement of talents, accompanied by energy and ambition. A sound and methodic system of medical observation was beginning to be understood and cultivated in Ireland. Human anatomy was well and carefully taught, the value of *post-mortem* examination was to a considerable extent appreciated, and if no enlarged pathological views were yet promulgated, at least a rational system of morbid anatomy was preparing the way for them. The observation of the phenomena of disease was held essential, and everything in fact betokened an awakened activity in the medical minds of the Irish metropolis. Detached essays and papers on various medical subjects had appeared from time to time from the Irish physicians and surgeons, and attempts, hitherto unsuccessful, it is true, had been made to establish a periodical literature. Some medical societies had been formed, and already many Irish names were well known in English and European schools. The period coincident with the date of Mr. Graves's studentship, however, was that which showed the most substantial promise for the future of the Irish school. In the year 1816, the Fellows and Licentiates of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland formed themselves into an association for the publication of "Medical and Philosophical Intelligence, Hospital Reports, Morbid Histories, and other original papers." In the transactions of this body many valuable communications have appeared. In the year 1817 we find the names of Drs. Cheyne, Edward Percival, Colles, and Todd\* associated in the editorship of the "Dublin Hospital Reports and Communications in Medicine and Surgery," a publication which reached to five volumes, and which will bear comparison with any medical literature of that period, for variety and extent of observations, and the spirit of philosophic research evinced by the contributors to its pages.

Such was the condition of the Irish Medical School at the date of Mr. Graves's studentship. Eminently gifted as he was by nature, endowed with excellent abilities, remarkable powers of observation, and animated with high and noble views,

these influences must have had much weight in the formation and determination of his medical character, and, as the sequel of his career fully proved, he was not unworthy to follow in the footsteps of such noble pioneers of science, and to carry out the good work they had commenced. He was himself also destined to be a reformer, and to have no inconsiderable share in establishing the reputation of the School of Dublin.

Having graduated in medicine, Dr. Graves took the wise determination of visiting some of the chief schools of Europe, and of thus extending the education he had received at home by familiarising himself with the modes of observation pursued elsewhere. After a short stay in London, where he studied under Sir Wm. Blizard and Dr. Robinson, he spent three years in visiting the chief Continental schools, among which may be mentioned those of Berlin, Göttingen, Hamburg, Copenhagen, &c. Among the distinguished teachers with whom Dr. Graves was now brought into contact were Hufeland and Behrend, under whom he acquired that taste for the clinical study of disease, and the cultivation of pathology, which so strongly marked his subsequent career.

In the year 1821 Dr. Graves settled in Dublin, and having succeeded, in conjunction with some other surgeons and physicians, in establishing a private school of medicine, and having also been elected one of the physicians of the Meath Hospital, he entered with great energy and zeal on the arduous career of a medical teacher. The school of which he was one of the founders, known as the Park-street School (now the site of St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital), rapidly acquired a very high character. Here he first taught medical jurisprudence, subsequently pathological anatomy, but afterwards became associated with Doctor, now Sir Henry, Marsh, in the chair of Practice of Physic. The Meath Hospital, however, was the great theatre of his most important labours. Here he set himself vigorously to work to reform the existing system of medical education. Hitherto, the student had to depend on himself for the acquirement of a knowledge of disease. Books were written, and lectures delivered, both of which avail but little without that actual practical knowledge of the varying phenomena of disease to be gained at the bedside alone. Some years previously, it is true, Dr. Whitley Stokes had commenced the system of actually instructing the student by the bedside; but it remained for Dr. Graves thoroughly to incorporate clinical instruction with the other elements of medical education, and to cause its im-

\* The father of the eminent Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at King's College. The Irish school had to deplore his too early loss in the year 1825.

mense importance to be fully and generally understood and recognised. He soon found apt and zealous pupils, and many of the best and most accomplished practitioners now in Ireland, England, the Colonies, and the public service, were then numbered among Dr. Graves's class at the Meath Hospital, and many have lived to acknowledge with pleasure and pride the obligations they owed to his teachings, and the stimulus which his example lent to their exertions. Two among this number were Dr. Richard Townsend and Dr. William Stokes—the former hurried away by an untimely death, the latter now Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin.

The example of Dr. Graves, at this period, exercised the best influence on the medical youth of Dublin. His labours, however, were not confined to those of teaching. From an early stage in his medical career he evinced the highest talents for original observation, and the results of his inquiries began to appear in print, and to attract attention, from the masterly style of his delineations of disease, his graphic manner, and the clearness, judgment, and decision with which his views were enunciated.

Dr. William Stokes having graduated in Edinburgh, and having subsequently been appointed Dr. Graves's colleague at the Meath Hospital, these two names are henceforth to be met with together as teachers and fellow-labourers in the field of original research. Under their joint editorship appeared the valuable series of Meath Hospital Reports, which have connected the name of this institution with the progress of Irish medicine during the last thirty years.

In the year 1827, Dr. Graves was elected Professor of the Institutes of Medicine to the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland,—a chair which he continued to fill for many years with great distinction.

As a reformer in practice, Dr. Graves has done invaluable service; and in no respect more so than as regards the treatment of the typhus fever of Ireland. This disease, always endemic in the sister island, occasionally breaks forth as an epidemic visitation of the most fatal kind, and several years are popularly memorable as "the fever years." Such were 1817, 1822, and lastly 1846-47. Having enjoyed ample opportunities of studying this fatal pestilence, Dr. Graves became not less distinguished as a practitioner than as a teacher and propagator of bold and enlightened views in the treatment of fever; and on no occasions were his *cliniques* at the Meath Hospital better attended than

when it was known that fever was to be his theme. An intimate study of the disease, and a careful observation of the alarming symptoms of early prostration so common in Irish typhus, convinced Dr. Graves of the error of the practice in vogue, which consisted chiefly in withholding nourishment and administering purgatives. Against this system he took up arms, and waged a successful war, not, it may be imagined, without violent opposition. His views, however, soon gained converts, and, aided by his colleague and other enlightened practitioners, the old plan gradually gave ground to the new. There was nothing in which Dr. Graves took more real pleasure and pride than in the changes in practice thus brought about. He said, "Let them write it as my epitaph, that I fed fevers."

Did our limits permit, we could dwell at considerable length on other important principles of treatment advocated by Dr. Graves. We can only refer to his papers "On the Use of Tartar Emetic and Opium in the Delirium of Fever," "The Employment of Acetate of Lead," &c. &c., all which will be found in his collected treatises on clinical medicine.

Independently of the publication of his various detached papers and monographs, Dr. Graves lent valuable assistance to the establishment of a periodical medical literature in Ireland. In the year 1830, the fifth and last volume of the "Dublin Hospital Reports" was committed to his editorship by Dr. Cheyne. Two years subsequently, the Dublin Journal of Medical and Chemical Science, the predecessor of the Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medicine, was projected and established by Sir Robert Kane, then a student of medicine, and a pupil at the Meath Hospital. After the appearance of a few numbers, Drs. Graves and Stokes became associated in the editorship of the periodical, and Dr. Kane having been soon forced to resign his connexion with it by his increasing devotion to chemical inquiry, it continued in the same hands till 1842. In the original and review department of this journal, Dr. Graves was a large and constant contributor. In the year 1843, appeared the first edition of his "Clinical Lectures on the Practice of Medicine." This work, which passed through a second edition, with much careful revision, and the addition of much valuable matter under the hands of Dr. Neligan, in the year 1848, is well known to every clinical school in Europe.

As a lecturer, Dr. Graves was distinguished by a force and clearness of language, and an earnestness of manner, which irresistibly commanded attention,



while his fine person and noble features won the admiration of his hearers. His style as a writer was at once simple yet nervous, and full of graphic power; and his delineations of disease are among the most successful of modern medical compositions. He was a strenuous advocate of the doctrine of contagion, and vigorously opposed the views advanced with regard to the non-contagious nature of cholera during its last outbreak. He was a firm supporter of the dignity and honour of his profession, and during many years enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. For some time past his health had been only indifferent, from attacks of atonic gout, and his last illness was attended with considerable suffering, which was borne with Christian fortitude and complete resignation.—Abridged from *Medical Times and Gazette*.

N. C. SCATCERD, Esq. F.S.A.

*Feb.* 16. At Morley house, near Leeds, aged 73, Norrison Cavendish Scatcherd, esq. barrister-at-law and F.S.A.

This gentleman was descended from a family resident at Morley for several generations, and was the eldest son of Watson Scatcherd, esq. a very successful member of the Northern bar, and during the latter part of his life a West-Riding magistrate and chairman of sessions.

The gentleman now deceased was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn on the 28th Nov. 1806. He practised only for a very short time, and then betook himself entirely to literature and antiquities. He published—

The History of Morley and its surrounding Villages. 1830. 8vo.

Memoirs of the celebrated Eugene Aram, who was executed for the Murder of Daniel Clark in 1759: with some account of his Family, and other particulars collected for the most part above thirty years ago. Two editions.

Gleanings after Eugene Aram.

A Treatise on Bridge Chapels; including the History of the Chapel upon Wakefield Bridge.

Mr. Scatcherd was also formerly a contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

His health had suffered considerably during the latter years of his life, which had interfered with his literary pursuits; but he had the gratification to be elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries on the 16th Jan. 1851.

ROBERT BALDWIN SULLIVAN, Esq.

*April* 14. At Toronto, Upper Canada, Robert Baldwin Sullivan, esq. Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench in that colony.

Few men have played a more conspicuous part in the history of Upper Canada. He entered public life as a member of Sir F. Bond Head's cabinet, after the resignation of the Baldwin-Ralph administration. His ability marked him for constant service, and he occupied a seat at the council board under Sir George Arthur, Lord Sydenham, Sir Charles Bagot, and Sir Charles Metcalfe. He became Provincial Secretary when Messrs. Lafontaine and Baldwin assumed office, and was raised to the Bench in 1848, on the death of Justice Hagerman. In early life a Tory, in later years a Liberal, Mr. Sullivan always evinced a very high order of talent and maintained a spotless reputation for integrity.

JOSEPH COTTLE, Esq.

*June* 7. At his residence, Firfield-house, Knowle, near Bristol, in his 84th year, Joseph Cottle, esq. author of "Recollections of S. T. Coleridge."

Mr. Cottle was in early life a bookseller in Bristol; but quitted that business in the autumn of 1798, a few months after publishing the *Lyrical Ballads of Coleridge*. He had published Coleridge's first volume of *Poems* in April 1796; and received the following acknowledgement written in a copy of the book:—

Bristol, April 15, 1798.

Dear Cottle,—On the blank leaf of my *Poems* I can most appropriately write my acknowledgements to you for your too disinterested conduct in the purchase of them. Indeed, if ever they should acquire a name and character, it might be said the world owed them to you. Had it not been for you, none perhaps of them would have been published, and some not written.

Your obliged and affectionate friend,

S. T. COLERIDGE.

Mr. Cottle was himself the author of various works in prose and verse. One of the latter, *The Fall of Cambria*, gave occasion to Lord Byron for a satirical allusion, to which the connexion of the author with the English bards of the Lake school was enough to expose him.

Bæotian Cottle, rich Bristowa's boast,

Imports old stories from the Cambrian coast.

Mr. Cottle had an elder brother, Amos, who is also immortalised by Byron in another line—

O Amos Cottle, Phœbus! what a name!

Byron affected to be ignorant which of the two Cottles wrote the *Fall of Cambria*, though the name of Joseph is on its title-page. Amos was a classical scholar and a man of taste. He died in the year 1800.

## MONS. C. L. ROLLIN.

April 10. At Paris, aged 76, Mons. Charles Louis Rollin, an eminent Numismatist.

M. Rollin was born at Versailles in 1777; and in early life saw some military service in Italy and Germany. In 1800 he established himself as a money-changer in the Palais Royal at Paris, where he continued that business until the year 1834. From the latter date he devoted himself entirely to dealing in coins, medals, and antiques. His collections were assiduously visited by the most eminent numismatists and archæologists in Europe—very frequently by the Duc de Blacas, the Duc de Luynes, the Baron Vincent, MM. Dupré, Durand, the celebrated Mionnet, Hennin, Millingen, Hauteroche, Tochon, Révil, and many other gentlemen well skilled in art, who always placed unlimited confidence in him. His conversation was always as agreeable as it was replete with sound information. Altogether, his professional reputation was perhaps more extensive than that of any other of his colleagues for the last half-century. He had two sons, one of whom, M. Camille Rollin, has been for many years his partner, and has now succeeded to his business.

M. Rollin, though not the author of any separate work, contributed a few valuable papers to periodicals. One of these, published in the *Révue Numismatique* in 1841, is an elaborate view of the unpublished Gold Coins of the Emperors of Nicæa during the occupation of Constantinople by the Crusaders from 1204 to 1261.

A Collection of Greek Coins, forming the Private Cabinet of Mons. Rollin, together with some of his rare Quinarii and Aurci, and his very complete collection of medals and jettons relating to the French Revolution, and to the history of Napoleon Bonaparte, has been sold in London by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, on the 12th of July and four following days. To the preface of the catalogue, compiled by Mr. Joseph Curt, we are indebted for the foregoing particulars.

A previous sale of coins belonging to the Messrs. Rollin took place in London in the summer of 1849.

## SIGNOR B. SANGIOVANNI.

April 13. At his residence in Brighton, aged 72, Signor Benedetto Sangiovanni.

This self-taught artist was a native of Laurino, in the kingdom of Naples, and at an early age lost his father, who was a physician. When nineteen years of age, his house was attacked by brigands; many of his friends were killed, his property burned, and he himself escaped with con-

siderable difficulty; and it is probable that this early violence laid the ground-work for the war of extermination which Sangiovanni determinedly carried out against the brigands. Not long afterwards he was treacherously stabbed in the back, the weapon entering his right lung: this wound confined him to bed for many months. When Murat became King of Naples, Sangiovanni entered the army, and in Jan. 1809, at the age of twenty-eight, he was appointed Captain of the Company of Laurino, in the first battalion of the provincial legion of Cintra. While commanding the military post of Alicosa, in April, 1812, he successfully resisted two attacks from English cruisers, and in consequence received the appointment of Captain Commandant of the chosen companies of the district of Sala. In 1819 he had gained so much the respect and esteem of those in power, that he was deemed worthy of knighthood, and became a member of the Order of St. George.

At this point, the successful career of Sangiovanni began to decline; and the remainder of his life presents a hard struggle against persecution and misfortune. From dislike to the government of the Bourbons he engaged in completing the details of a formidable revolt among the *Callone Mobili* which he commanded. This conspiracy being betrayed to the government, Sangiovanni was deprived of his honours, his pension as knight, and a large price was set upon his head. His haunts were well known to the peasants of the district; but, though to them the sum offered constituted a fortune, not one was found to betray the brave commander whom they all admired. For nearly three years he remained in concealment, during which time he suffered the extremes of privation and anxiety, menaced frequently by the horrors of starvation, and enduring sufferings under which any less energetic man must have succumbed. Eventually he succeeded in escaping, and arrived in London, where he found himself without money, without an occupation, not knowing a word of English, and too proud to apply for the pittance which benevolence had collected for the relief of the numerous refugees whom political storms had thrown on our coast. It was then that necessity induced him to put in practice an art which may be said to have lain dormant from his youthful years. He produced to the public some spirited groups having reference to his association with the brigands, and adopted the line in which he afterwards excelled, that of the delineations of animals, making a place for himself in this style of sculpture, the vacancy in which it will be difficult to fill. In 1832, Sangio-

vanni took up his residence in Paris, where he lived quietly and modestly in the Rue de la Madelaine, making a living by his talent as a statuary. He had not remained there many months when the French government was induced, on calumnious misrepresentations, to forward him a passport, by which he was commanded to quit Paris in 48 hours, and the territory of France in 20 days, leaving by way of Marseilles. In vain he requested an extension of time, urging the impossibility of selling his models at so short a notice, even at a great sacrifice. The only relaxation which he obtained was permission to leave France by Boulogne, and he again obtained a safe refuge in England. Some time after this he visited Florida, where he was kindly received by Achille Murat, who was established there, and who was very desirous that he should stay; he, however, soon returned to England, and laboured incessantly at the art which became his sole support and dependence. He worked with great rapidity, and produced many models of a very superior order. About five years ago he had the misfortune of being run over by a carriage; his thigh was broken, and, as the bone never united, he was quite incapacitated from travelling. Soon after this he quitted London and settled permanently at Brighton. Some time ago the ban of exile had been removed, and he would probably have returned to his native country to end his days in peace, but for the infirmities which chained him to a spot. —*Art-Journal.*

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

*Jan. 27.* At Auckland, New Zealand, the Rev. *John Frederick Churton*, LL.B. Downing hall, Cambridge, Colonial Chaplain, and Minister of St. Paul's, Auckland. He was formerly Perp. Curate of Thrapwood, Flintshire, to which he was called by the Bishop of Chester in 1831, and Evening Lecturer of Wrexham (1837).

*April 24.* At Bedminster, Somerset, aged 24, the Rev. *Fabian Corey Goulstone*, of Gateshead, Durham.

*Lately.* The Rev. *William James Bennett*, Perp. Curate of Mark, Somerset (1846). He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, B.A. 1840.

The Rev. *William Coward*, M.A. Perp. Curate of Westoe, Durham (1830).

The Rev. *Ralph Brington*, Vicar of Mitford (1844) and Perp. Curate of Widdrington (1828), Northumberland.

*May 7.* At Perry-hill House, Sydenham, aged 68, the Rev. *Frederick William Miller*, of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, B.A. 1811, M.A. 1815.

*May 10.* At the vicarage, Neston, Cheshire, aged 56, the Rev. *Robert Parker*, M.A. He was appointed a Minor Canon of Chester in 1827, and called by the Bishop to the perpetual curacy of St. Olave's in that city in the same year; which he relinquished for the vicarage of Neston, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter, in 1847.

*May 11.* At Washington, U.S. aged 46, the Rev. *James Fletcher West*, of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1831.

*May 15.* At Fordington, Dorset, aged 75, the Rev. *Daniel Campbell*, Rector of Crowcombe, Somerset (1827).

*May 18.* At Bishop's Burton, near Beverley, in his 62d year, the Rev. *William Procter*, B.C.L. Vicar of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of Catharine hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1813, M.A. 1816. He was presented by the Duke of Northumberland in 1834 to the Perp. Curacy of Doddington, in Northumberland, and in 1841 to the vicarage of Bishop's Burton, by the Dean and Chapter of York.

*May 23.* At Oxford (at the residence of his late brother William Cleobury, esq., see March, p. 334), the Rev. *John Cleobury*, Perp. Curate of Piddington, Oxfordshire, to which benefice he was elected by the parishioners in 1829. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1813, M.A. 1816.

*May 25.* At Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire, the Rev. *Samuel Hall*, Rector of that parish, and Rural Dean of Brackley; and formerly Chaplain to the Duke of Clarence. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1810, M.A. 1812, B.D. 1820, and became Vice-President of that society, by which he was presented to the rectory of Middleton Cheney in 1831.

At Godmanstone, Dorset, aged 80, the Rev. *Mathew Vicars*, Rector of that parish, and Perp. Curate of Nether Cerne (1843).

In consequence of a fall from his gig, the Rev. *William Corbett Wilson*, Vicar of Bozeat with Strixton, Northamptonshire (1825). He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1824.

*May 26.* At Barbados, West Indies, whither he went for the benefit of his health, aged 67, the Venerable *James Luyar*, M.A. Archdeacon of Demerara, where he had been a resident thirty years. He was brother of Messrs. H. and J. Luyar, of Ardleigh, Essex; was of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, B.A. 1822.

At Southampton, aged 64, the Rev. *F. Vincent*, for nearly 29 years minister of the Protestant Episcopal French Church in that town.

*May 31.* Aged 70, the Rev. *Townsend Schryve*, Canon of Gloucester, Rector of Kilmington, and Vicar of Milton Clevedon, Somerset. He was of Christchurch, Oxford, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1806; was presented to Milton Clevedon in 1811, by the Earl of Hereford, and to Kilmington in 1837, by the same patron.

*June 2.* At Tillington, near Petworth, the Rev. *William Ayling*, Rector of Barlington, Sussex, (1832). He was of University college, Oxford, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1817.

*June 3.* At Cheltenham, aged 37, the Rev. *William Aubrey Phelps*, late Vicar of Stanwell, Middlesex. He was of Trinity college, Oxford, B.A. 1787, M.A. 1799, and was presented to Stanwell in 1792 by the Lord Chancellor.

*June 6.* In Dublin, aged 34, the Rev. *A. H. Manning*, late Curate of Burton, Sysonby and Welby, Leic. and of the Hamlets, Melton Mowbray. Aged 62, the Rev. *Edward Ramsden*, of Jumbles House, near Halifax, Incumbent of St. John's, Bradshaw (1839), Yorkshire. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820.

*June 7.* At Barnet, Herts, at an advanced age, the Rev. *Birkett Dawson*, many years Curate of Sunderland.

At Bath, aged 43, the Rev. *Eduard Tottenham*, B.D. Canon of Wells, and Perp. Curate of Laura Chapel, Bath. He was a native of the south of Ireland, and a scholar of Trinity college, Dublin. He became the minister of Laura chapel in 1840, and was nominated to a prebend of Wells in 1841. He was a very eloquent preacher and a zealous Protestant, and was the senior honorary secretary to the united Societies for the Promotion of Scriptural Education in Ireland. His body was interred at the Abbey cemetery, Lyncombe.

*June 8.* At Christ's Hospital (of scarlet fever), aged 35, the Rev. *John Collingwood*, one of the

Classical Masters. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, B.A. 1842, M.A. 1844.

The Rev. *Taylor White*, Vicar of Norton Cuckney, Notts. (1843). He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1851.

At Wellington, Somerset, aged 76, the Rev. *John Pring*, of Stanbrook House, Bristol. He was of Magdalene hall, Oxford, B.A. 1801.

June 9. At Southsea, aged 89, the Rev. *Kenrick Francis Saunders*, of Merton college, Oxford, B.A. 1786, M.A. 1799.

June 10. At Racket hall, Roscrea, the Rev. *Frederick Bridge*, Curate of St. George's, Dublin.

June 11. At his official residence, the Rev. *James Denne*, for twenty-four years Chaplain of the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, and formerly Chaplain of the flag-ship of H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1803, M.A. 1809.

At Hillington, Norfolk, aged 75, the Rev. *Robert Hales*, Rector of Hillington (1822) and Vicar of Hemsby (1805), Norfolk, and Rector of Hemmingswell (1815), Suffolk. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1804.

At Little Bookham, Surrey, aged 53, the Hon. and Rev. *Arthur Philip Percival*, Rector of East Horsley in that county, and brother to the present Earl of Egmont. He was the fifth son of Charles George second Lord Arden, by Margaretta-Ellizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart. He was of All Soules' college, Oxford, B.A. 1820, B.C.L. 1824; and was collated to the rectory of East Horsley by Archbishop Mannors-Sutton in 1824. He was formerly one of Her Majesty's Chaplains, and resigned that appointment in 1850. He married in 1825 Charlotte-Anne, eldest daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Augustus George Legge, Chancellor of Winchester and Rector of Wouston and North Waltham, Hants. (uncle to the present Earl of Dartmouth), and by that lady, who survives him, he had a numerous family. It appeared at a Coroner's inquest that the deceased had for some time laboured under strange delusions, and had taken a large quantity of laudanum, which caused his death. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

June 14. At Sopworth House, Wilts, aged 88, the Rev. *Robert Trotman Coates*, Rector of that place and of Steeple Langford, and Chaplain to the Duke of Beaufort. He was formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, B.A. 1785, M.A. 1789, B.D. 1798; he was presented to Steeple Langford by that society in 1802, and to Sopworth in 1809 by the Duke of Beaufort.

June 16. At Burleydam, near Combermere Abbey, the Rev. *William Cotton*, LL.B. brother to Lord Viscount Combermere. He was the second son of Sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, Bart. by Frances, youngest dau. and coheir of James Russell Stapleton, esq.; and was of Trinity hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1801. He was unmarried.

June 17. At Weston super Mare, aged 69, the Rev. *John Pope Cox*, Rector of St. Ervan, Cornwall (1851). He was of Magdalene hall, Oxford, B.A. 1831.

At Somerton, Suffolk, in his 88th year, the Rev. *John Maddy*, D.D. Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty, Canon of Ely, and Rector of Somerton, Stansfield, Hartest, and Boxted, four adjoining parishes. Few men have been more successful in their career than the deceased. After having received his education at Jesus' college, Oxford, (where he graduated B.A. 1789, M.A. 1791, B. and D.D. 1812), he accompanied (we believe) a near relative from Herefordshire to London to seek their fortunes. At first he was far outstripped by his companion, who in a few years amassed in trade a sum of 40,000*l.*, whilst Mr. Maddy's whole subsistence for a while was a curacy at half a guinea a week. In course of time, however, he became much patronised by the nobility and gentry of the metropolis, who entrusted him with the education of their sons at

their own houses; and this emolument became so lucrative that he has been heard within a few years to say that he earned by it eighty pounds a week, and that he got more by his teaching than (with all his preferment) he ever did by his preaching. One of his pupils was the late Marquess of Downshire, to whom belonged the advowson of Somerton, and to this noble Lord and others of his friends in early life he owed the appointments which he held. He was instituted to Somerton in 1799, to Hartest with Boxted (in the gift of the Crown) in 1819, and to Stansfield (in the gift of the Lord Chancellor) in 1820. He was admitted *ad eundem gradum* at Cambridge Dec. 10, 1826. His first wife, to whom he was united whilst yet a curate, and with whom he had practised the strictest economy, was descended from Hyde Earl of Clarendon. By her he had several children, of whom two daughters only survive. The younger of them is married to the Hon. Mr. Upton, nephew to the late Marchioness of Bristol, by whom she had a son, born so recently as April last. Dr. Maddy married a second time in the year 1831. It is a remarkable circumstance that the duration of the two last incumbencies of Somerton amounts to exactly a century, that of the Rev. Arthur Coham having lasted forty-six, and that of Dr. Maddy fifty-four years.

June 18. At Barwell, Leic. aged 85, the Rev. *George Mettam*, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Arnesby. He was of Merton college, Oxford, B.A. 1790, M.A. 1793. He was instituted to Barwell, which was in his own patronage, and worth nearly 1,000*l.* per annum, in 1803; and presented to Arnesby in 1820.

June 19. At Holt, Norfolk, aged 52, the Rev. *Humphrey Jackson*, Rector and Rural Dean of Holt. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1823, M.A. 1826, B.D. 1833, and was presented to his living by that society in 1837. Mr. Jackson committed suicide.

At Oxford, the Rev. *John Mavor*, Rector of Hadleigh, Essex. He was a son of the well-known Wm. F. Mavor, LL.D. Rector of Woodstock, and author of the Spelling Book, and many educational works; and was formerly of Lincoln college, Oxford, by which society, having graduated B.A. 1806, M.A. 1808, B.D. 1816, he was in 1825 presented to the perpetual curacy of Forest Hill, in Oxfordshire, and in 1825 to the Rectory of Hadleigh, in Essex. He died in his cell on the debtor side of the Oxford county gaol. An inquest was held on the body, when it appeared that deceased had been confined in this gaol for debt for upwards of nine years; that he refused to receive the gaol allowance of food, and subsisted entirely on the bounty of his friends, whose subscriptions were doled out to him to procure what was necessary. He had for a long time laboured under illness, but invariably refused to see the medical attendant at the gaol, and has occasionally refused to touch any food for two or three days together. His living in Essex, worth about 450*l.* per annum, was sequestered about about ten years ago to pay his debts, and had he lived until October next it would have been cleared and restored to him.

In London, the Rev. *William Dizon Rampeley*, Rector of Grimstone, Norfolk. He was formerly Fellow and tutor of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833, B.D. 1846; and he was presented to his living by that society in the last named year.

June 21. At Forton, Staff. the Rev. *John Fenton Fletcher-Bonghey*, Rector of that place. He was the second son of the late Sir John Fenton Bonghey, Bart. of Aqualate, in the same county, by Henrietta-Dorothy, eldest daughter of Sir John Chetwode, of Oakley, co. Stafford, Bart. He was of Christ church, Oxford, B.A. 1833, M.A. 1836, and was presented to his living by his brother the present Baronet.

## DEATHS,

## ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Jan. 29. In South Australia, aged 31, Henry-Ezra, son of Henry Ezra Suggate, esq. surgeon R.N. of Greenwich.

Feb. 1. At Auckland, New Zealand, Capt. Edward Parker.

Feb. 14. At Adelaide, South Australia, aged 25, Edmund, second son of the late Wm. Day, esq. of Hadlow House, Sussex.

Feb. 20. At Melbourne, Australia, aged 21, Thomas Weatherill, eldest son of the late Thomas Weatherill, esq. of Busby House, near Stokesley. Of paralysis of the brain, Pierce Mahony, esq. Clerk of the Crown in the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland.

March .. At Tinana, Maryboro', aged 38, John Carne Bidwill, esq. Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates for the district of Wide Bay, New South Wales, eldest son of Joseph G. Bidwill, merchant, of Exeter.

At Sydney, New South Wales, George Boulderson, merchant, youngest son of the late Capt. John Boulderson, of Falmouth, Cornwall.

March 3. At Sydney, aged 20, Robert-Wardell, youngest son of C. F. Priddle, esq.

March 6. At Sydney, Louisa, wife of John Bell, esq. dau. of the late Jethro Coleman, esq. of Howland-st. Fitzroy-sq.

March 11. At Armagh, in his 74th year, Capt. Flack. He was present in several of the battles of the Peninsula, and was several times severely wounded.

March 12. At Melbourne, N.S.W. aged 17, Edward-Waldron-Vincent, fourth son of the late Rev. Hy. Budd, Rector of White Roothing, Essex.

March 20. At Donabow, in Burmah, of wounds received in action on the 19th, Capt. William Peter Cockburn, 18th (Royal Irish) Regt.

Lately. At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. F. J. Siddons, superintendent of the electric telegraph, a gentleman well known for his scientific and literary attainments.

April 6. At Soorool, Bengal, aged 28, Henrietta-Eleanor, wife of George Sibley, esq.

April 15. In Tavistock-square, of dropsy in the chest, aged 88, John Cranage, esq. He was the son of Thomas Cranage, esq. formerly of Hungerford-wharf, coal-merchant, and of Northumberland-street, and afterwards of Camberwell-grove. His mother died in 1799, and his father in 1820. In 1799 Mr. John Cranage married Miss Caroline Turner of Redlands, near Bristol, and on the same day her sister, Miss Turner, was married to Thomas Mot, esq. of Manchester. His sister, Miss Cranage, was married in 1796 to the Rev. James Adams, Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Rector of Castleton. Mr. Cranage lost his wife, by whom he had no children, in 1850. He was for many years one of the directors, and occasionally treasurer, of the Westminster Fire Insurance, and for above fifty years one of the managers and a liberal benefactor to the Royal Humane Society; and was highly respected by a large circle of friends.

April 17. On the voyage from San Francisco to Rio de Janeiro, aged 35, Edwin, eighth son of Major Parkes, esq. of Wensland, near Pontypool.

April 21. At Fethard, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Ross Gore, C.B. barrack-master. He entered the army in 1800 as Ensign in the 32d Foot; became Lieut. 89th Foot 1803, Captain 7th garrison battalion 1806, in 89th Foot 1807, brevet Major 1819, and was placed on half-pay of 3d Foot in 1835. He has left a wife and nine children.

April 23. At Bosvathick, Cornwall, aged 25, Henry Barely Boxer, R.N. late of H.M.S. Alarm, son of the late Comm. Wm. Boxer, R.N.

At Singapore, aged 29, Lieut. Guy Colin Campbell, of H.M. ship Bittern, son of the late Sir Guy Campbell.

April 26. At the Mauritius, Augustus Carter, esq. son of Edward John Carter, esq. of Theakston Hall, Yorkshire.

April 29. At Calcutta, Rachael-Susan, wife of James Cosserat, esq. late of Torquay.

On board the ship Coldstream, off the mouth of the Ganges, aged 15, Arthur, youngest son of the late Wm. Dampier, esq. of Bruton, Som.

April 30. In India, aged 23, E. M. R. Stapylton, Lieut. 10th Hussars.

At Point de Galle, Lieut. R. W. Wheatstone, 7th Bombay Native Inf.

May 3. In Upper Brook-st. Rebecca, widow of Capt. Robert Cutts Barton, R.N. of Borough, co. Devon.

May 4. At Candy, Ceylon, Francis Hubble Douce, esq. Lieut. H.M. 37th Regt. youngest son of Wm. Henry Douce, esq. of Brompton, Middx.

At Dominica, at the house of John Palmer, esq. Colonial Treasurer, his sister, Mary Anne Palmer.

May .. Near New York, Charlotte, widow of James Gardner, esq. one of the oldest Welsh residents of that city, a lady much esteemed for her general urbanity and philanthropy. She was the sister of the gallant Sir Thomas Picton, and was born at Poyston near Picton Castle. She has left a son John Picton Beate, late Major in H.M. 21st Regt., and a grandson, Thomas Picton, editor of the New York *Sachem*.

May 12. A. Kurrachee, Scinde, aged 22, Lieut. Corbett Edwards, of the 64th Regt. son of S. Price Edwards, esq. collector H.M. Customs, Dublin.

May 17. In Dominica, Mary; and, on the 20th, Aphra-Maria, only daus. of John Palmer, esq. Colonial Treasurer.

May 18. At Grenada, W. I., George Innes, esq. Capt. R. Art. son of the late Colonel Innes.

May 20. At Wragby, Linc. aged 50, Isabella, relict of John Dethick Crommelin, Capt. Bengal Horse Art.

May 26. At Dublin, William Edward Ashley, esq. First Clerk in the Inland Department of the Gen. Post Office.

May 28. At Port-au-Prince, Hayti, William-Fitzwilliam youngest son of Lieut. Wentworth, R.N. Resident Agent for Transports at Deptford.

May 29. At Queenstown, aged 89, John Thery, esq. late Commissioner and Chairman of the Board of Excise in Ireland.

May 30. At Florence, Christine-Aurora, wife of John Redman Ord, esq.

May 31. At Otterville, Canada, aged 40, St. George, second son of the late Rev. John Bullock, Rector of Radwinter.

June ... In Antigua, aged 27, E. P. Deakins, esq. Staff Assistant Surgeon of her Majesty's Forces, son of the late W. Deakins, esq. of Buckingham Gate, Westminster, and cousin of E. Deakins, esq. of Bicester.

June 1. At his residence, Mount Errol, near Dublin, aged 72, Sir Richard Baker, alderman of that city. He was the eldest son of John Baker, esq. of Totnes, and was an army and navy clothier. He was sheriff of Dublin in 1833, and then received the honour of knighthood; and was elected Alderman in 1838. He married in 1814 the dau. of Alderman Morrison, of Dublin.

June 3. Near Tiverton, Devon, William Blanchard Coward, esq. late of De Beauvoir-square, Kingsland, surgeon.

June 5. At East View, near Sheffield, by his own hand, aged 44, Mr. Charles Atkin, junior partner of the firm of Broadhead and Atkin, manufacturers of Britannia metal and silver-plated goods, Sheffield. For some time past he had been in a melancholy state of mind concerning some partnership misunderstandings, and the great expense he was incurring in the erection of a country residence. Verdict, Insanity.

Off St. Helena, on board the barque Adelaide, T. Coffin, esq. surgeon, late of Exeter.

At Leytonstone, aged 48, John Rollo Johnston, esq. late of the 93d Highland Regiment, and youngest surviving son of James Johnston, esq. of Kincardine Castle, Perthshire.

June 7. Aged 85, Mary, relict of Wm. Holmes, M.D. surgeon of the 14th Light Dragoons.

At the Vicarage, Goxhill, co. Linc. aged 88, Mary, relict of Capt. Littlewood, of Cinderhill House, near Huddersfield, only dau. of the late Rev. Robert Hodson, M.A. Rector of Huntingdon and Preb. of Lincoln.

At Berwick, Isabella, widow of Robert Marshall, esq.

Aged 65, Mrs. Catherine Richardson, proprietress of the Berwick Advertiser.

June 8. At Folkestone, Kent, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Webster.

June 9. On his passage from India, by the Trafalgar, after 31 years' service, aged 47, Lieut.-Col. Michael Davies, of the 11th Madras N. Inf. son of the Rev. Simon Davies, late Rector of Macroom, co. of Cork, Ireland.

At Southampton, aged 17, James-Chambers, son of William Chambers Hunter, esq.

Anna-Venture, wife of John Meeson, esq. of Grays, Essex.

At Howard, near Stratton, Cornwall, aged 79, Jane, relict of Thomas Shephard, esq.

At Vienna, Count Francis Stadion, of a paralytic affection, brought on by the excessive anxiety and fatigue which as Minister of the Home Department he underwent in the year 1848.

June 10. At Stockwell, aged 72, Sarah-Elizabeth, wife of B. Lacy, esq. of West Smithfield.

At Malvern, aged 23, Edward Augustus, fourth son of G. F. Muntz, esq. M.P.

At Reading, aged 77, James Saunders, esq.

At Portsea, aged 65, Lieut. Robert Strickland Thomas, R.N. He entered the service 1805, served for nine years on full-pay, and was made Lieut. in 1815.

At Brussels, aged 14, Isabella-Anne, only dau. of Colonel Horatio Walpole, late 39th Regt.

June 11. At Cheltenham, aged 37, Helen, dau. of John Brown, esq. of Dundee.

At Rickingham, aged 49, Miss Mary Finch, who had for six years lived alone, keeping six or seven cats, which were her only companions. Although she had property sufficient to enable her to live respectably, she had not allowed herself common necessities, and her end was hastened from want.

At Needham-market, Ann, relict of the Rev. Robert Marriott, formerly Fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, and Rector of Broadway, Dorsetshire.

In Hyde-park-square, George Fywell, esq. formerly of Somerby Hall, Leicestershire.

At South Field, Romanby, near Northallerton, aged 76, Edward Squire, esq.

Aged 73, Mary, relict of Richard Stephenson, esq. of York.

June 12. In Cumming-st. Pentonville, Eliza, wife of Charles T. Beke, Ph.D.

At Carsewell, Richard Roe Bignell, Capt. R.M.

At Cilcain Vicarage, Flintshire, aged 28, Jane-Catherine-Maria, wife of the Rev. Brabazon Hallows.

At Goring Heath, Oxon, aged 19, Emily-Georgiana, dau. of the Rev. R. T. Powys.

At Kensington, aged 78, Harry, the last surviving son of the late Charles Robertson, esq. of Kindeace, Ross-shire.

At Southsea, aged 90, Mrs. Hannah Stratton.

June 13. At Paris, Mary-Harriet, eldest child of Sir Thomas Neville Abdy, Bart. of Albyns, Essex.

At Pontefract, aged 23, Mary, wife of William Allen, esq. Wink House, Frickley-Cum-Clayton, near Doncaster.

At Plymouth, Rosa, youngest dau. of Richard Gatecombe, esq. grand-dau. of the late John Hartwell Moore, esq. and great-grand-dau. of John Russell Moore, esq. of Cadeleigh Court, Devon, who was allied to the illustrious house of Russell.

In Norland-sq. Notting-hill, aged 73, Jane-Elwood, relict of the Rev. Thomas Donville Harding, T.C.D. of Dundrum Castle, co. Dublin.

Aged 88, Michael Prendergast, esq. of Kentish Town.

Aged 46, William Hamsbay, esq. barrister-at-law, and late Judge of the County Court, Liverpool, from which office, it will be recollected, he

was required to retire in consequence of some arbitrary and eccentric demonstrations of authority. He was called to the bar Nov. 22, 1833, and went the Northern Circuit.

At High Wycombe, aged 19, Lucy-Jane, wife of Thomas John Reynolds, esq. and dau. of John Nash, esq. High Wycombe.

At Kidlington, Oxf. aged 77, Frances, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Symonds, Vicar of Eynsham.

At Annery House, North Devon, aged 89, William Tardrew, esq. a magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for Devonshire, and Major of North Devon Yeomanry Cavalry. He married in 1818, Louisa, sister of Henry Hole, esq. of Eberly House, near Great Torrington.

At St. Mary Church, near Torquay, aged 77, Miss Ward.

June 14. At Greenville, co. Westmeath, Assheton Bickerstaff, esq.

At Quendon Hall, Essex, the seat of her ancient family, aged 81, Mrs. Anne Cranmer.

At Highweek, Devon, aged 18, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Fagan, Bengal Army. Of consumption, Mr. Fitzwalling, who wrote as "The Spirit of the Turf," in the Sun newspaper.

On board the Barrackpore, aged 36, William Walker Heap, esq. late of the Stock Exchange.

Mrs. Leake, widow of F. G. Y. Leake, esq. of Yaxley Hall, Suffolk.

At his sister's residence in Preston, co. Lanc. aged 52, Thomas Moe Lowndes, esq. M.A. F.S.A. of Potterton, co. Derby, and Eaton-pl. Belgrave-sq. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Nov. 24, 1826; subsequently to which date he changed his name from Gorst to Lowndes.

In London, Ann-Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Ryder Minster, R.N. eldest dau. and co-heiress of the late John Stowe, esq. of Ryton Grove, Durham.

At the Firs, aged 84, John William Wright, esq. owner of Eyam Hall, co. of Derby, the ancient residence of the family.

June 15. At Bridgewater, Mary, wife of Henry Axford, esq. eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Parsons, Rector of Gouthurst.

Anna, wife of the Rev. T. R. Barker, of Birmingham, dau. of the late John Webb, esq. proctor, Doctors' Commons.

At Carsewell, Richard Roe Bignell, Capt. R.M.

At Gourock, N.B. aged 75, John Campbell, esq.

At Newton Abbot, Devon, aged 75, Elizabeth-Sophia, relict of John Campbell, esq. Consul-General for Denmark.

On board H.M.S. London, on her voyage from Lisbon, the First Lieut., Wellesley Pole Chapman. The ship was in tow of the Imperieuse screw frigate, when the cable suddenly snapped, and, flying back, killed Mr. Chapman and six men, wounding nine others.

At Belmont, near Doncaster, aged 39, Samuel-Alexander, eldest son of the late Rev. Alexander Cooke, of Loversall.

At his father's residence at Dorchester, having arrived only a few days from India, aged 29, Lieut. J. H. Firth, of the Bengal army.

At Brixton, aged 81, Sarah, relict of Joseph Freeman, esq. formerly of Millbank-st. Westminster.

Aged 79, Peter Paris, esq. of Priory-road, Wandsworth, and of the firm of Peter Paris and Son, Battersea-fields.

At Dublin, Dr. Edward Anriol Robertson, eldest son of Dr. Henry Robertson, of Boulogne.

Aged 33, Mr. Henry C. M. Stead, surgeon, Harrogate.

In Yorkshire, aged 27, Walter Butler Clarke Southwell Wandesforde, youngest son of the Hon. Charles B. C. S. Wandesforde, of Kirklington Hall, Yorkshire, and Castlecomer, Ireland (uncle to the Marquess of Ormond), by his first wife Lady Sarah Butler, 4th dau. of Henry-Thomas 3d Earl of Carrick.

At Masham, at an advanced age, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Samuel Wrather, esq.

June 16. At Falmouth, aged 60, William Angrave, esq. R.N.

In Gough-square, London, Samuel Bell, esq. for many years a receiver of fee-farm and crown rents.

At Rayns, Essex, aged 91, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. W. J. Carless, of Felstead, Essex.

At Bruce-grove, Tottenham, aged 84, Mary, relict of William Janson, esq.

At Bury, aged 81, Emma, relict of William Kitchener, esq. of Finsbury-place, London, and niece of William Buck, esq. formerly of Bury.

At Hastings, James Wilmot Lush, esq. of Mountpelier House, South Lambeth.

At Parson House, Wiltz, aged 26, Mr. John Milroy, of Rhymney Iron Works, South Wales.

At Salsmah, aged 66, James Pyper, esq. His body was removed to Falmouth for interment.

At the Poplars, Shepherd's Bush, aged 65, Joseph Stimpkin, esq. late of Portman-st. London.

June 17. At Cheshunt, Mrs. Price, of Upper Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq. eldest dau. of the late Joseph Batho, esq.

At Salisbury, aged 86, George Brown, esq.

At Edinburgh, Hester, widow of James Duncan, for some time Master of the Trinity House, Leith.

Aged 77, Miss Greene, of Norfolk-sq. Brighton.

At Bedale, Elizabeth, wife of Chas. Thos. Hering, esq. solicitor.

At Edinburgh, Miss Susan Maxwell, youngest sister of the late Sir William Maxwell, of Monreith, Bart.

At Gravesend, Susannah, widow of Lieut. Edmund Oakes, R.N.

At Dundee, Mrs. Janet Walker, widow of Andrew Pittar, esq. of Pitcullo, Fifeshire.

At Kingaland, Elizabeth-Talbot, relict of Frederic Charles Thomas, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. P. Rose, of Islington.

At Upper Holloway, aged 82, Mrs. Elizabeth Tuely.

At Haslar Hospital, of concussion of the brain, caused by a fall from the mast of H.M.S. La Hogue, aged 18, Arthur-Herbert, third son of the Rev. Richard Tyacke, Vicar of Padstow, Cornwall.

At the Terrace, Walworth, aged 61, Marian-Jemima, wife of F. Vining, esq.

At Whalley Abbey, Lanc. aged 61, Capt. White, late of the 59th Regiment.

June 18. At the residence of the Danish Legation, his Excellency M. de Bille, Danish Minister at this court, where he succeeded Count Roventlow, who died about two years ago when on a tour in Scotland.

Aged 70, Miss Mary Bloxidge, of the Butts, Warwick.

At Chatham, aged 78, Edward Brock, esq.

At Rock Park, Cheshire, John R. Campbell, esq. formerly of Buenos Ayres.

At Dalston, aged 28, John Gibson, surgeon, last surviving son of the late William Gibson, esq. of Change-alley.

In John-st. Bedford-row, Joseph Goodeve, esq. solicitor, only son of the late Joseph Goodeve, esq. of Gosport.

At Exeter, from general paralysis, aged 32, Henry John McDougall, surgeon, late of Henrietta-st. Cavendish-sq.

At Bedford, Miss Mary Palmer, sister of the late Wm. Palmer, esq. of Bedford.

June 19. Aged 67, Thomas Bailey, esq. of Aigburth Old Hall, near Liverpool.

At Springfield, near Shepton Mallet, aged 33, Ellen-Mary, wife of William Hole Bethel, esq.

At Brixworth, aged 38, William Ekins, esq.

Aged 28, William, eldest surviving son of Stephen Hargraves, esq. of Rock House, Settle, Yorkshire.

Mary-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Robert B. C. L. Jenkins, esq. of Charlton-hill, Salop.

At Old Hall, Kirkleatham, aged 64, Colonel Forbes Macbean, late of the Royal Artillery. He served at Waterloo.

At Orchardton, aged 74, Col. Christopher Maxwell, of Orchardton, late of the 30th Regt.

At Sharpham, Devon, aged 5, John-Oxley, eldest son of John Oxley Parker, esq. of Woodham Mortimer Place, Essex, and grandson of Richard Durant, esq. of Sharpham.

At Brandeston, Ann, relict of the Rev. Stephen Stafford, formerly of Cromer, Norfolk, and mother to Mrs. Glead, of Hoo-hall, Suffolk.

June 20. At Hammersmith, aged 22, Henry T. Lucas Byne, esq. surgeon, late of Marlborough, eldest son of Ralph Byne, esq. and grandson of the late Rev. Henry Byne, formerly Rector of Carshalton, Surrey.

William Connolly, esq. an eminent wine-merchant in Dublin. He committed suicide by hanging himself from one of the beams in his stores at the North Lots.

Darkey-Knight, widow of John Albion Cox, esq. of Dorchester, and eldest dau. of the late Richard Sayers, esq. of Greenwood, co. Dublin.

At Tunbridge Wells, Emily-Frances, second dau. of the Rev. S. W. Dowell, Vicar of Gosfield, Essex.

At Bournemouth, Mary, second dau. of the Dowager Lady Erskine.

At Clapham-rise, George Fenner, esq. of the Queen's Remembrancer's Office.

In Eaton-sq. the Hon. Malcolm Stewart, infant son of the Earl of Galloway.

Aged 69, Mary-Ann, relict of Lewis Leslie, esq. of Upper Mall, Hammersmith.

At the Droitwich Saline Baths, Mr. Thomas Loynes, an aged gentleman, of Birmingham. He died from suffocation in a bath, in consequence of turning on the tap of hot water and losing his power to turn it off again by fainting or other sudden seizure.

At Brentwood, aged 20, Barry, son of Dr. Marsh. At Kreuznach, (Germany, Maria-Alston, wife of Capt. Newell, R.N.

At Folkestone, Sarah-Maria, fourth dau. of the late R. J. Peck, esq. surgeon, Newmarket.

At Maidstone, aged 58, William Gurden Peene, esq. M.D. Cantab.

At Bury, in his 75th year, Mr. William Penteney, formerly of the 31st Regt. of Infantry. William Penteney must be reckoned amongst the notabilities of the town of Bury, of which he was a native, being one of the two men who entered the magazine on fire at St. Heller's, Jersey, in the year 1804, and quenched the flames with water handed to them by an officer from without, Penteney carrying out in his hands a box of cartridges which the fire had just reached. For this service, by which the town of Jersey was probably saved from destruction, Penteney received a commemorative medal, and enjoyed till his death pensions from the island of Jersey and from the Patriotic Fund of London.

Aged 52, Henry Weir, esq. Manager of the London and County Bank, Knightsbridge.

At Ramsgate, aged 88, William Wise, esq. of Borden, near Sittingbourne, Kent.

June 21. At Great Melton, Mr. Thomas Barker. He was born on the shortest day in the year 1753, and died on the longest day in the year 1853.

At Addlestone, Surrey, aged 29, William Chambers, esq. youngest son of the late Thomas Chambers, esq. of Hertford, and brother to the present M.P. for that town.

In Cumberland-st. Portman-sq. aged 25, Miriam, only dau. of Lady Congleton.

At Beccles, aged 29, Georgiana-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Waldron Crabbe, Rector of Great and Little Glenham.

At Gothic Villa, Queen's-road, St. John's-wood, aged 75, Mrs. Catherine Cumming, widow, who was some months ago the subject of an expensive and protracted commission de lunatico inquirendo.

At Oakley House, Alpha-road, St. John's-wood, aged 87, Elizabeth Brickenden Fisher.

At Warwick, aged 90, Sophia-Mary, relict of Jonathan Foster, esq. late clerk of the peace for Leicestershire.

At Richmond, Louisa, relict of Christopher Philip Garrick, esq. of Richmond, Surrey, and of Cleve, Somerset.

At Heworth Moor, near York, Isabella, widow of William Greive, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Marsh, Rector of Ford, Northumb.

At St. John's, Wakefield, aged 75, Alice, relict of John Mann, esq. of Springfield, Bradford, dau. of the late Mr. Kay Hardey, of Taddington, Beds.

At Brighton, aged 80, John Paul, esq.

At Brereton Lodge, near Rugeley, the residence of her sister Mrs. Spode, aged 68, Miss Catherine Williamson, of Barton-under-Needwood, youngest dau. of Robert Williamson, esq. of Longport, co. Stafford.

June 22. At Worthing, Sussex, aged 72, Miss Melitabel Griffith, second dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Griffith, A.M. of Llwyndurris, Cardigansh.

At Southernhay, Exeter, aged 34, Frederick Kitson, esq. solicitor, son of the late Rev. Walter Kitson, Rector of Marksbury, Somerset.

At Brighton, aged 19, John F. Leith, esq. eldest son of John Farley Leith, esq. of Gloucester-terr. Hyde Park.

At Wells, Somerset, aged 65, Elizabeth, wife of L. Nicholls, esq.

At Beaufort-terr. Pimlico, aged 39, A. Nowell, esq. of Grosvenor Wharf.

At Digswell Water, Herts, aged 53, William Pennyfather, esq. The family have resided in the parish of Welwyn for more than three centuries.

At Bowdon, near Manchester, aged 3, Margaret-Augusta, dau. of Archdeacon Rushton.

At the Cottage, Foot's Cray Park, Kent, aged 63, G. Hume Weatherhead, esq. M.D.

In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-sq. Anne-Good-enough, wife of James Stephen Wickens, esq.

June 23. In London, George Bevan, esq. late of Clifton House, Boston-road, Brentford, and also of Edgeware, Middlesex, St. Omer in France, and Greenwich, formerly a Lieut. in the 10th Foot.

At Southsea, the residence of her daughter-in-law the Dowager Lady Campbell of Dunstaffnage, aged 84, Lillias, relict of Angus Campbell, esq.

At Wallsend, aged 71, Edward Grace, esq.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 66, Lieut.-Col. David England Johnson, late of the fifth Fusiliers, in which he served for forty-six years, having joined the regiment at Guernsey in 1804. In 1805 he was shipwrecked and taken prisoner in the expedition to Hanover; in 1806 he was present in the storming of Buenos Ayres; and he afterwards served during the Peninsular war, for which he received a medal and nine clasps. He was wounded at Sabugal, and severely at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo.

In Baker-st. Portman-sq. Anna-Watson, wife of Thomas Mackenzie, esq. of Ord, N.B. She was the 4th dau. of James Fowler, esq. of Raddery and Grange, and was married in 1825.

At Toulouse, aged 42, Charles Wm. Mayne, esq. In Upper Porchester-st. Cambridge-sq. London, aged 75, Wm. Nicholl, esq. M.D. formerly of Ryde, I.W.

At Kensington, aged 77, Ann, relict of William Row, esq. of Little St. Thomas Apostle.

At Belmont, Shrewsbury, Charlotte-Maria, only surviving dau. of the late Thomas Swinburne, esq. of Pontop Hall and of Oldscres, Durham.

At Sturminster, aged 93, Susannah, relict of Thomas Lush Tulk, esq. surgeon.

Aged 51, Mr. John Walker, ironfounder, of York; who produced some of the most elaborate iron work now extant in this country. The wrought-iron gates at Kew Gardens and the richly decorated palisades at the British Museum were executed at his establishment. He for many years occupied a seat in the corporation and among the city commissioners.

June 24. At Melford, aged 80, Mrs. Frances Alger, widow.

At Writtle, aged 37, W. F. Barlow, esq. F.R.C.S. resident medical officer of the Westminster Hospital.

At East Dereham, Norfolk, aged 35, Samuel Shelford Bidwell, esq. eldest son of the Rev. George Bidwell, M.A. Rector of Stanton, Suffolk.

At Porchester-terr. North, Gloucester-gardens, Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. Walter H. Bury.

At Brighton, aged 26, Fanny-Sophia, wife of Charles Albert Govett, esq. of Kew-green.

At Southsea, Mrs. Hely, late of Oporto.

At Moorcroft House, Hillingdon, aged 30, John Wortham Arnott Hitch, esq. late of Melbourn, Cambs.

Aged 57, Thomas Hulme, esq. of Southport, a magistrate for Lancashire.

In Grove-end road, St. John's Wood, Anna-Maria, widow of Adm. Sir John Lawford, K.C.B. She was the dau. of the Rev. Mr. Holder, Rector of Barsham, Suffolk. She was married in 1803, and left a widow in 1842.

In Tavistock-sq. aged 18, Caroline, youngest dau. of Mr. Alderman Lawrence.

Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Robert Nicol, esq. of the Terrace, Putney.

At Woodside, Peasmarsh, Sussex, aged 74, Thomas Pix, esq. one of the firm of the Rye Bank, and a Justice of the peace for the county.

Suddenly, aged 64, John Sheddin, esq. of Muirstone, in Ayrshire, and of Lloyd's.

In Bloomsbury-sq. aged 60, Miss Jane Tattersall.

At Potnals, near Dorking, aged 49, Mr. John Wilson, steward of the Duke of Norfolk. The remains were interred at Wotton church.

June 25. In Lower Belgrave-pl. aged 81, S. P. Anfossi, esq.

At Brighton, Frances, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Bramley, esq. of Halifax.

At Heathfield House, Kew, aged 53, Walter Ruding Deverell, esq. secretary to the department of practical art.

At the vicarage, Lastingham, Georgina-Jane, second dau. of the Rev. R. D. Easterby.

Aged 23, James-Alexander, eldest son of James Fair, esq. of Warton-lodge, Lytham.

At Clapham Rise, aged 47, G. Richard Thomas Fenner, esq. He died through taking inadvertently an embrocation composed of laudanum and ammonia, instead of a black draught.

At Reading, Susannah, wife of Samuel Harris, esq. of the Forbury, Reading.

At High Wycombe, Mrs. Henrietta Irvine, of New Peckham, relict of Lieut. T. J. Irvine, R.N.

At Newington-green, Middlesex, aged 59, Thos. Nash, esq.

At Blagdon, Som. aged 53, Lewis Way, esq. formerly of Bridport, Dorsetshire. He was the third but only surviving son of Holles Bull Way, esq. of Bridport, by his first wife Anna Maria, only dau. of Harvey Lillington, esq. of Stockley, co. Dorset.

June 26. At Bury, aged 45, Mr. Henry Cockton, author of "Valentine Vox," "Sylvester Sound," and other works of fiction.

At Reigate, aged 59, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Compton, esq.

In Gloucester-pl. at her brother-in-law's, General Monteith, Horatia, widow of the Rev. T. M. Fallow, and dau. of the late Thomas Murdoch, esq. of Portland-pl.

At Oundle, aged 22, Augustus-Pooley, youngest son of the late J. Hockley, esq. of Guildford, and grandson of the late John Pooley, esq. of Upwood.

At Preston Vicarage, near Brighton, aged 3, Walter-Buckner, second son of the Rev. Walter Kelly.

At Portsmouth, Frank H. Lambert, Lieut. on board H.M.S. Edinburgh, and eldest son of Frank J. Lambert, esq. of Upper Hardest-st. He was unfortunately lost, together with two watermen, by the upsetting of a wherry as he was returning to the ship.

At East Dereham, Norfolk, aged 88, Ann, widow of Thomas Murton, gent. of Lakenham, near Norwich.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 76, John Pounds, esq.



At Bonlogne-sur-Mer, the wife of William Plowden, of Plowden, Salop, esq.

At Birnoch House, Moffat, Ralph Richardson, esq. merchant, Bruntisfield-pl. Edinburgh.

At Kingsland, aged 63, George Story, esq.

Aged 21, William, youngest son of Henry Stacké, esq. of Norwood-green, Middlesex.

At Southampton, Letitia, youngest dau. of the late George Waring, esq. of Pear Tree, near Southampton.

June 27. Quartermaster Joseph Aston, of the 3d Foot Guards, which appointment he had held from August 1833. His remains were interred within the precincts of the Tower, great respect being paid to his memory. Among the officers who followed the remains were Colonels Colville, Knollys, Tyrwhitt, Moncrieff, Stacy, and Dixon. Lord Adolphus Vane, and Captains de Bathe, Wilkinson, Rous, &c. were also present. The deceased soldier entered the army early in life. He was at the Battle of Waterloo, and was one of the defenders of Hougoumont upon the 18th of June, 1815. Not a single man is now left of the regiment who was in it when the deceased joined it. By a regimental order, dated June 27, the commanding officer expressed the regret he felt in having to record this soldier's death, and gave his opinion that too much respect could not be paid to his memory.

Aged 71, James Atkinson, esq. of Village-park, Ealing, and Old Bond-st. the eminent perfumer.

At Tunbridge Wells, Jane-Sophia, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Elias Walker Durnford, Col.-Commandant of Royal Eng.

In Trinity-sq. aged 52, William Henry Graves, esq. surgeon.

At Wick House, near Worcester, aged 84, Miss Lloyd, late of Derby, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Lloyd, Rector of Paston, near Peterborough, and Preb. of Armagh.

At Tavistock, aged 68, Mrs. Robins, relict of Thomas Robins, esq. of Venn, near Tavistock.

Mrs. Say, late of Bury-st. St. James's.

At Greenwich, aged 61, Eustace Wigzell, esq.

June 28. In Great Stanhope-st. aged 15, the Hon. Henrietta-Emily-Mary Cowper, eldest dau. of Earl Cowper.

At Bonn, aged 31, Marjorie, second dau. of the late Hon. William Fraser, of Saltoun.

At Hackwood Park, Basingstoke, aged 21, Janet, only dau. of John Hannay, esq.

At the house of her brother William Morgan, esq. of Clifton, Sarah, wife of Thomas Holroyd, esq.

At Stourfield, near Christchurch, Hants, the residence of her son-in-law Rear-Adm. Popham, aged 69, Emma, widow of Robert Pouncefote, esq. of Preston Court, Gloucestershire.

At Weybridge-common, Surrey, Ann, wife of Edmund Temple Watson, esq.

June 29. At Ramsgate, aged 63, Capt. George Keith Gideon Barclay, of Brook-green-terrace, Hammersmith.

In Harrington-st. Oakley-sq. aged 68, Mrs. Mary Byrne, relict of Lawrence Byrne, esq. of the Vale of Avoca, co. Wicklow, and mother of Professor Oliver Byrne, civil and military engineer, of Philadelphia, U.S.

At Hammersmith, aged 52, Charlotte-Anne, eldest dau. of William Churchill, esq. formerly of Dartmouth.

At Bigdon, Devon, the residence of her sister Mrs. Richard King, Mrs. Harriet Collier, third dau. of the late John Windeatt, esq. of Totnes.

In Pall-mall, aged 75, Frederick Thomas Foster, esq. of Stonehouse, Louth, Ireland.

At Eltham, Kent, aged 79, Susannah, widow of Daniel Guillemard, esq.

Charlotte, wife of James Hedgman, esq. of Hart-st. Bloomsbury-sq.

At Bradbury-hill, near Swindon, aged 78, Miss Harriet Harding Hewitt.

In St. James's-st. Piccadilly, aged 81, Henry Richards, esq.

June 30. At Birr View, King's County, Charles

Edward Barry Baldwin, esq. late of the Rifle Brigade, the only son of Charles Barry Baldwin, esq. of Rock View, Torquay.

Aged 81, Sarah Cope, of Harefield, widow of James Manby Cope, esq. of London.

Aged 73, Charles Croshaw, esq. of Ponder's End, Enfield.

At St. Alban's, aged 82, Edward Allen Fordham, esq.

At Sevenoaks, aged 85, Samuel Green, esq.

Emily, third dau. of the late C. H. Kortright, esq. formerly of Hylands, Essex.

Aged 80, Richard Taylor, esq. of Limehouse.

In Blandford-pl. Regent's Park, aged 81, Hannah, relict of Samuel Unwin, esq.

At Belmont House, Stoke, Lieut.-Gen. Francis Wishe Wilson, C.B. of the Madras army. He was a cadet of 1798, became a Colonel in 1829, and Colonel of the European regiment in 1832. He was some time Brigadier-General in the Ceded Districts.

July 1. At Portishead, near Bristol, aged 64, James Barnes, esq. of Presteigne, Radnorshire.

At Sydney, New South Wales, aged 51, Charles Henry Capper, esq. late of Birmingham.

At Bournemouth, Hants, aged 23, Mary, second dau. of the late Sir David Erskine, Bart. of Cambu, N.B. and Pwllcrochion, Denbighshire.

At Benares, Hindostan, aged 69, M. Demetrius Galanos, the most learned linguist that modern Greece has produced, and who for more than twenty years occupied with distinction the chair of Sanscrit at the College of Benares. He has bequeathed to the university of Athens, with sufficient funds for their publication, very extensive writings on the languages of Asia; and the university has accepted the charge. It is said that they will form ten folio volumes.

At Tyeka, Adelaide, South Australia, James Fawcett Grant, esq. second son of the late Alexander Grant, esq. of Jersey.

Mrs. Lane, widow of William Lane, esq. of Ipswich, and formerly of King's Lynn.

At Madrid, aged 30, Francisco Sainz, the most celebrated Spanish living painter, a pupil of the Nestor of Spanish painters, José de Madrazo.

At Pitmaston, near Worcester, aged 79, John Williams, esq.

At Liverpool, aged 73, Thomas Worsley, esq. brother of the late Sir Henry Worsley, K.C.B.

July 1. At Hackney, aged 75, James Beek, esq. In Grove-place, Lisson-grove, aged 87, Ann, relict of John Bones, esq.

At Weymouth, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of William Davis, esq. of Winterbourne Abbas, Dorset.

At Chislewick, Middlesex, aged 74, Joseph Fletcher, esq. late surgeon of the Royal Artillery.

At Birdlip, Cheltenham, Catherine, eldest dau. of T. S. Gladstone, esq. of Capenoch, Dumfriesshire.

At Milton next Gravesend, aged 75, Robert Lightfoot, esq. late Storekeeper of Her Majesty's Victualling Yard, Deptford.

At Mole Lodge, Surrey, aged 64, William Beltingham Palmer, esq.

At Benham, near Newbury, Berks, aged 79, Miss Ann Radford, of Stratford-pl. London.

Aged 69, Ann, wife of James Prince Pollard, esq. of Upper John-st. Fitzroy-sq. fourth dau. of the late Thomas South, esq. of Staines.

At Tunbridge Wells, Miss Elizabeth Williams, of Dbden Hall, Loughton, Essex, late of Mortlake.

At Anglesey, Hants, Edward Randolph Wyde, esq. R.N. of Cheltenham.

July 2. At Hornchurch, Essex, aged 65, Christmas William Collis, esq. late of Fleet-street.

At Sandwich, aged 69, Thomas De Boek, esq.

At Croughton, Northamptonshire, aged 23, Philippa-Maria, wife of William Dewar, esq. and dau. of the late John Ramsay, esq. of Tusmore-park and Croughton.

At New Romney, Sarah-Margaret, wife of Mr. Joseph Harper, dau. of the late Rev. John Harries, Rector of St. John's, Newfoundland, and Chaplain to the garrison there.

Aged 59, Lieut. James Hunter, R.N. (1815.) He entered the service in 1807, and served for nine years on full-pay. He was severely wounded in the face in 1814, in a boat action on Lake Borgne, in America. He has left four daughters orphans, all under 19 years of age, wholly unprovided for.

At Adare-manoor, co. Limerick, aged 15, Lady Caroline Adelaide Quin, eldest dau. of the Earl of Dunraven.

At Richmond, Ann-Margaret, widow of Poyntz Stewart, M.D. Bengal med. estab.

July 3. At Margate, aged 36, Anne-Hawe, wife of J. Armstrong, M.D. of Gravesend.

At Camden-road Villas, John Bannister, esq. eldest son of the late John Bannister, esq. of Gower-st. Bedford-sq.

On his estate, the Vachery, North Kyme, Linc. aged 92, John Dickinson, esq. He commenced business as a farmer there when Earl Fitzwilliam owned that estate, more than seventy-two years ago, and only retired from it in April last.

At Thancke's House, near Devouport, aged 83, Elizabeth-Emma King, dau. of Adm. Sir Edward Durnford King.

At Torquay, aged 26, Mary-Isabella, youngest dau. of J. C. Mott, esq.

At Torquay, aged 27, Lauchlan Patterson, esq. of Kessock, Rosshire.

At Craddock Lodge, Uffculme, Anne, relict of R. C. Pease, esq. late of the Manor House, Ottery St. Mary, and of Mount Ella, near Hull, eldest daughter of the late John Brooke, esq. of Austrope Lodge, Yorkshire.

At Frank's Hall, Horton Kirby, Kent, aged 72, Nicholas Hay, esq.

At Chertsey, aged 88, Eleanor, widow of Abraham Redwood, esq. of Casada-gardens, Antigua.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 24, Esther-Charlotte, wife of Henry Chetwynd Staplyton, esq. of Norfolk-st. Park-lane, and daughter of Mr. Sergt. Goulburn.

At Ardwick, aged 58, Jonathan B. Statham, esq. At Brighton, aged 66, Jane, widow of Broome P. Witts, esq. of Brunswick-sq. London, and Surbiton.

July 4. Emily, wife of Charles Booth, esq. of Prince's Park, near Liverpool.

At Henrietta-st. aged 98, Harriet, relict of Major Bowen, Royal Invalids.

At Bath, Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Bramhill Dyson, esq. Huddersfield.

William Fenton, esq. of Barnsbury Park, Islington, and formerly of Hawkshead, Lanc.

At Cradley, Heref. aged 30, Ann-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Reginald Pynard Hill, third dau. of Joseph Webster, esq. of Penna, Warwickshire.

In Nottingham-pl. Michael Burke Honan, esq. At Limerick, aged 53, Thomas Jervis, esq.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Upper Gower-street, Elizabeth Halford, relict of Lieut.-Colonel Payne, Royal Art.

In Holloway, aged 66, Harriett, relict of William Langham, esq. solicitor, formerly of Bartlett's-building's, Holborn.

At Wellingborough, aged 87, Mr. A. M. Outlaw, surgeon.

At Warkworth Barrs, Northumberland, John Reed, esq. ballif to the Duke of Northumberland.

July 5. At Hutton, aged 83, Timothy Beddingfield, esq.

At Crocker-hill, Boxgrove, Sussex, aged 36, Robert Glazbrook, esq. of the Inner Temple, eldest son of the late Henry Glazbrook, esq. of Bryanston-square. He was of eccentric habits, labouring under partial insanity, and was seldom left alone; but during the absence of his brother and the footman he cut his throat so fearfully as to cause immediate death.

Aged 62, Peter Hazeon, esq. of Oakley-sq. Bedford New Town.

At Islington, Harriett, third dau. of the late Richard Hooper, esq. of Queenhithe, and Limpfield, Surrey.

At Plympton, Devon, aged 57, Elizabeth-Sophia, wife of Wm. Thomas James, esq. Paymaster R.N.

At East Blatchington, Sussex, aged 78, John King, esq.

At Heaton-hall, in his 79th year, Addison Laugborne Potter, esq. an alderman and magistrate of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of which town he had served mayor. He was an energetic man of business, and a liberal supporter of public charities. His body was interred at Ryton.

At Bath, George Rose, esq. formerly a stipendiary magistrate in British Guiana.

At Poling, aged 71, John Cole Tomkins, esq.

Aged 53, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Edward Cornish Wells, of Bury St. Edmund's.

July 6. At Stisted-hall, Essex, the seat of Onley Savill Onley, esq. Julia-Harvey, eldest dau. of Thomas Blakiston, esq. Comm. R.N. of Thorpe-hall, Norfolk. She was on a visit at the mansion, and was found drowned in the water of the park. A coroner's inquest returned a verdict accordingly.

At the Citadel, Plymouth, aged 62, Col. Alexander Brown, Commanding Royal Engineer of the Western District.

At Brighton, aged 71, Eliza-Kennedy, relict of Duncan Campbell, esq. Bengal C.S.

At Reading, aged 83, Mrs. Hughes, widow of Dr. Hughes, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.

At Denmark-hill, aged 79, Susannah, relict of Theophilus Lightfoot, esq.

At Sidbrook, near Taunton, aged 76, John Alexander Martin, esq.

At Chichester, aged 96, Miriam, widow of Gen. Nicolls, eldest dau. of the late Gen. Sir William Green, Bart.

In Eaton-pl. aged 81, Isabella, relict of William Tooke Robinson, esq. of Walthamstow.

At Halifax, aged 24, Thomas Charnock Smith, esq. R.N. late mate on H.M. ship "Geysler."

July 7. At Shefford Villa, Beds. aged 22, Frances-Mary, second dau. of George Austin, esq. solicitor.

At Great Malvern, aged 13, Lucy-Hooper, the ninth child of Sir W. S. R. Cockburn.

At Kenilworth, aged 62, Susannah, relict of William Hodgson, esq. of Stockton House, Warwickshire.

Mrs. Hester Pitman, of Finsbury-square.

At Bath, aged 79, Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Gouldborough Ravenshaw, esq. of Old Bracknell, Berks.

At Brompton, aged 43, Rosa-Matilda-Mary Bagster, only child of Mrs. James Waddell, late of Snaresbrook House, Essex, grand-dau. of the late Alderman John Crowder, and niece of the late John Peoolier Crowder, esq. of Clapham.

In Thurloe-sq. Cecilia-Catherine, dau. of the late Thomas Walford, esq. of Bolton-street, Piccadilly.

Mr. T. M. Wardell, solicitor, Scarborough.

July 8. At Usbridge House, aged 72, the Most Hon. Charlotte Marchioness of Anglesey. She was the second daughter of Charles first Earl of Cadogan, by his 2d wife Mary, dau. of Chas. Churchill, esq. She was married first in 1805 to the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, afterwards Lord Cowley; that marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1810, and thereupon she became the second wife of the Marquess of Anglesey, whose former marriage with Lady-Caroline Villiers was dissolved by the Scotch courts in the same year. She had issue by her first marriage the present Lord Cowley, two other sons, and one daughter, Lady Robert Grosvenor; and by the Marquess of Anglesey six sons and four daughters, of whom three sons survive, Lord Clarence, Lord Alfred, and Lord George Paget; and three daughters, the Viscountess Sydney, the Countess of Sandwich, and Lady Adelaide Paget.

In Grosvenor-sq. the Hon. Sarah Sophia Louisa Elphinstone de Flahank, younger dau. of the Baroness Nairne and Keith, and sister to the Countess of Shelburne.

At Kensington, aged 80, Emma-Burnaby,

youngest dau. of the late Edward Burnaby Greene, esq. of Grosvenor-pl. and Norlands, Middlesex.

At Ambleside, Jane, wife of the Rev. Thomas Holme, Vicar of Cowton, Yorkshire, dau. of the late Mr. Wetherell, of Brampton Ash, Northamptonshire.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 76, Sandersen Ilderton, esq. of Ilderton, Northumberland: an active magistrate of the county, of which he served Sheriff in 1829. He was a candidate for Tynemouth at its first erection into a borough in 1832, but was defeated by Mr. George F. Young, by 326 votes to 264.

At Stone Street, aged 92, Stephen Kelcey, esq. He hunted with his own pack until a very advanced age.

In Bedford-sq. aged 63, Rachel, relict of Phineas Nathan, esq.

At Brompton Barracks, Chatham, aged 23, Ensign Charles A. Turner, 24th Regt. youngest son of the Rev. John Turner, Rector of Ashbrittle, Somerset.

At Clapham-common, aged 59, Henry Chivers Vince, esq. late of Reading.

At Lewisham, aged 73, Thomas Ward, esq.

In Wilton-pl. Ellen-Chantrey, dau. of Richard Westmacott, esq.

July 9. At Chelsea, aged 82, Elizabeth-Wilhelmina, relict of Captain Dowson, 14th Light Dragoons, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Davies, Rector of Padworth, Berks.

At Upper Caldecot, Biggleswade, Beds, aged 60, George Inskip, esq.

Aged 66, Grace, wife of William Mount, esq. of Canterbury.

At Southampton, aged 77, Rose, widow of Captain Thomas Payne, R.N.

At Chelsea, Matilda, wife of Richard Phillips, esq. and granddau. of the late John Bacon, esq. R.A.

At Barnstaple, aged 98, Miss Susannah Servants. At Tiverton, aged 80, Mrs. Talley, relict of the Rev. Robert Talley.

At Hamilton, Belfast, Boycott Wight, eldest surviving son of Andrew Wight, esq. of Ormiston, N.B., and of Mortimer House, Clifton.

July 10. At Torquay, aged 44, James-Rundell Bigge, esq. second son of the late Thomas Bigge, esq. of Bryanston-sq.

At the Mount, York, aged 79, Anne, relict of John Bower, esq. of Middlethorpe Hall, near York.

At Stowey, near Bridgewater, Rebecca, relict of Thos. Colbourne, esq. banker, of Sturminster.

At Godmanchester, Hunts. aged 83, Edward Martin, esq.

At Rosely, Arbroath, on her 96th birthday, Madalene, widow of Peter Ranken, esq.

Aged 75, Michael Tasburgh, esq. At Torquay, Marianne, wife of John M. Sepings, esq.

July 12. At Doncaster, Sarah, third dau. of the late Rev. Stephen Moore, M.A. Preb. of York, and Vicar of that town.

At Sudbury, aged 56, Mr. Wm. Wallis, for upwards of thirty years minister of Friar-st. Independent Chapel.

July 14. At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 80, Mr. James Wavell, draper, for many years a member of the Town Council.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
June 25 .	487	326	176	1	990	529	461	1545
July 2 .	477	389	221	16	1103	620	483	1711
„ 9 .	425	305	185	10	925	478	447	1444
„ 16 .	473	286	141	4	904	457	447	1367

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JULY 22.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
49 8	28 11	20 11	34 10	40 5	36 8

PRICE OF HOPS, JULY 25.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 8*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JULY 25.

Hay, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, JULY 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef .....	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, JULY 25.
Mutton .....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 4,558 Calves 497
Veal .....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 32,010 Pigs 310
Pork .....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, JULY 22.

Walls Ends, &c. 16*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 15*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* 0*d.*  
TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 52*s.* 9*d.* Yellow Russia, 53*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 26, to July 25, 1853, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
June	°	°	°	in. pts.		July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	62	63	59	29, 74	cloudy, rain	11	63	68	60	30, 02	cldy.fr.slt.rn.
27	63	68	62	, 66	do.fr.slt.rn.	12	63	71	60	, 02	fine
28	62	66	61	, 71	do.do.do.do.	13	62	72	59	29, 79	do.cldy.hvy.r.
29	65	69	56	, 72	fair, cloudy	14	58	59	57	, 30	const.hvy.rn.
30	64	69	54	, 75	do.hvy.rain	15	56	63	55	, 40	cldy.do.do.
J. 1	59	64	56	, 74	do.do.do.hail	16	56	61	58	, 61	do.do.do.
2	59	64	59	30, 08	cloudy, fair	17	57	66	56	, 88	fine, cloudy
3	62	69	59	, 23	do.do.	18	62	62	58	, 89	const.hvy.rn.
4	63	70	58	, 15	fair, cloudy	19	63	68	56	, 93	fine, cldy. rn.
5	65	72	60	, 02	do.do.	20	64	70	59	, 99	do.do.
6	68	76	64	29, 96	fine, do.	21	63	70	64	, 86	cloudy, fair
7	65	78	68	, 92	do.do.tr.rn.lg.	22	63	64	59	, 76	rain, cloudy
8	69	76	66	, 96	cldy. slt. rn.	23	63	64	59	, 98	fine, cldy. rn.
9	69	74	60	, 93	do. rain	24	65	74	58	, 98	do. do. do.
10	63	67	56	, 96	do. do.	25	62	69	58	, 81	do. do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

June & July	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	229½	99½	—	102	—	—	—	—	28 pm.	5 2 pm.
28	229½	99½	—	102	—	—	—	—	28 pm.	5 2 pm.
29	229½	99½	—	101½	57	100½	—	—	28 32 pm.	5 2 pm.
30	228½	99½	—	101½	57	—	—	—	27 32 pm.	2 5 pm.
1	228½	99½	—	101½	57	—	—	—	27 32 pm.	5 2 pm.
2	—	98½	—	101½	57	—	—	—	—	5 1 pm.
4	229½	98½	—	101½	57	—	—	—	25 pm.	1 5 pm.
5	229½	98½	—	101½	57	—	—	—	25 30 pm.	1 4 pm.
6	229½	99½	98½	101½	—	—	—	257½	25 pm.	1 5 pm.
7	228½	98½	98½	101½	—	100½	—	256½	25 pm.	1 4 pm.
8	229½	98½	98½	101½	57	100½	—	—	25 pm.	1 4 pm.
9	—	99	98½	101½	—	—	—	258	24 30 pm.	1 4 pm.
11	228½	99	98½	101½	57	100½	115½	256	25 28 pm.	par. 3 pm.
12	229½	98½	98½	101½	6	—	—	—	23 28 pm.	par. 3 pm.
13	229	98½	98	101½	6	—	115½	—	27 22 pm.	par. 2 pm.
14	228½	98½	97½	101	57	—	115½	259	26 21 pm.	2 pm. 1 dis.
15	229	98½	98½	101½	57	100½	116	—	—	1 dis. 2 pm.
16	—	98½	98	101	57	—	—	—	22 pm.	2 dis. 1 pm.
18	228	98½	98½	101½	—	—	—	258	21 26 pm.	1 pm. 2 dis.
19	229	99½	98	101½	57	—	115½	258	21 25 pm.	2 dis. 2 pm.
20	229	99½	98½	101½	57	—	115½	—	—	1 dis. 2 pm.
21	—	99½	98½	101½	57	—	116	257	22 27 pm.	par. 3 pm.
22	229	99½	98½	101½	57	—	—	258	22 27 pm.	par. 3 pm.
23	—	99½	98½	101½	—	—	—	257	—	par. 3 pm.
25	229	99½	98½	101½	57	—	—	—	24 29 pm.	par. 3 pm.
26	229	99½	98½	101½	57	—	—	257½	24 28 pm.	par. 3 pm.
27	228	99½	98½	102	6	—	—	255	—	par. 3 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,  
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,  
Throgmorton Street, London.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.  
SEPTEMBER 1853.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—Observing in your July No. an article headed "The Family of Roche and Viscounty of *Fermoy*, signed "Corcagiensis," I beg to state, for the information of the writer, or whomever it may concern, that I have always been considered as the nearest representative, being lineally descended from James Roche of Abyshowry, in the county of Cork (my great-grandfather), who derived his claim from the third son of *Maurice* Lord Roche, Viscount *Fermoy*, the last *acknowledged* possessor (the posterity of the two elder brothers being extinct).—Yours, &c.

JAS. CÆSAR DURNFORD,  
of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister,  
10, Upper Phillimore Place, Kensington,  
26 Aug. 1853.

MR. URBAN,—The word *plunder* (German *plündern*) is generally supposed to have been introduced into England from the Low Countries or Germany at the time of the Great Rebellion. Mr. Richardson in his Dictionary cites a pamphlet of Frynne in proof of this: "I think the Parliament never yet approved the *plundering* (or, in plain English, *robbing*) of any man," &c. I do not find the following illustration from Fuller in any of the Dictionaries:—"This invited the French to invade this country, where they did much mischief, *plundering* (the thing was known in England before the name) the people thereof, and carrying away captive the Prior of Lewes."—Fuller's *Worthies*, Sussex, vol. ii. p. 392. F. M. N.

*Lychoscopes*.—A Correspondent would be glad to be informed whether anything certain is known respecting these windows, otherwise called, he believes, *Agioscopes*, or *squints*? It is a *voxata questio*; but it seems scarcely possible that all real information upon the point—considering that, at the time of the Reformation, they were very general in our churches—should be lost: they are very singular. Are they still in existence in Roman Catholic churches either in this country or abroad? If so, what is their use? The Inquirer has one in his church, closed up as usual.

INDAGATOR has drawn our attention to a discrepancy in his copy of the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1779. In the Index to the Essays, Occurrences, &c. is this entry, "*Fraine*, Mr. his melancholy end, 375;" but, on turning to

that page, no such matter occurs. In the General Index from 1731 to 1786 there is no reference to the volume for 1779; but this to the volume for 1785,—"*Fraine*, Mr. curious particulars of his case, lv. 799, 877." On turning to that volume, we read of a *second* unhappy suicide in the same family of *Fraine*; and it is accompanied by a reference to a former occurrence of the like character which had occurred in 1779, as described in the Magazine first mentioned. We have taken the trouble to examine into this matter. When, in 1779, it was intended to suppress the narrative of the first suicide, two leaves of the Magazine, pp. 373—376, were cancelled, and the space occupied by the account of "Mr. King Samuel *Fraine*" was filled up by various paragraphs of *News*. But in many copies the original leaves must have escaped. We find them in our own, and in that in the King's Library in the British Museum; but the copy in the Reading-room of the British Museum has the cancelled leaves in their place.

A Correspondent says, in Wase's translation of Priolo's "History of France under Mazarine," 1671, several passages are bracketed, for instance the explanation of the tax on hereditary offices, called "The Statute of *Paulet*," at p. 91. "[*Paulet* under Henry IV. was the inventor of that device. Before Francis I. publick charges were not bought and sold, but were the rewards of *Vertue*.]" Are these passages interpolations of the translator's, or notes transferred to the text?

A monument erected in the burial ground of Chelsea Old Church, by the Fellows of the Linnean and Horticultural Societies, in 1815, to the memory of *Philip Miller*, for many years curator of the Chelsea Botanic Garden, having fallen much into decay, has been restored by means of a similar subscription, aided chiefly by Dr. Iliff. An engraving of it was published in the Gentleman's Magazine for November, 1815.

We beg to decline the metrical version of the legend of the Worm of Lambton.

*Erratum*.—P. 207. The late Rev. William Procter, Vicar of Bishop's Burton, was a different person from the Fellow of Catharine hall and Perp. Curate of Dodington, who is still living.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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THE GRENVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Grenville Papers : being the Correspondence of Richard Grenville, Earl Temple, K.G. and the Rt. Hon. George Grenville, their Friends and Contemporaries. Now first published from the original MSS. formerly preserved at Stowe. Edited, with Notes, by William James Smith, Esq. formerly Librarian at Stowe. 4 vols. 8vo. Murray.

WE were prevented by an accident from noticing the publication of the first and second volumes of this important work at the time of their publication—in 1852, and have now therefore to treat of the whole book as it stands before us complete in four volumes. And, first, let us say that it is well edited. The third volume contains, as we shall have to notice hereafter, a special treatise written by the editor upon one particular subject; but, besides that, the rest of the book is full of convincing evidences of Mr. Smith's editorial care and skill. The notes would have been more satisfactory if the editor had not indulged, in the course of them, in political illustration and inference often of a very decided party character; still they are replete with information, and in many cases it is just the kind of information required for the proper illustration of the documents.

The Grenvilles are a family of considerable antiquity. They are said to have been seated at Wotton in Bucks, from the reign of Henry I., and the lineal descent of the present family may be distinctly traced, we believe, from the reign of John. In the long intervening period there have been amongst them many useful and energetic men. There was a Richard Grenville of Wotton who went to the wars in France under Henry V.; and an Edward who was sergeant of the

buckhounds to Henry VIII.; another Edward who had a command under Sir Francis Drake; and a Richard who adhered, like most of the Buckinghamshire men, to the Long Parliament in the time of Charles I. An aisle in the church of Wotton contains the dust of many generations and monuments to not a few. At the commencement of the eighteenth century the head of this honourable family was one Richard Grenville of Wotton, who married, in the year 1710, Miss Hesther Temple. This lady was a daughter of Sir Richard Temple of Stowe, and a favourite sister of Richard Temple, Viscount Cobham, Sir Richard's eldest son. Under the patent by which the peerage was granted to Lord Cobham, his sister Hesther was the declared inheretrix of his title in default of his own issue, and by his will she became also the inheretrix of his very large estates.

The union of the small estates of the Grenvilles with the larger property of the Temples greatly enhanced the importance of the former family, and on its occurrence, Mrs. Grenville, then Viscountess Cobham, was created Countess Temple, with a grant of the dignity of Earl Temple to her heir male.

The Countess Temple had many children. Only three of them are necessary to be mentioned by us at present: her first son Richard, who succeeded as Earl Temple on the death

of his mother in 1752; her second son George, who filled the most eminent public offices in the early part of the reign of George III.; and her only daughter Hesther, who was the wife of the first and mother of the second William Pitt. The correspondence of Earl Temple, and that of his brother George Grenville, two separate sets of papers which were combined at Stowe, form together the subject of the book before us, and are of great historical value, principally on account of the high positions in the State to which the Grenvilles attained by reason of their family connection with "the great commoner" William Pitt. George Grenville might easily have made some figure as a statesman without the assistance of that alliance; but Earl Temple, it is probable, would never have been known except as a wealthy peer, if the marriage of his sister had not thrown him into the involuntary position of a satellite to his illustrious brother-in-law. The two Grenville brothers were extremely different men in character as well as in position. Earl Temple possessed very moderate talent, but great ambition; little high principle, but inordinate pride. He was proud of his wealth and of his rank, and often, it may be feared, offensive in the use of them. Ever thirsting after increase of dignity, and jealous of everything which came between the wind and his nobility. His political importance really resulted, as we have remarked, from his connection with Pitt; but such was not his own idea. He supposed himself to be at any event the political equal of his great brother-in-law; and, assigning to nobility and wealth the place which should have been yielded to political genius and eloquence, he would fain have made himself the head of a family band of statesmen (the *cousinhood* as it was termed amongst his contemporaries), comprising the Grenvilles and their connections. These were the men most competent, according to Lord Temple's theory, to govern both King and People. This was his leading idea; and if any of the family allies, as he would have had them to be, claimed independent action, or set up any pretensions which interfered with *Lord Temple's supremacy*, his offence was, in Lord Temple's estimation, in the nature of treason against

the head of his house. From thenceforth, the delinquent was cast off. And he was not merely abandoned, but, unless Lord Temple was much belied amongst his contemporaries, was pursued with a paltry malice which rendered his lordship even amongst his nearest political associates more suspected and feared than loved.

Mr. George Grenville was undoubtedly a man of much higher talent than his brother. Launched early in life upon the sea of politics, through the influence of his relative Lord Cobham, he soon became deeply acquainted with all the forms of public business, and was looked up to as eminently qualified for the office of Speaker. Formal, stately, regular, methodical, cold and unimpassioned, he kept his ground by dint of the reputation which such men acquire for being persons of solid parts, and not unfrequently in the course of his political life justified the confidence of his friends by speeches and measures of unquestionable excellence. Conscious of his own merit and spurred on by some ambition and a narrow fortune, it was not difficult to detach him from his brother's patriarchal schemes, and in 1761, when Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple retired, on the question of declaring war against Spain, George Grenville did not hesitate to advance himself by adhering to Lord Bute. The offence thus given to Lord Temple was dire. For several years the brothers continued at variance, and Lord Temple exerted himself in conjunction with Mr. Pitt in the most direct opposition to his brother's government and measures. In 1765 the brothers were reconciled, but the old scheme for family aggrandizement could never be again completely revived, for Pitt was not fully reconciled to George Grenville until 1768. In 1776 Lord Temple's fancied rights as head of the Grenvilles were again doomed to meet with disappointment. He was sent for by the King to take part in an administration to be formed by Pitt. Pitt and he disagreed as to the division of the patronage, or rather Pitt insisted upon retaining in his own hands the customary rights, in that respect, of a prime minister. Lord Temple thought that Pitt ought to share them with him, as his brother, and the head, in worldly station, of their political firm,



professing, at the same time, with innocent self-conceit, that he should have been ready to share them with Pitt if the King had appointed him to the principal office in the administration. The disagreement was fatal. Pitt proceeded with his administration. Lord Temple went into strong opposition, and was currently reported not to have confined his opposition within the walls of parliament. The administration was assailed by many attacks in pamphlets and newspapers, the violence and rancour of which was greatly increased, when, after a little while, Pitt again fell ill, and the Duke of Grafton, supported by the Duke of Bedford, took the lead amongst his dispirited and enfeebled followers. This was the time of Junius and many other writers of equal bitterness, although of inferior talent. Lord Temple was suspected not to be unfavourable to this discreditable kind of warfare. It was remembered that he had encouraged *The North Briton* and befriended Wilkes; and it was an easy inference that he would not be unwilling to take advantage of opponents who did their scribbling work even more bitterly and more effectually than the author of No. 45. Some people did not scruple therefore to attribute to Lord Temple and his contrivance the secret information which these virulent writers often displayed.

In one circumstance Lord Temple and George Grenville were alike; they had excellent wives to whom they were affectionately attached. Whatever political storms might rage around the court, Stowe and Wotton, which last was the residence of George Grenville, were happy homes; and when their mistresses were removed by death, an oppressive solitude weighed down the hearts of the surviving husbands, and certainly hastened the footsteps of one of them to the grave. After a long illness Mrs. George Grenville died in December 1769, and her husband on the 13th November following. Lady Temple died in 1777, her Lord on the 11th September 1779. Lord Temple died childless. His brother had a numerous family; and the title of Temple, merged in the loftier but now clouded dignity of the Dukedom of Buckingham, has been continued in the line of his eldest son.

It can easily be imagined that a col-

lection of the letters of such people, running from 1742 to 1777, with the addition of a political diary of George Grenville, must form a valuable addition to the materials for our modern history. Indeed, amongst the many collections of documents put forth within the last few years, we do not recollect any one which is more really important. We have here the narratives of two parties in the State—for after their first separation the George Grenville party and the Pitt-Temple party never altogether cordially re-united—of important events in which they were the chief actors; and, besides letters of the two Grenville brothers, we have letters from George III., from Lord Chatham and his lady, from Charles Jenkinson the first Lord Liverpool, from Augustus Hervey, the Dukes of Bedford and Grafton, Lord Sandwich, Wilkes, and many others of the notabilities of the time. We will give a few examples, selected with a view to exhibit the terms in which the leading people whom we have enumerated corresponded with one another.

The first is an early letter from Pitt before his marriage, and on the occasion when the death of Mr. Pelham had thrown open the leadership of the House of Commons. The post was offered to Fox on terms which he declined. Passing over Pitt, the office was then given to Sir Thomas Robinson. Pitt's letter to the Duke of Newcastle on this arrangement is the one alluded to in the following letter, which was addressed to Lord Temple.

Bath, March 24, 1754.

My dear Lord,—Not being able to write much to day, I beg your brother George will excuse my writing separately, and receive my thanks for his letter in this to your lordship. I hope my letter to the Duke of Newcastle will meet with the fraternal approbation. It is strong, but not hostile, and will, I believe, operate some effect. I am still more strongly fixed in my judgment from the state of things as it opens, and will open every day, that the place of importance is employment, in the present unsettled conjuncture. It may not to us be the place of dignity, but sure I am it is that of the former. I see, as your lordship does, the treatment we have had: I feel it as do but I believe not so warmly. I suffer my feelings to warp the

I can form that has any tendency or meaning; for making ourselves felt, by disturbing government, I think would prove hurtful to the public, not reputable to ourselves, and beneficial in the end only to others. All Achilles as you are, *impiger, trucundus, &c.*, what would avail us to sail back a few myrmidons to Thessaly! Go over to the Trojans, to be revenged, we none of us can bear the thought of. What then remains? The conduct of the much-enduring man, who by temper, patience, and persevering prudence, became *adversis rerum immersabilis undis*. I am so tired I cannot hold my head down to write any longer. A fine Secretary of State I should make. Ten thousand compliments to the ladies, and warm effusions of heart, breathed, not expressed, to yourself, my dearest lord.—W. PITT.

I hope to be able to set out in a week. I am much mended in my general health, but not half a man yet; were I a legion of men they would be all yours. Be so good not to leave my letters in your pockets, but lock them up or burn them, and caution Sir George to do the same.

We may compare with this the following, written by the same hand, to Lord Temple many years afterwards, when Lord Temple was in a state of depression, occasioned by the death of his wife:—

Hayes, September 24, 1777.

My dear Lord,—Emerging out of a long silence, where can my newly-restored pen address a few lines so naturally as to the place where my thoughts have constantly resorted, though my disabled hand could not give expression to them? My dear Lord Temple's health perpetually interests my mind, and, of late, with too much room for anxiety.

For we were bred upon the self-same hill,  
Fed the same flock, by fountain, shade, and rill.

I trust the sight of my handwriting will not be unwelcome, and I shall be made happy by the sight of your lordship's, if it brings good tidings of your health and spirits.

News from America is slow. The delay is at least a sort of protraction of our political existence: for the event I consider as ruin; be the victory to whichever host it pleases the Almighty to give it, poor England will have fallen upon her own sword.

But I am growing too serious for a letter which I meant to dedicate to true affection and solicitude to learn from the fountain-head an account of a health for which I shall ever form the most sincere and warm

wishes. I am, with the truest affection, my dear lord, your invariably devoted,  
CHATHAM.

The next two letters, from Lord Temple to Wilkes, will exhibit the terms on which they stood to each other. In writing to Wilkes, Lord Temple sometimes condescended to indulge in a slight degree the impure taste of his correspondent by a vulgar freedom of language and occasional profanity of allusion of which there are no traces in his letters to other people.

Stowe, October 22, 1761.

I shall ever be happy, my good, though wicked friend, if I can contribute in any way to the giving you the least degree of satisfaction. Your generous and discerning spirit felt as it ought the indignity done to a man who had deserved far other treatment from the public, than to be condemned on bare suspicion, and rolled in the kennel; what amends is it afterwards most graciously to declare him white as the snow on Salmon? He was so before, and will, I trust, ever continue so. The burgeses of our ancient and loyal corporation literally refused to drink his health last Wednesday at their club. Can your virtuous capital of Aylesbury hundred brag of having shown an equal detestation of corruption?

I am now very happy here at Stowe, and I think if my little woman took as kindly to the country as I do, I could find in my heart to part with my house in town, and bid adieu for ever to all the infamy that flourishes in more parts of our great metropolis than the hundreds of Drury; reserving to myself, however, the hopes of seeing you sometimes here, and assuring you, which I do very sincerely, that I am most truly, my dear sir, your ever faithfully affectionate and devoted,—TEMPLE.

Stowe, Sunday night, Nov. 21, 1762.

I set pen to paper again, my dear Marcus Cato, to converse with you for a few moments, and to condole with you that a fresh fit of the gout has seized Mr. Pitt. I received a letter from him this evening, in which he laments his situation, and the unrelenting persecution of that cruel enemy. He was in town, it seems, on Wednesday; but your intelligence concerning the interview I should think not well founded, as he does not in the least glance at it.

I find they have been  
calculating that he  
w



shade), for you are resolved never to lose sight of him. Good Lord! how I should laugh to see Melissa puffing and blowing to keep pace with you; for since you have been favourite and first minister to Apollo, she licks the dust under your feet, as Conway did to the great Commoner. I think you might write me a letter, for letters from the dead are allowed, and you may be sure I have correspondence from Elysium, or I could not so exactly know how you spend your time. You departed loaded with various politicks. I hope you threw them all into the river Styx, for they must be useless in a place of bliss, or sent them to Pluto by the hands of Mercury: they may be of use to the judges in the trial of some people. My lord insists upon it you are dead, or else you would never have been so long without seeing us, and desires you may know he loved and respected you to your last moment. If you should take a trip to this world, pray don't come and open my bed-curtains in a winding sheet, with a pale visage, and a taper in your hand, but come in the evening in your brown clothes, with a healthy complexion, and a smile, reading Leonidas: be sure not to speak in a hollow voice. These preliminaries being settled, I shall not be afraid of seeing you: nay, I can even say I shall be glad to see you, and my lord promises not to make use of the broomstick and David's Psalms, as he once did against the Devil: greatest and best of manes, the rough Spartan himself not excepted, farewell.—A. T.

George Grenville's letters are the very reflections of himself—all business and form. It is not necessary that we should quote any of them.

We now come to that which is certainly not the least curious portion of this correspondence—the letters which it contains from JUNIUS. Stowe, and the papers of the Grenvilles, have been long and naturally looked to for information respecting this great unknown. Rumour, with her accustomed boldness, vastly magnified the importance of what actually existed there; but, after allowance has been made for all necessary drawbacks, it must be admitted that what is now published from these sources in the work before us is both curious and important. The letters are three in number. The first is dated "London, 6 February, 1768." It is signed C. The editor has not given any address, but the letter is said to have been addressed to Mr. George Grenville. It is endorsed, in Mr. Gren-

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ville's hand, "Anonymous C. with the enclosed paper, Feb. 6th, 1768." This letter was written upon the supposition that Lord North, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, was about to propose a tax upon articles sold by auction and the paper inclosed contained arguments against its imposition. Lord North did not make the anticipated proposal. The promptings of C. were therefore thrown away. But the inclosed paper remains an evidence of the shrewdness of the writer, and the letter is not without interest in reference to the question of who and what the writer was. That our readers may have the whole question before them we will transcribe the letter.

Sir,—The observations contained in the inclosed paper are thrown together and sent to you upon a supposition that the tax therein referred to will make part of the budget. If Lord North should have fallen upon any other scheme they will be useless; but if the case happens, and they shall appear to have any weight, the author is satisfied that no man in this country can make so able a use of them, or place them in so advantageous a light as Mr. Grenville.

It is not, sir, either necessary or proper to make myself known to you at present; hereafter I may perhaps claim that honour. In the meantime be assured that it is a voluntary disinterested attachment to your person, founded on an esteem for your spirit and understanding, which has and will for ever engage me in your cause. A number of late publications (falsely attributed to men of far greater talent) may convince you of my zeal, if not of my capacity, to serve you.

The only condition which I presume to make with you is, that you will not only not show these papers to anybody, but that you will never mention your having received them.—C.

The evidence upon which it is taken for granted that this letter was written by Junius consists, we suppose, in the resemblance of handwriting, in the signature C. used by Junius on other occasions, and in the similarity of style observable in the inclosed paper. If these are held to be sufficient, and it is in consequence admitted that this letter was written by Junius, it follows that Junius asserted himself to have been the author of "a number of publications"—probably all letters printed in newspapers—*anterior to the 6th*

February, 1768. The first Junius was dated 21 November, 1768. The letters alluded to were therefore either anonymous, or signed in other pseudonyms than Junius. It also appears in the Chatham correspondence that on the 2nd January, 1768, Junius addressed a letter to the Earl of Chatham, in which he professed to be united to the person of his lordship by a warm attachment, and to have always entertained sentiments of respect and veneration for his character. Upon these two letters we ought therefore to be able to conclude that the "number of publications" before alluded to, although all designed to serve the political views of Mr. George Grenville, were couched in language not inconsistent with respect and veneration for Lord Chatham. Letters which are inconsistent with the second of these qualities, such as that signed Correggio and printed 16th Sept. 1767, and that signed Downright, printed 22 Dec. 1767, must either be pronounced not to have been written by Junius, or Junius's attachment to Lord Chatham must be concluded to have been a feeling of very recent origin, and his assertion of long-continued sentiments of respect and veneration to have been untrue. These are points which we recommend to the consideration of all Junius inquirers.

The next letter from the same writer, found amongst Mr. Grenville's papers, and no doubt intended for Mr. Grenville, although the address is not printed, runs as follows:—

London, 3d September, 1768.

Sir,—It may not be improper you should know that the publick is entirely mistaken with respect to the author of some late publications in the newspapers. Be assured that he is a man quite unknown and unconnected. He has attached himself to *your* cause and to *you* alone, upon motives which, if he were of consequence enough to give weight to his judgment, would be thought as honourable to you, as they are truly satisfactory to himself. At a proper time he will solicit the honour of being known to you: he has present important reasons for wishing to be concealed.

Some late papers, in which the cause of this country and the defence of your character and measures have been thought not ill-maintained, others signed Lucius, and one or two upon the new Commission of Trade, with a multitude of others, came

from this hand. They have been taken notice of by the publick.

May I plead it as a merit with you, sir, that no motives of vanity shall ever discover the author of this letter. If an earnest wish to serve you gives me any claim, let me entreat you not to suffer a hint of this communication to escape you to *anybody*.—C.

This may be taken as an assertion that certain letters signed C. and Lucius, "with a multitude of others," were all in fact written by one person, who was not one of the persons suspected by the public, but "a man quite unknown and unconnected." It may also be inferred, on the grounds stated with reference to the former letter, that he was the subsequent Junius.

The next letter, like the others, is endorsed by Mr. Grenville, but the actual address is not given. There can be no doubt, however, that it was intended for him. It is as follows:—

Sir,—I beg leave to offer you a letter reprinted in the inclosed paper, under the signature of Atticus, as finished with more care than I have usually time to give to these productions. The town is curious to know the author. Everybody guesses, some are quite certain, and all are mistaken. Some, who bear your character, give it to the Rockinghams (a policy I do not understand); and Mr. Burke denies it as he would a fact which he wished to have believed.

It may be proper to assure you that no man living knows or even suspects the author. I have no connection with any party, except a voluntary attachment to *your* cause and person. It began with amusement, grew into habit, was confirmed by a closer attention to your principles and conduct, and is now heated into passion. The *Grand Council* was mine, and I may say, with truth, almost every thing, for two years past, has attracted the attention of the public. I am conscious these papers have been very unequal; but you will be candid enough to make allowances for a man who writes absolutely without materials or instruction. For want of hints of this kind I fear I frequently mistake your views, as well as the true point whereon you would choose to rest the questions in which your name is concerned. But this is an inconvenience without a remedy. I must continue to argue for you as I would for myself in the same circumstances, as far as I understand yours. Until you are minister I must permit myself to think of the ~~how~~ being known to you. When

you will not find me a needy or a troublesome dependant. In the meantime I must console myself with reflecting that, by resisting every temptation of vanity, and even the great desire I have of being honoured with your notice, I give you some assurance that you may depend upon my firmness and fidelity hereafter. [No signature.]

We here advance one step further in the identification of the writings of Junius. We have one letter of *ATTICUS* claimed by him, and that in a way which leads to the inference that there were probably others under that signature by the same writer. We have also a claim put in for the *Grand Council*, published as long before as the 22nd October, 1767. We know that that paper was at the time attributed to Burke. It appears that this was also the case with the recent *Atticus*, and that the real writer was anxious to claim his own.

To a certain extent this undoubtedly supports the selection of the editors of 1812. The precise extent to which it does so we have not space to enter upon at this time.

In reference to the question of the authorship of Junius these letters seem to lead to some conclusion as to his situation in life and his objects. Why did he write to Mr. Grenville at all? Is it not clear that he did so in order to lay the foundation of a claim to reward for his advocacy on Mr. Grenville's return to office. This may be guessed from his first letter. His second letter had no other aim than to keep himself before the notice of Mr. Grenville, and to apprise him of the continuance and extent of the services of his anonymous supporter. The last letter distinctly states the ultimate purpose of the writer, and was obviously prompted by the desire to prevent the common rumour respecting Burke from interfering with his anticipated reward. If we couple this conclusion with the humble and dependent-like style which the writer adopts in addressing Mr. Grenville, it seems to us that these letters go far to destroy the theory that Junius was a person of eminent rank and station.

And yet the third volume of the book in which these letters are published contains a long and ingenious essay by the editor to prove that Lord

Temple was Junius, and that Lady Temple was his amanuensis. We cannot think that the evidence adduced establishes even a case of probability. Lord Temple no doubt shared many of the opinions of Junius, and was esteemed by his political opponents to be given to the encouragement of violent party writers. But Mr. Smith produces no evidence that Lord Temple was able to write the letters of Junius; nor does he get over the impossibility that he could have written them, absent as he was from town during the greater part of the year. Nor does the comparison of handwriting satisfy us that Lady Temple was the scribe. All probabilities are clearly against the amanuensis portion of Mr. Smith's theory; and, above all, there is the most violent improbability—so violent as almost of itself to amount to a refutation, that if Lord Temple was Junius, and Lady Temple his amanuensis, he should have written by her well-known hand to Lord Chatham and to his brother George—not to mention Wilkes—who in all probability was also acquainted with Lady Temple's writing. Discovery must have followed as a matter of course. The answer to this objection founded upon the supposition that the handwriting of Junius was disguised, fails altogether; for it is between the presumed disguised hand of Junius and the ordinary hand of Lady Temple that the resemblance is thought to be perceived. Mr. Smith has argued his case with great ingenuity and good feeling, and has sought for presumed resemblances of style and phrase with diligence the most commendable, but for ourselves we must avow that we are entirely unconvinced.

We have said that Mr. Smith has not adduced any evidence that Lord Temple had the ability to write the letters of Junius:—let us not be misunderstood. We are of those who deem those letters to be most striking examples of epigrammatic point and force. In style they are distinguished by most admirable strength and energy; in argument they are highly acute and clever. But whilst we give them this praise, which is their due, we are no less clear that in substance they are most perniciously false and exaggerated. There are passages in Junius

which it would be indeed surprising to have ultimately proved to have been written by any statesman or gentleman accustomed to mix in public business. Such wicked exaggerations may have been written by a person striving to produce an effect for selfish purposes, but could never have proceeded from a gentleman who had held high office in the state, and been taught carefulness in the use of language, and proper appreciation of his opponents, by the transaction of official business.

Much as we have exceeded our assigned limits, we cannot come to an end without again giving a word of com-

mendation to this book as a whole. The Chatham correspondence, the Bedford, and the Rockingham—all highly valuable collections—had gone far to place our knowledge of the transactions of George II. and the opening years of George III. upon the sound foundation of documentary evidence. This book is a most valuable addition, in some respects even more valuable than those we have named, to our information respecting the same period. We want the papers of Lord Bute and the diary of the Duke of Grafton, mentioned by Lord Mahon, to render the series complete.

#### THE BYZANTINE CÆSARS OF THE ICONOCLASTIC PERIOD.

IT is not to all the Cæsars who reigned in Byzantium that can be properly applied the term "Byzantine Cæsars." When Constantine planted the imperial *labarum* in the eastern city his voice was still heard in potential echoes on the banks of the Tiber. In the lieutenants and exarchs of subsequent emperors Italy recognised the shadows of their distant sovereign lords. When this obedience ceased to be rendered, and the Italians at the bidding of the Vatican threw off, for ever, the lingering allegiance they had hitherto paid to the weak and rapidly-succeeding masters who rose to and fell from the throne in Constantinople, then the Cæsars ceased to be Roman and became exclusively Byzantine. The first on the list was the Asiatic Conon, known, not disreputably, to fame as Leo the Isaurian.

The father of Conon was a wealthy grazier of Armenia, who, being despoiled by the Saracens, emigrated with his wife and son to Mesembria in Thrace. The boy is said to have entered Europe with a presentiment of his future greatness. He had, in the days of the evil fortunes of his house, been humbly engaged as a pedlar. On one occasion he had turned loose the ass that bore his stock in trade, and sat himself down in the evening shade cast from St. Theodore's chapel, to count his gains, consume a frugal meal, and be thankful for the money in his purse and the pedlar's fare in his wal-

let. At this juncture he was seen by two Jewish fortune-tellers, with acute visions for a dupe. They told the wondering boy that Heaven had destined him for the Byzantine throne, and that all required of him by them or Heaven in return was a solemn promise that he would suppress idolatry in the church and break the idols. Conon did not pause to question the bearers of such good tidings as to how Jews could become interested in the purification of the Christian church—he was too well bred and too highly pleased. He promised all that was asked of him. At a later period his sire, again grown rich, presented Justinian II. with such aid for the recovery of his throne as an emperor at the head of a hungry army could find in five hundred fat sheep; and when the gift was acknowledged by the appointment of Conon to the rank of Spatharios, and the favour of the Cæsar raised the courageous young officer to the command of the Anatolian legions, the ex-pedler probably felt like Macbeth—a welcome ante-past of the "all hail!" hereafter.

The perilous greatness came, and was right worthily earned. Some half dozen emperors had in the course of a score of years scaled the same imperial heights only to be bloodily dashed therefrom. Anarchy was in the capital, terror in the provinces, the Saracen was on the frontiers, and ruin was everywhere. The prophet had declared





exarchs that the Po ran red with blood, and for six years the people dwelling on its banks refused to eat of its fish. Leo pursued his purpose despite defeat, while Gregory excommunicated him in a general anathema against all image-breakers, and exposed him to the daggers of orthodox assassins, by declaring "homicidas non esse qui excommunicatos turciant!" Gregory III. was as energetic as his predecessor. He did indeed pay Leo the compliment (the last time pope ever paid it to emperor) of asking his imperial sanction to Gregory's election, but he pronounced Rome henceforward free of the emperor, and bestowed political independence on the ancient capital of the world. This declaration on the part of Gregory was answered by Leo in his usual retaliating style. He annexed all his dominions in Italy wherein his authority yet temporarily prevailed to the independent patriarchate founded by him at Constantinople. And thus, in this famous quarrel, did the Eastern emperors cease to exercise influence in Italy, and the Italian popes to enjoy authority over the wide dominions of the East. This occurred in 733, and eight years subsequently Leo died, with a general reputation for mildness of character not unmixed with firmness of decision; for wisdom as a governor, and unusual purity, considering the standard of morality then acknowledged, as a man. The orthodox enemies of the strong-minded Leo have laid to his order the accidental burning of a library consisting of 33,000 volumes, and the alleged throwing into the flames of a score of professors of the university. It is a pure invention, but it is yet believed in; and Leo, for that and for other equally unfounded charges, has been devoted to perdition by some of his pious contemporaries and their posterity. "He died body and soul!" growls the amiable Theophanes. "Aye, marry!" chuckles the merciful Baronius of later days,—"*nimirum detrusus ad inferos!*"—"thrust down is he into the very lowest hell!"

Leo in his youthful days had married Irene, the daughter of the Khan of the Khazars: from this union of the Armenian pedlar and the Tartar lady sprung that Constantine V. whose infantile feat, on being plunging into the

baptismal font by the patriarch of Constantinople, gained for him the undesirable appellation of Copronymus. The story may have been a weak invention of the enemy, for Helvetius tells us that the name was applied to him by the orthodox because the heretical iconoclast would not allow water to be used in baptism, but an unsavoury mixture, the stain of which will cling to the imperial titles of Constantine for ever. One legend is probably as true as the other; but, however this may be, we may add *Amen* to the prayer of the patriarch of the "Fudge Family," who expresses a hope that Heaven

—— will preserve the throne,  
And cushion too, and keep them free  
From accidents that have been known  
To happen even to royalty.

Scurvily indeed has the able, but somewhat fierce, Constantine been treated by the image-worshippers. One tells us that he loved unclean smells. Another records, with perhaps better founded horror, the assertion of the Emperor that the Virgin, after the birth of the Redeemer, was of no more value than an empty purse. He was "a spotted panther," cries a third. "Caballinus!" *image-hater!* Anathema on him! exclaims a fourth. "Flying dragon of the serpent's seed!" is another specimen of the amenities of his foes, one of whom asserts that the most acceptable present that man could offer to the Emperor was a plateful of the noses of the orthodox! He slew children out of mere wantonness, says Suidas, and offered human victims to Venus—of her who is so called "*quod ad omnes res veniat.*" And all this invective was poured upon him simply because he abhorred the idolatrous worship of pictures, denied the right of any mortal man to the title of *saint*, and derided the idea that humanity had any supererogatory good works to help sinners, whose private stock was not sufficient to enable them therewith to purchase salvation.

The papal benediction given to the usurpation of Constantine's brother-in-law, Artavasdos, did not secure success for the usurper. After a two years' struggle the iconoclast emperor captured, imprisoned, and blinded the orthodox rebel. To the ecclesiastical

that forgiveness would be awarded for the sins of the first army that captured the city of the Cæsars. The sons of Islam were on their dreadful way to gain the rich reward; but Conon, henceforward LEO, encountered them in the hottest of their success, defeated them at Amorium, in his own Armenia, and having gained a victory by some trickery and infinite boldness, marched to Constantinople, shut up the poor puppet Theodosius III. in a monastery, and, passing through the Golden Gate to the cathedral of St. Sophia, was crowned there by the patriarch, "Imperator et Rex!"

This was on the day of our Lady A.D. 717, and from that day the glittering and querulous Constantinopolitans became aware that Leo, the third of the name, was the king-stork of the Byzantine frogs. They had, however, better reasons to be grateful than the frogs in the fable. His splendid defence of the capital against the successive assaults of the Caliph Moslemah did indeed win for him the admiration of his subjects, until the being accustomed to the blessings of peace made them oblivious of how those blessings had been purchased. Having nothing else to quarrel about, they set up a theological question, and quarrelled about *that*, with all the bitterness which is proverbially said to dwell in the most bitter of hatreds—the *odium theologicum*.

The Jewish church, in its passing phases of purity, abhorred all aids to devotion in the shape of images. The primitive Christian church was still more particular on this point. As pagans joined her, pagan prejudices were, however, tacitly yielded to, and too often the heathen, in adopting Christianity, only exchanged one pictured idol for another. It was the idolatry of the Arabs that disgusted Mahomet when in the bloom of his youth and sincerity; and when these same Arabs were won over from the worship of many gods to that of the One true, nothing was more inexpressibly execrable to them than the aspect of Christians who not only denied Mahomet but derided the Deity by paying service to pictures. Such service was held, with certain explanatory modifications, as orthodox by sincere men both in Rome and Constan-

tinople. But sincerity is not necessarily wisdom; and Leo, with Asiatic and common-sense feelings against images, and ashamed at heart by the reproaches flung at his people by Saracen infidels, entered upon that course of reform which earned for him, and for the Isaurian dynasty, the significant name of Iconoclasts. He began moderately. Some of my readers who have been in St. Stephen's, Vienna, may remember the picture of the Redeemer, just within the walls, and may have smiled or sighed at seeing it in rapid course of obliteration by the kisses of all who pass it on their way to the altar. Similar customs prevailed in the Greek church, and Leo at once ordered the whole of the pictures to be raised above the kissing height. General indignation seized the "orthodox," and when, on a subsequent occasion, an imperial officer ascended a ladder to destroy a brazen figure, the object of over-zealous worship, the viragos of Constantinople toppled the innovator down from his airy height, and trampled him to death beneath their orthodox feet. The decree of the emperor for the registration of all his male subjects excited scarcely so much general indignation. Leo disregarded the censure raised, and, amid his consolidation of the army, and his great financial and administrative reforms, he calmly appealed to Rome, but only found reproach where he had looked for approbation. Gregory II. scourged him with stinging epistles, in one of which the emperor was significantly reminded that the servant who had slain the persecuting Constantine was revered as a saint by the Church of Rome. Leo replied by ordering all pictorial representations of the Deity and the saints to be destroyed. Gregory retorted appropriately enough by overthrowing the statue of Leo in Rome, and by blessing an orthodox maritime expedition which sailed to Constantinople with a new emperor (Kosmas), munitions of war, and philippics against the Iconoclasts. The expedition failed, Kosmas was captured and beheaded, but the pope stopped the remittance from Italy to Constantinople of the imperial taxes, and such sanguinary obstinacy was shown in the conflicts which took place between the Italian rebels and the imperial

exarchs that the Po ran red with blood, and for six years the people dwelling on its banks refused to eat of its fish. Leo pursued his purpose despite defeat, while Gregory excommunicated him in a general anathema against all image-breakers, and exposed him to the daggers of orthodox assassins, by declaring "homicidas non esse qui excommunicatos turcitant!" Gregory III. was as energetic as his predecessor. He did indeed pay Leo the compliment (the last time pope ever paid it to emperor) of asking his imperial sanction to Gregory's election, but he pronounced Rome henceforward free of the emperor, and bestowed political independence on the ancient capital of the world. This declaration on the part of Gregory was answered by Leo in his usual retaliating style. He annexed all his dominions in Italy wherein his authority yet temporarily prevailed to the independent patriarchate founded by him at Constantinople. And thus, in this famous quarrel, did the Eastern emperors cease to exercise influence in Italy, and the Italian popes to enjoy authority over the wide dominions of the East. This occurred in 733, and eight years subsequently Leo died, with a general reputation for mildness of character not unminged with firmness of decision: for wisdom as a governor, and unusual purity, considering the standard of morality then acknowledged, as a man. The orthodox enemies of the strong-minded Leo have led to his order the accidental burning of a library consisting of 63,000 volumes, and the alleged throwing into the flames of a whole of professors of the university. It is a pure invention, but it is yet believed in; and Leo, for that and for other equally unfounded charges, has been devoted to perdition by some of his posterous contemporaries and their posterity. "He died body and soul!" cried the antique Theophanes. "Aye, marry!" chuckles the merciful Baron of later days,—"nimirum detrusus ad inferos!"—"thrust down is he into the very lowest hell!"

Leo, in his youthful days had married Irene, the daughter of the Khan of the Khazars: from this union of the Armenian pillar and the Tartar lady sprang that Constantine V. whose incredible fate, on being plunged into the

baptismal font by the patriarch of Constantinople, gained for him the unfavorable appellation of Gregorius. The story may have been a weak invention of the enemy, for Hagiastus tells us that the name was applied to him by the orthodox because the heretical icon-chast would not allow water to be used in baptism, but an unsavory mixture, the stain of which would cling to the imperial robes of Constantinople ever. The legend is probably as true as the others, but, however this may be, we may allude to the prayer of the patriarch of the "Fading Family" who expresses a hopeful Heaven.

— will preserve the throne,  
And ever yours and kept them free  
From potent's that have long known  
To reap an even, not a palsy.

Scarcely indeed has the able, but somewhat fierce, Constantine been treated by the image-worshippers. One tells us that he loved unclean smells. Another repeats, with perhaps better foundation, the assertion of the Emperor that the Virgin, after the birth of the Redeemer, was of no more value than an empty purse. He was "a spotted panther," cries a third. "Caballinus!" *imaginator*! Anathema on him! exclaims a fourth. "Flying dragon of the serpent's seed!" is another specimen of the animosity of his foes, one of whom asserts that the most accepted present to a man could offer to the Emperor was a plateful of the noses of the orthodox! He slew children out of mere wantonness, says Suidas, and offered human victims to Venus—of her who is so called, "and ad omnes res vivas!" And all this, and a great deal more, was poured upon him, simply because he abhorred the idolatrous worship of pictures, denied the rank of any mortal man to the rule of a cross, and decided the idea that humanity had any superiority, or good works to help sinners, whose private stock was not sufficient to enable them themselves to purchase salvation.

The papal benediction given to the usurpation of Constantine's brother-in-law, Artavasdos, did not secure success for the usurper. After a two years' struggle the iconoclast emperor captured, imprisoned, and blinded the orthodox rebel. To the ecclesiastical

confederates of the latter he was more severe. Even prelates were paraded on asses, with their faces towards the tail, and borne so to the block, where they suffered decapitation. On other occasions of treason the traitors, after suffering amputation of the hands and feet, were dissected alive by surgeons, and Constantine is said to have stood by the while with inquiring complacency. Yet was he not generally inhuman. He founded colonies for the Christians who fled to him from the Saracens; abandoned a certainty of victory in order to save the sailors of his fleet struggling with a storm in the Euxine; and once paid a heavy tribute to the Slavonian pirates that he might purchase from slavery some two or three thousand of his subjects, who, but for him, would have borne their chains to the grave. His reign too is remarkable as being the first in which an exchange of prisoners was made between the Mahometans and Christians. It was a reign in which gold was plentiful, provisions abundant, the emperor indefatigable, and the people as happy as people *could* be who had little to contend about but the worship of images. On this subject Constantine was as inexorable as his father, and the council of Constantinople, A.D. 754, not only proclaimed image-worship accursed, but declared that the art which produced it was execrable also. Gibbon is of opinion that many of the prelates who signed this decision, and which was only arrived at after a session of six months' continuance, did so out of fear of the emperor's wrath—a wrath, I may add, which usually visited those who ventured to express unfavourable opinions against the then existing union of Church and State. In his way the emperor as little tolerated the right of private judgment as did the pope himself. And yet I do him an injustice by so saying, since I find it asserted by Mr. Finlay, in his recently published "History of the Byzantine Empire," that Constantine treated many image-worshipping heretics with toleration, when they appeared to him to be quiet and inoffensive subjects, incapable of offering any opposition to his political and ecclesiastical schemes. He further allowed his sister Anthusa to protect heterodox nuns; and if that princess founded the first orphan asy-

lum established in Constantinople, it was not done without the imperial consent. He was the advocate of education, and set the example by educating his own unfortunate offspring. I say "unfortunate," for of his five sons, four who were implicated in insurrectionary movements against subsequent occupants of the throne, were first pardoned; for a second offence, sent to a monastery; for a third, suffered loss of eyesight or of tongue; and, finally, on the four suddenly appearing before the church of St. Sophia, and appealing to the people, they were all seized, subjected to further mutilation, and shut up in distant dungeons, where they died forgotten. The patriarchs themselves were generally learned men, but some of them so bloodily-minded therewith as to throw into shade the forked lightning of modern polemicists, like Dr. Cahill, who has expatiated on the "glorious idea" entertained by the French of extirpating British heresy in British blood. The Constantinopolitan patriarchs too often delighted in blood as much as they did in books. They were not all cruel nor all learned, nevertheless. As a sample of the unlearned, I may cite the case of one who on pronouncing the name of the Evangelist as if it were written with a diaeresis, *Marthiōn*, and on being told by one of his suite that the vowels of the diphthong were not to be separated, exclaimed—"Don't talk nonsense, my soul utterly abhors diphthongs and triphthongs!" This reminds me of the "Mors Janua Vita," on the tomb of the penurious Lord Kenyon, a reading which was accounted for by Lord Ellenborough as having arisen through the instructions of the noble miser to his executors not to go to the expense of a diphthong.

A great change, of twofold aspect and as diverse of result, came over the constitution of Europe during the reign of Constantine. His capital and provinces were depopulated by the great plague of 747. A Slavonian colonization of vast extent repaired the losses in the rural districts, and thenceforward began to disappear the old Hellenic names that sound so musically on the ear. The other change was caused by the donation which Pepin made to Rome of that exarchate of Ravenna

which was not his to give. The result of the donation was a transference of shadowy allegiance on the part of Italy from the East to Charlemagne in the West. The Peninsula was no longer a portion of the old Roman empire; but the Constantinopolitans no more thought of reproaching their dying emperor, at the close of his reign of nearly a quarter of a century, for the loss, than England thought of blaming the accession of Victoria for bringing with it the forfeiture of Hanover. It was accepted as a matter of course, and people wasted no expression of regret on an event which they contemplated with supreme indifference.

The four years and a half reign of the amiable son and successor of Constantine Copronymus, Leo the fourth, requires no further remark than that the young and infirm emperor lay gradually dying on his couch while his terrible wife Irene dealt vigorously with the conspirators against her sick lord, and that on Leo's death, in 780, she wore the imperial crown as regent for her son, then ten years old, Constantine VI. Mr. Finlay does not notice the report that Leo's death was caused by poison gracefully presented to him by Irene. He dismisses also, as a pure legend, the story that has probability for its recommendation, and which is to the effect that Irene troubled the repose of her iconoclastical spouse by keeping images under her pillow. She was precisely the sort of lady to administer a little plague to her consort by such a process. The same author also rejects the story recounting how Leo died in consequence of stealing one of the crowns from the church of St. Sophia. The crown alluded to was that deposited by Mauritius the emperor above the high altar. Leo is said to have worn it through love of the precious stones which it contained. The most brilliant jewels therein were the carbuncles; and see (according to the punning Cardinal Baronius) how aptly retributive was the punishment; "*Amans igitur Carbunculos,*" says the cardinal, "*ex sacrilegio Carbunculos pariter passus est, et his coronatus est mortuus.*" Baronius therefore believed the story; but the same *therefore* does not, I confess, carry with it the con-

clusion that the story was founded on fact.

Irene, in her primitive private capacity of an Athenian lady, had been remarkable for her gentleness of demeanour, but she no sooner grasped a sceptre than she used it like a battle-axe on the heads of her enemies, and of her friends too,—nay, on the imperial skull of her own son when the latter opposed her. She adored images; scourged, blinded, or put to death all who openly opposed her love for idols; summoned the never-to-be-forgotten council convened to settle the question; deposed the iconoclastic patriarch Paul, and startled all Christendom cognizant of the deed by putting in his place a layman, Tarasios by name, who as much surprised the world by filling the office as if he had been expressly born thereto. It took three or four years to arrange the preliminaries of the council ("the second of Nicæa," for it could not be safely held in Constantinople), but that council barely required as many weeks to come to half a hundred serious resolutions, the chief of which was, that the worship of images was an orthodox practice, inclusive even of images worked in embroidery on sacred ornaments! Nor was the memorable council—which was in truth no general council of the Church, albeit nearly four hundred bishops attended its brief session—content with this conclusion. The members ere they separated gave a zest to their supreme toil by especially dooming to eternal damnation all preceding patriarchs who had entertained iconoclastic sentiments. Rome was delighted, and the pope adopted the decrees with cheerful alacrity; but, as Irene refused to make as liberal restitution of valuable church property as she did for her people of opinions not worth a bezant, his holiness declined to officially confirm what he had shown himself so ready to adopt.

But Irene turned from the strong and not over-refined language of the pope to marry her son to a Paphlagonian lady named Maria, and sorely against his will. Rotrud, the eldest daughter of Charlemagne, had been destined for the bride of the sixth Constantine; but the imperious mother took upon herself the responsibilities of a breach of promise, united the ill-

assorted pair, and when the bridegroom exhibited his "temper" thereon she had him chastised after a simple nursery fashion, which must have made the Cæsar feel during its infliction that his imperial majesty was necessarily looking as fundamentally foolish as he was profoundly furious. The Armenian troops rebelled in his favour, but Constantine had not judgment enough to profit thereby, or to maintain his popularity. He found metal more attractive in the person of Theodota, one of his mother's maids of honour; but, though he pronounced himself divorced, and shut up his first wife Maria in a monastery, he experienced difficulty in marrying his new love, or obtaining for the marriage the necessary legal recognition. The disturbance which resulted in the state would have lasted longer but for the cleverness of Irene—the leader of an adverse faction. She threatened those about her son that if they would not surrender him to her keeping, she would assuredly slay *them*, by proving to Constantine that they were conspiring against his life. The double-dyed traitors obeyed the affectionate mother, and her hand was scarcely on the throat of her boy than the hot irons were in his eyes. She cruelly plunged him into blindness in the very chamber where she had borne him; and this most accursed monster is worshipped as the most virtuous of all the saints that are crowded into the Greek calendar! Heaven itself frowned in manifest wrath on this unnatural deed, and a darkness of seventeen days' duration covered Constantinople, with such terrible attendant fatalities to hosts of innocent people as might have sorely puzzled all the optimists, with Dr. Pangloss at their head.

The beautiful fiend flung her son of the sightless orbs into a monastery, and rushed up the steps of the throne to experience the frantic joy of ruling alone and irresponsibly. She stood erect, with a fierce promise on her brow of threatening activity, and was preparing to enter exultingly on her career, when the dread and inevitable Nemesis passed over her, and smote her with the wand which touches but to paralyse. It is a fact that she who had for years been struggling for power, and was not unqualified to exercise it, no sooner possessed it by guilty means

than it became tasteless to her. She had not the energy to contend with the Saracens, who harassed the empire, carried off the citizens into slavery, and dictated the tribute which Irene basely promised to pay, although her abused son had set her good example in his ably conducted expeditions against the Bulgarians. As little had she the energy to oppose creditably the conspiracy formed against her by Nicephorus. Whiningly praying him to be generous, she descended from the golden chariot, the four milk-white steeds of which were each led by a patrician eunuch, and she quietly went into exile in Lesbos, where, after supporting herself for a year by her own handiwork as an embroideress, she was summoned by death to abide her sentence at the tribunal of eternal life.

Living or dead, herself or her spirit had good ground to exclaim "save me from my friends." The most faithful of these she hoped to find in the patrician eunuchs at her court; but this whole class was so demoralised that a popular proverb said with regard to them, "If you have an eunuch, kill him; if you haven't one, buy one and kill him!" Dead, she has found defenders, but no one who destroys her by defending so completely as the Romanist casuist Baronius. I cannot but feel surprised that this defence has not been noticed by such an accomplished historian as Mr. Finlay. "If Irene," says the Italian, "plotted against her son from love of reigning, she would have been more detestable than Agrippina, the mother of Nero; but, as from the testimony of certain orientals it was religion and a love of justice that moved her to do this, then she merits our commendation, even as the sons of Levi who slew their brethren at the command of Moses." It is on reading such testimonies as this that men may well be justified for exclaiming that true history has more startling incidents than even lively romance.

From the hands of the Greek Irene the reins of power were snatched by her own "first lord of the treasury," Nicephorus, a Seleucian by birth, an Arab, of the best blood too, by descent. This transfer occurred in the year 802. His success aroused jealousy in the soul of the commander-in-chief, Bar-

danés, who made a bold stroke for the empire, undeterred by a prophecy which foretold his own fall and the future elevation of Leo the Armenian and Michael the Phrygian. The luxurious Bardanes was defeated and captured; but he entertained his fate with philosophic decency, and, though deprived of his eyes and reduced to live in a monastery upon no other food than barley cakes baked by himself in the embers, and in no prouder costume than a leather garment in summer and a haircloth mantle in winter, he endured this condition with such a pious resignation as to cause wonder why he ever desired to achieve greatness.

Nicephorus being an iconoclast, his first measure was to reverse all the Church decrees and excommunications of the adverse faction. His abilities as a financier were shewn by his successfully levying a hearth-tax on the hitherto exempted clergy—a proceeding for which all clerical parties would have united in excommunicating him if they had dared. It is the distinction of his reign that no man suffered death for treason against his person. If the offender had estates, he confiscated them, and imprisoned the owner. If the criminal was poor, the emperor simply shut him up as a madman. His thirst for money was great, and his desire to retain it excessive. His refusal to continue the tribute which Irene had paid to the Saracens brought down upon him a devastating war, the result of which was his consent to the most degrading terms, and the imposition of thirty thousand pieces of gold annually, which the conquering Haroun wrested from him, with gold medallions of himself and sons, in token that the imperial Cæsars paid personal tribute to the illustrious Caliphs.

This matter had well nigh broken the emperor's heart, and an attempt to evade the compact and the terms annexed to it only subjected Nicephorus to further spoliation, for which his victories over the Slavonians were but paltry compensation. He sought to make the deficit good by levying increased taxes on monasteries and landed property. The experiment was made in the spirit of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it failed, as the experiments of that official often do. The more slowly money reached his

treasury the more fiery became his temper; and the loss of a large sum, which had been easily captured by the Saracens, in consequence of the negligent guard kept over it by his favourite general Leo the Armenian, so enraged him that he had that high functionary and dear friend publicly scourged in the market-place; a punishment which in no degree affected the personal respectability of the sufferer. The imperial spirit of economy and distrust now induced Nicephorus to carry on his own wars in person. The issue was the natural consequence of a Chancellor of the Exchequer acting as Field Marshal. On the Bulgarian frontier Nicephorus was slain in the midst of his routed army. King Crumn made a drinking-cup of his skull, and his subjects, refusing to acknowledge his son Stavrakios, who had thought to render himself acceptable by swearing that he would in all things avoid the example set by his father Nicephorus, transferred their allegiance in the year 812 to the insignificant Michael Rhangabe. The latter weak personage was blest in something better than a fair, a wise wife, in the person of Procopia, the daughter of Nicephorus, but who can hardly be said to have manifested her sagacity by allowing her husband to purchase empire on the promise to the Church of undoing all that had been done by the tolerant Nicephorus, and to the people a general remission of taxes. Her own appearance in front of the army, and her commands delivered with masculine vigour, raised a feeling against her, which a really wise woman would have been less careful of encountering; but the general hostility was far more intense against an emperor who hid himself beneath his wife's mantle, was the slave of the monks, and who quietly allowed clerical synods to make and unmake, establish or throw down, at their pleasure. Let us, however, do the Church justice. The then living pride of the Church, Theodore Studita, saved him from committing the infamy of selling to king Crumn the Bulgarian Christians who had taken refuge within the empire. Assuredly, had it not been for the abbot, the base monarch would have surrendered unto death all the fugitives who had sought safety and found truth—or at least as much of the

latter as was then imparted—within the sanctuary of the imperial dominion. The sole military triumph during his reign of one year was that doubtful one which he claimed over the Bulgarian army, when it retreated before him in consequence of suffering from an epidemic which Michael declared had been sent expressly in answer to his prayers by the dead patriarch Tarrasios, who had been but recently canonised. The Bulgarians soon recovered from their little indisposition, and gave such convincing proofs that they had regained health and strength, that Michael was glad, or at all events compelled, to yield up his authority to his general Leo the Armenian, to retire into a monastery, wherein he vegetated some two-and-thirty years, to see his sons share with him his captivity, and to feel that, however great his capacity as a priest, he must descend to posterity with the reputation of being the only emperor of his dynasty utterly contemptible as a soldier.

Leo the Armenian reigned from 813 to 820. A diadem or death had been the alternative forced upon him, and in accepting the former he only temporarily deferred his violent end. The iconoclastic quarrel raged during his reign more fiercely than ever. Decrees against image-worship were issued only to meet with contempt at the hands of the clergy, who bore their denounced pictorial treasures from monastery to monastery, even when death was the penalty for such disregard of the imperial will. Leo would fain have reconciled the conflicting factions; but his proposal that the adverse leaders in the Church should meet in conference was angrily rejected by both parties as a denial of their being already guided by Divine inspirations. The eagerness of the emperor to agree with both parties obtained for him the name of "the Chameleon." In hopes of a favourable result he called a council, appointed a new patriarch, Theodotus Milessino, a layman, declared image-worship abominable, and again excommunicated all past anti-iconoclast patriarchs whom previous councils had relieved from older anathemas. This was the only national question with which either Church or people concerned them-

selves. Appearances and not realities were the subjects about which they were most concerned; and morality and honour were so little cared for that when Leo attempted fruitlessly but treacherously to slay king Crumn the Bulgarian, a shining light in the church declared that the deed would have been successful only for the unorthodoxy of the people. Morality was assuredly as little cared for by the image-worshippers as by their opponents; and the solution of every quarrel was conspiracy and death.

Such solution brought the reign and the life of Leo to a close. He had piously deferred the punishment of Michael his general who had plotted against his life, but whom he would not send to execution at the solemn festival of Christmas. The confederates of Michael feared that with respite would come betrayal of themselves, and they resolved to purchase security by slaying the emperor. The latter was as fond of leading choruses of marshalling hosts. On a dark, cold, Christmas morning, he was engaged with his chaplains all attired in furred mantles and caps in singing anthems. The sovereign was leading the sacred song "All things have they despised for the love of their Lord," when the assassins rushed in, "blood on their hands and Scripture on their lips." Leo defended himself with a crucifix, but the arm which wielded it was cut off by a blow of a sword, and his cry for mercy was answered with a shout that the hour was one, not of mercy, but of vengeance. His body was yet warm when Michael was brought forth from his prison, and proclaimed emperor while the jailer was knocking the fetters from his limbs. The surviving family of Leo was, as a matter of course, driven into a monastery, and when the deposed patriarch Nicephorus heard of the fell deed, the priest exulted that the Church had been delivered from a dangerous enemy, while the more impartial man confessed that the empire had lost an useful sovereign.

Once more the empire fell to an Asiatic. Michael the Stammerer was a Phrygian; and his enemies called him horse-jockey and heretic to boot. The chief events of his reign were the three years' civil war which he carried



on against Thomas—a remarkable incident in which was the large fleets possessed by both contending parties; and the conquest of Crete and Sicily by the Saracens, chiefly, as usual, through the treachery of the Christian commanders. The Phrygian Michael, who spoke Greek after much the same fashion as George I. spoke English, triumphed over all his enemies but those in the Church. If any of the iconoclast emperors had right on their side it was surely Michael the Stammerer, for in his reign image-worship had so developed itself that at baptism parents covering the images with veils would select them as sponsors for their children at the sacred font. Others, on assuming the religious habit, would not permit the holy persons whose office it was to receive the hair as they cut it off, but would have images brought near, that the hair, as it was cut off, might fall into their lap. On other occasions, the sacramental wine was mixed with paint scraped from the figures of the saints, and the consecrated bread was placed on the hand of the image to make it co-partaker in the sacrament.

Michael died a natural death in 829, and was succeeded by his handsome and well-trained son Theophilus, who in 836 deemed himself a demi-god for having destroyed Zapetra, the city of the Caliphs, but whose very heart-strings cracked when two years later the Saracenic army wreaked similar destruction on the emperor's favourite city of Amorium. He was called the Unfortunate, not altogether an appropriate name. He was also styled the Just; but the anecdotes told of him by way of illustration show that he was only so by caprice, as he was occasionally eminently cruel. His most familiar officers who offended him were scalded to death with boiling pitch, or burnt alive in the Hippodrome. He had a soul for music and a puerile taste for toys and jewellery. Being himself bald, he ordered all his subjects to wear their hair cropped, on pain of the bastinado. The same penalty was inflicted on his generals-in-chief, nay, even on his sons-in-law, when he considered he had reason to suspect their infidelity. He was a determined iconoclast, though he loved to dispute with the monks on the national controversy;

and he argued with the zeal of Gil Blas when the latter had first begun to learn logic. He was the greatest builder of all the Byzantine emperors, but he wasted treasure on uselessly splendid edifices which had been better bestowed on the defences of his dominion. His method of selecting a wife was one of some novelty. Among a company of noble maidens expressly assembled in his mother's apartments, approaching the majestic Eikasia, he remarked that "woman was the cause of much evil." The superb young lady replied to the ungallant wooer, that "woman was also the source of much good." The imperial Cœlebs turned aside, and, his eyes happening to fall on the demure Theodora, he presented to her the golden apple which he held in his hand, made her his wife, and, in order to render his hearth happy and tranquil, shut up his mother-in-law in a monastery, a retreat which was shared by the vexed and disappointed Eikasia, who devoted herself therein to the reading of homilies and composing of hymns. Theophilus indeed had no bowels for the relations he acquired by marriage. As he lay mortally ill, he not only ordered his brother-in-law Theophobos to be decapitated, but commanded the ghastly head to be brought to his bed-side. He gazed on the features of his old comrade and kinsman, muttered, "Thou art no more Theophobos nor am I any longer Theophilus," and straightway died; leaving a distracted dominion to his infant son Michael, afterwards too well known as Michael the Drunkard, and five or six millions of treasure to assuage the grief of the imperial widow and regent Theodora the anti-iconoclast.

This lady enjoys the glory attached to the achievement of having permanently restored to the Church the privilege of image-worship. As a preliminary step, she seized on the able patriarch John the Grammarian, scourged him and plucked out his eyes, on the accusation of his having obliterated the eyes in the picture of a saint; and, applying her millions to the "miraculous conversion" of her other opponents, she speedily made image-worship an article of faith. Other alleged heretics she slew by thousands, and Pope Nicholas solemnly blessed the beautiful assassin of the Paulicians who claimed the

right of private judgment. A little ingenuity, much lying, and widely-scattered gold procured the semi-canonization of Theophilus, and Michael himself was allowed to wallow in debauchery while the pious Theodora misruled the state.

Michael the Drunkard, like Constantine VI. would have been a better man and monarch but for his mother. He had capacity, but Theodora took care that it should not be exercised. Nothing was too sacred for his ridicule; and the aspect of an intoxicated emperor, reeling through the streets at the head of a procession of the companions of his orgies, all like himself ecclesiastically attired, under a mock patriarch, "Gryllos the Hog," the imperial buffoon; the sight of such processions, wherein obscene songs were sung to solemn church tunes, often insulted both the eyes and the ears of the too indifferent people of the capital. Nor were the people much more shocked at seeing the emperor and his guilty accomplices administering the sacrament in a nauseous compound of vinegar and mustard, or the statue of the Virgin Mary brought into the theatre to confer the crowns of triumph. Photius the layman, made patriarch, was held to be more impious for holding that earthquakes were the results of natural causes and not the consequences or symbols of divine wrath, than was Michael for excommunicating the Pope himself, or for sharing with Basil in the murder of his uncle Bardas, or for dragging the bodies of Constantine Copronymus and John the Grammarian from the tomb, and burning them with disgusting ceremonies in the public Hippodrome. The emperor made of the green marble sarcophagus of Constantine a balustrade in his own private chapel; while Basil arranged with Heaven his little affair of the murder of Bardas by building a church, and thus striking a balance against the recording angel. He prospered for awhile, and he who had slain the uncle did not scruple to murder the nephew. He took Michael when he was full of wine, and immolated him with as much noise on the part of the sot, and as little effectual resistance, as could have been given by a hog; and, having assumed the imperial purple, the Eastern empire found itself fallen

lower than ever, into the hands of a Macedonian groom.

For fuller details of this period Mr. Finlay's volume may be consulted with profit and pleasure. The readers of it, amid much that is peculiar, will probably be struck with two circumstances. One is the little disgrace that was attached by the noblest to corporal punishment. The highest military dignitaries were occasionally scourged in the market-places, and were then restored to their positions. Some, indeed, were blinded and stationed in the high-ways to beg an obole of the passer by. This variety of fortune has not been unknown in our own land. Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter, and brother-in-law of Edward IV. was reduced to such want as to be seen barefooted, begging his bread in rags through Flanders. The second especial impression made by the history of the iconoclasts is in the conviction that art must have suffered irreparably by the excess of iconoclastic zeal. We must not, however, have too much alacrity in condemning. Our puritan fathers were Christians of a more enlightened period (perhaps) than the iconoclasts, but they were infinitely more barbarous in their iconoclasm than the Greeks. A thousand instances might be adduced by way of evidence, but want of space allows me to cite but one or two. Witness then the devastation at Wardour Castle. Still better evidence is afforded by the destruction at Sudley Church, where our sires shattered the Chandos monuments, turned the nave into a stable, the chancel into a slaughter-house, hung dead sheep on pegs driven into the pulpit, and made of the communion table a chopping-board whereon to prepare their meat. St. Mary's Warwick, and the effigies of the Earls there, fared no better, for Purefoy's men beat the statues into powder. If now and then an emperor made a patriarch ride backward upon an ass through a market-place, it was not much worse than the act of Cromwell, when, dragging Drs. Beale, Martin, and Sterne from Oxford, he brought them into London through Bartholomew fair. It was an English iconoclast who broke into fragments the altar-stone in Henry VII.'s chapel; and another who picked out the eyes in King

Edward VI.'s picture in Chichester Cathedral, making the justifying remark the while, that all the mischief to the realm had come from that king when he established the Book of Common Prayer. Nor with us, as with the Greeks, did justice and reparation come in the train of reflection. As late as 1774 we find Horace Walpole writing from Gloucester, in a tone of authorised complaint, that "the two

battered heads of Henry III. and Edward III. are in the post-master's garden." It is a proverbial saying that nothing is so easy as to find fault; but the thinking student of history is happily deprived of this dangerous facility, and *he* especially it is—

— whose heart has learned to scorn  
Bigots alike in Rome or England born.

J. DORAN.

#### THE FINE ARTS AT ROME IN THE YEARS 1736 AND 1737.

By ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, M.D., afterwards Sir ALEXANDER DICK, of Prestonfield, Bart.

(*Extracts continued from June,\* page 583.*)

OUR space will not permit us to retail all that Dr. Cunningham saw at Rome: nor would it answer any useful purpose to notice objects of art which are notorious in the guide-books and in the narratives of successive travellers. It is rather our object in selecting the following passages to illustrate the state of the arts at Rome a century ago; and to adopt such facts and observations as possibly are not elsewhere preserved.

1736, *November 27.*—Went with Dr. Wright to the Capitol to examine all the fine pieces of antiquity, statues, and bustos, which the Pope † has lately collected at great expense, and disposed them in a fine gallery where every thing is fixed in its place and cannot be removed.

*December 2.*—Mr. Ramsay and I, by Dr. Wright's means, were made acquainted with Signor Campiglia, ‡ a Florentine gentleman and artist in drawing and painting, employed by the present Pope to make out the grand collection, which he published, of an-

tique statues and bustos, for which he had a large salary. He was a very well-bred, communicative man, and was so kind to carry us to see the Colonna palace, where we viewed all the pictures and statues there. He dined with me; and after dinner he, Dr. Wright, Allan, and I, went out for the second time to examine the antiquities of the Villa Borghese, where Mr. Ramsay took a drawing from a basso-relievo of antiquity, fixed on the outer part of the building, where was very evidently shewn a man playing upon the bagpipe perfectly similar to those used in the Highlands, which are blown by the mouth as well as the bag. In another basso-relievo, built in the same way, the death of Germanicus is expressed, from whence Poussin, the great French painter, had taken many figures which he introduced into his sacrament of Extreme Unction. Some of Nicolas Poussin's best landscapes are preserved here.

*December 11.*—Went with Sir Ro-

\* The two following passages, in which the Chevalier and his family are mentioned, we previously overlooked. They should have been added in our June Magazine, p. 582.—

1737, *January 26.*—Went to the opera of Cyrus with Dr. Wright; the Chevalier and his two sons were there, and supped in the boxes. Domenichetti had the best voice that night. It was told us that the two most famous voices in Italy at present are Carestini at Venice, and Caffarelli at Naples, both castratos or eunuchs, and Marchesino, a woman at Naples.

*March 4.*—That evening saw the Corso, where the Chevalier was in the Duke de Fiano's coach. Cardinal Corsini, the patron of Britain, gave a great festival this evening.

† Clement XII. (Lorenzo Corsini.)

‡ Giov. Domenico Campiglia, born at Lucca in 1692. studied in Rome and Florence in making drawings and was

bert Hilliard and Mr. Barclay to see the Ambassador of Germany's palace (the Count Platenberg), where we saw many fine paintings of the Flemish school, which he ordered to come to Rome lately to adorn his palace.

*December 13.*—Walked with Dr. Wright to the Villa Pamphili and saw the old Roman paintings which were found in Antonine's Baths, which is the ceremony of marriage of the ancient Romans. Poussin made it one of his models. In the afternoon walked with Mr. Smith to the Capitol, where I passed three hours with Campiglia, in examining with admiration the fine statues and heads, particularly the complete statue of the Dictator Sylla, and the two, above the size of life, of Julius Cæsar and Augustus.

*December 14.*—Did not go abroad except to Camillo Paderni, who shewed me all his paintings and drawings, some of which I bought afterwards at my return to Britain (and they are now, 1781, in my parlour here).

*December 15.*—Visited Dr. Wright, and Camillo Paderni, and Imperiali. The Doctor shewed us his Alexander, and a cameo, which were of considerable value.

*December 16.*—Went with Camillo to the Palazzo Borghese, where he shewed us the excellences of the fine paintings of Titian, Annibale Carracci, Pietro di Cortona, and Domenichino.

*December 22.*—Saw the palace of the Rospigliosi with Mr. Turnbull; also the celebrated pictures of the Aurora of Guido and the Sampson of Domenichino. Waited upon the great painter Signor Imperiali at his own house; sat by him a good while and saw him employed in painting the magnificent picture for the King of Spain, to be put at the Palace of the Escorial; the subject was Alexander the Great presenting presents and rewards to his generals who accompanied him in all his battles, and now returned with them after his victories were concluded and the war over.

*December 23.*—Mr. Ramsay and I

put in order this day the numerous prints of the galleries at Rome which I brought to my home. Saw with Mr. Turnbull the other palace of Rospigliosi, where the ancient paintings are; and had a long conference with him about the plan of his work;\* recommended Mr. Ramsay and Mr. Camillo to him. Went also to the Capitol.

*December 30.*—Rainy weather, but as it was holiday time drew landscapes with Camillo, and we conversed with Mr. Turnbull in the evening; liked the scheme of his publishing the ancient paintings.

*December 31.*—Went with Sir Robert Hilliard to the Piombini Palace, and saw the famous statue of the Gladiator dying,† which the Pope intends to purchase and put up in the Capitol, for which the family it belonged to required 12,000 crowns, which is about 3,000*l.* sterling. Went afterwards with Sir Robert to Signor Pannini,‡ the great painter of landscape and architecture, who acquainted us that he was engaged in works for a twelvemonth to come, and shewed us several of his fine performances.

*1737, January 2.*—Went again to see the Palace of Ottoboni. It is the best collection of modern masters in painting, particularly Benedetto Luti, Trevisani, and a famous picture of Imperiali; the best of Spagnoletti Bolognese, particularly the ceremony of marriage; the best landscapes of Lucatelli and Occhiali; also Honthurst, some pieces of Vanderwerf, and other Dutch painters, and likewise of Carlo Maratti.

*January 3.*—In the afternoon, it being holiday time, drew landscapes with Camillo, who made me understand that the whole of the beauty of landscape lay in the judicious management of the *chiar' oscuro*, and gave me a sketch to explain his thoughts, which sketch will be found in one of my books of drawings.

*January 6.*—Went with Campiglia to a genteel conversation which turned upon the *virtu*.

\* A Treatise upon Ancient Painting, by George Turnbull, LL.D. was published at London in 1740, in royal folio.

† The celebrated Dying Gladiator of the Capitol, well known from Lord Byron's description in *Childe Harold*.

‡ Giovanni Paolo Pannini, born at Placentia in 1691, died in 1764. He is known by his delineations of the ruins of ancient Rome.

*January 15.*—Was all afternoon with Camillo, who was copying the ancient picture the Nozze Aldobrandini, and drew a figure or two with him, which is in my drawing-book. In the afternoon went to see the famous Gallery of Farnese painted by Annibale Carracci, and was vastly pleased with it; saw there the celebrated bust of Homer, the statue of the Apollo, and the celebrated one of the Hercules and the Flora.

*January 20.*—In the afternoon we saw the Palace of the Medici within doors, where are the Satyr and the young Apollo, a very fine statue, which Signor Campiglia thinks equal to the Venus de Medicis. Observed likewise carefully here the group of fine statues of the family of Niobe, from which Guido has taken the ideas of his finest heads.

*January 21.*—Walked to the Ponte Molle or Ponte Emilio. Observed the peasants all busy dressing and pruning the vines; also could observe that Poussin had taken several landscapes, by examining the views which appear here of the Villa Madama over the Tiber.

*February 8.*—In the evening waited on Mr. Bristol, an elderly English gentleman, who, with the president of the parliament of Aix, came to visit Rome. He and Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Camillo and I had a long conversation on the *virtu*, and in respect to collections of prints.

*February 10.*—Being Saturday went to see Mons. Blanchet, a French painter of the Academy, and was, with Mr. Camillo and Ramsay, very well pleased with his drawings and colouring. Had that day the good fortune of Signor Francisco and Imperiali the great painter in company to dine with me, also Mr. Camillo, Turnbull, and Ramsay. We had much conversation with Imperiali, who, when a young man, travelled into Sicily and Africa, and gave us a particular description of Mount Etna in Sicily, and, what I had never heard before, an account of the crocodiles of the city of Palermo in Sicily. Then we talked to him of the *virtu*, and his opinion of the ancient paintings, and the advantages of the

calx the ancients used, who in all their works made everything with a view to last for ages, that they might gratify the ambition of immortality. Signified of how little consequence the painters in Italy were in the portrait way; but said that a good history-painter must always make the best portrait-painter. Then we entered upon the nature of drawings by the best masters, the particular tracing of Raffaelle's pen, the fire of Giulio Romano, the few but slight touches of Andrea Sacchi; the great desire of man for imitation; the two divisions of mankind into the destroyers and the restorers of the arts and sciences; the example arising from the person or persons with whom the *summum imperium* lies, which gives a tone and directs the very lives and morals of a state. He had a good opinion of the landscapes, except where the two figures of that which appear upon Giovanni Francesco Bolognese's\* drawing, which are a little too big. The finished drawing I showed him in the red chalk he approved of, and said they were by Father Scilla, a Sicilian. He gave us his opinion that the English education of painters never can produce a good one in the history way; he likewise gave us his opinion about the English gentlemen coming to Rome in the way they do to get a taste, and hurrying through in a few weeks what requires several months to form their intelligence, and leisure and time to make sagacious reflections on what they have seen. Then we asked his opinion about Raffaelle in the Vatican. The first picture, he said, was the Sacrament; then the Parnassus and School of Athens, which he explained by signifying that Raffaelle in placing the philosophers had made portraits of several of his friends. He approved of Bellori's account of Raffaelle's works. He said that of the figures in the Piccolo Farnese,† the principal gods were Raffaelle's, the rest were by Giulio Romano; and, except some considerable groups, almost all the figures of Psyche were Giulio's, who had the bride of Raffaelle to master his fire. He said the reason why so much passes in the world under Raffaelle's name was his employ-

\* Gio Francesco Grimaldi, Il Bolognese, fl. 1678, a painter of the Bolognese school.

† Or the little Farnese (Palace) to distinguish it from the great one already mentioned, the Farnesina.

ing all the great masters, who were his scholars, to paint from his designs, viz.: Giulio Romano, Polydoro Caravaggio, Giovanni da Udine, &c. In conversation he said that men of merit among the painters were not often advanced in proportion to their skill, arising from various causes. He gave us a comparison of the harmony in colours being something similar to that in sounds, and made many ingenious remarks with respect to the repose of light and shade. He gave us his opinion of the books written on painting, and approved chiefly of Lomazzo, who wrote after he turned blind. He said it would be enough to form a painter to confine himself to a few principal palaces, that he might go to often, to form a taste, viz.: Barberini, Borghese, Pamphili, Colonna, Ottoboni, and there being occupied in studying the principal pictures only.

*February 13*—Went with Mr. Barclay to see the pictures that belonged to the Grand Prior of Malta—Prince Vaghini. We happened to meet here with the son of the famous Salvator Rosa, who showed us the works of every painter. This gentleman was about eighty. There were several fine things of Annibale Caracci, *botzos* of Pietro di Cortona, and good finished paintings of Albani; but nothing pleased me more than a cattle-piece of Salvator Rosa, and the Job by him; also many small paintings of Rubens, Teniers, Palma Vecchio, Tintoretto, Titian, &c.

Went afterwards to see Signor Pompeo, the second painter in Rome next to Imperiali, his master. He was painting a picture of invention of the history of Alexander the Great, who gave Apelles, the celebrated painter of antiquity, his mistress to draw her picture.

*February 17*.—Went to the Aldobrandini Palace, with Mr. Turnbull and Mr. Bristol, to look at the copy of the ancient painting of the ancient Roman marriage ceremony made by Camillo for Mr. Turnbull's book, which was shown by Mr. Camillo at his own house. We saw also a curious piece of the wall found in the Farnese Gardens, in the Baths of Augustus, on which was a very curious group of ancient painting, which I afterwards purchased from Camillo for Dr. Mead, of which I caused Camillo to make a

copy in water-colours. I sent the original home in a ship from Civita Vecchia for the Doctor at London: and, in case of accidents, kept the copy, and which I allowed Mr. Turnbull to have a drawing made of for his book by the same Camillo Paderni. (See Turnbull's Account of Ancient Paintings, in folio, where there is an exact print of it. Also in Rollin's General History there is another print of it.) I have also the copy in water-colours, done by Camillo at Rome, in my parlour at Prestonfield. Eight lines in Latin, which pleased much, I wrote descriptive of this most curious piece of antiquity, and sent them to Dr. Mead, at London, before I left Italy, which are as follows, viz.:

Consider Augustus, prociectus tempora lauro,  
Expulso reddit qui diadema suum;  
Cæsaris acta probat munus tam illustra ferentis,  
Virtutis vindex, imperiique decus.  
Percitus invidia stupet salicus unus et alter;  
Mens vatis recti concia fixa manet,  
Cæsaris invicti laudes cui dicere fas est  
Carmina patrono et condere digna suo.

When I returned Dr. Mead invited me to dine at his house with Mr. Pope, Sir Andrew Fountaine, and Mr. Bentley Younge. I viewed the picture with Mr. Pope, who admired it. I sat by him at dinner.

*February 20*.—Went with Mr. Barclay to see a comparison of Pannini and Lucatelli's works, the great landscape painters; by all appearances Lucatelli's pictures seemed to be most lasting of the two. Went afterwards on a visit to Signor Pompeo's, the painter, with Camillo.

*February 21*.—Went to see the great collection of drawings of Abbate Maire at Signor Imperiali's. There were six volumes of them by the great masters, viz.: the Caracci, the School of Raffaello, and the School of Titian, a rare set of the first drawings by Pietro di Cortona in the palace of the Corsini in the gallery; likewise several pieces of Pietro de' Petri, Andrea Sacchi, and Carlo Maratti; many of Signor Imperiali's own, those of Salvator Rosa, and Titian, of Baroccio, and Cavalier Bernini.

*February 22*.—Went to see the Count de Linden, a Dutch gentleman of a considerable family; he was sitting to his picture. I did not much admire the manner of face-painting in

Rome. In the afternoon went with Mr. Barclay to the Villa Ludovisi, and made a drawing of the fine Satyr.

*February 24.*—Being Sunday, went with Allan and Camillo to look over the Rospigliosi Palace. The ancient bust of Nero is there, very remarkable. Afterwards we went to see the famous picture of the White Benedictines by Andrea Sacchi, at St. Romualdo.\* We were invited to dine with Signor Francisco Imperiali at Camillo Paderni's house. After dinner went to the Barberini Palace, and saw the Noah and Rittrato by Andrea Sacchi. Revised the former things, particularly the Evangelists by Carlo Maratta and the Magdalene of Guido.

*February 27.*—Went to the Piazza Navona to buy prints, drawings, and medals.—*Note.* My collection of prints, drawings, and medals, are still kept in my repository in Prestonfield, under my son William's care.

*March 4.*—Visited Mr. Bristol, and the President of the Parliament of Aix. Had a long conversation upon the present state of painting, and the method of advancing it in Britain. Also examined into the nature of mosaic, ancient and modern; the paste is two parts fine chalk and one part Tiburine stone in fine powder, mixed up with linseed oil.

\* Now in the Vatican Museum.

We shall conclude our present extracts with the pleasing account which Sir Alexander Dick gives of the last agreeable days which he spent with his friends in Rome, after having made an excursion with Signor Camillo Paderni to Tivoli, Frascati, and Albano:—

When I returned to Rome I found my Lord Barrington, Mr. Hall afterwards Sir John Hall, and Sir William Wolseley, with his lady, come. Mr. Barclay was gone some time ago. On different days I had several of my friends to dine with me; on other days I dined with them. And, Mr. Ramsay having invited us all on Sunday the 16th of March to dine at his room, most of the gentlemen I had lived with in habitudes of friendship while at Rome were present, and particularly the old Earl of Wintoun. As I was to set out the next day, the 17th, being Monday, we supped with Mr. Ramsay, and were very merry till the hour of parting came, when friendly sensations arose which affected them all as well as me a good deal.

It is to be remarked that I had just been five months at Rome, all but ten days, and my whole expense since I came to that city, including music-masters and all the things I bought, which cost me about 30*l.*, does not in the whole exceed 100*l.* I spent my time very agreeably, and at the same time had more instruction than in any five months of my life past.

#### STATE PAPERS OF HENRY VIII.

State Papers published by the authority of Her Majesty's Commission.  
Vols. VI.—XI. 4to. 1849—1852. (Butterworth and Son.)

(Continued from p. 115.)

THE disgrace of Wolsey, and the unconciliatory conduct of the Pope, hurried on the breach between England and Rome. His holiness was in the power of the emperor, and was obliged to sacrifice his supremacy over England rather than run the risk of another sack of Rome. For some years the result of the severance from the apostolic see was very perceptible in our foreign relations. Busied with domestic troubles and the suppression of the monasteries, Henry kept

himself aloof from foreign politics, and from 1535 to 1544 interfered but little between the continual rivals Charles and Francis. In the latter year Henry, annoyed by French interference in the affairs of Scotland, again entered into league with the emperor, and concerted with him a joint invasion of France. The emperor was first in the field, and took Luxembourg and other towns in that direction. In the mean time the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Russell assembled an English army 40,000

southward of Calais, and wrote to Henry for directions whether they should lay siege to Ardres, Boulogne, or Montreuil. The emperor proposed an immediate advance of both armies upon Paris, the inhabitants of which, and indeed the whole people of France, were in great alarm, anticipating the most fatal consequences from the combination of the imperial and English forces in such an onward movement. (ix. 717.)

Henry directed Norfolk and Russell to advance upon Montreuil (ib. 726), which they did under the direction of some of "the lords of those parts," who professedly joined the English standard, but seem to have been exceedingly untrustworthy allies. The value of the guidance of these selfish friends may be judged from the report of the commanders of the English forces. "Knowing no part of the country, nor having no guides but such as they give us, [we] have been brought such ways as we think never army passed, up and down the hills, through hedges, woods, and marshes, and all to cause us to lodge upon the French grounds, saving their own friends. And besides that, we have been so well kept fasting from drink, that a good part of th' army have only drunken water sith yesterday sevensight. We have not forborne to speak quickly to them." (ib. 727.)

This was in July, 1544. Whilst time was wasted before Montreuil, the emperor entered upon the siege of St. Didier, and Henry himself set up his royal camp before Boulogne. On the 4th August the King opened his battery, which "goeth," says a letter of the following day, "lustily forward, and the wall beginneth to tremble apace, and the loops of the defences of the town so well laid to by our artillery, as a man dare not once look out for his life." (x. 22.) Boulogne surrendered on the 13th September. (ib. 68.) In the meantime Norfolk and Russell continued before Montreuil, but both besiegers and besieged were getting into sad plight. The English army was obliged to fetch their forage from a distance of six or seven miles. The corn on the ground "began," it was said, "to shake out of the ear, and in short time will be of such sort, that when it shall be reaped there will nothing remain but only the straw;

and all the countries within 10 or 12 miles of us on all hands are so wasted, and the people so fled, that no corn is reaped and put in barns or stacks." The soldiers and horses died daily, and the army wanted reinforcement in every way. As to the garrison and the townsmen, their condition was probably worse: "many of them eat horseflesh, and some of their soldiers, gentlemen-Italians, glad to eat of a cat well-larded, and call it dainty meat." (x. 70.)

Whilst the emperor and his ally were thus pursuing their own peculiar interests instead of the objects of their alliance, Francis plied them with terms of peace, and ultimately succeeded with the emperor, who made a separate treaty, and left Henry to get out of the war pretty nearly as he could (x. 82, 84), advising him, moreover, to withdraw his army at once from before Montreuil (x. 86). This advice was taken. Norfolk and Russell were directed to withdraw their men and artillery openly (x. 92) into the neighbourhood of Boulogne. An intervening French force compelled them rather to retreat upon Calais, which greatly enraged their royal master. The violence of his temper burst forth in the most unseemly reproaches of Norfolk and his coadjutors; and it was only upon the humblest of apologies, and the most submissive assurances that "they would never offend again from thenceforth" (x. 114), that his irritable majesty was appeased (x. 117).

The possession of Boulogne was long the sole obstacle to a peace (x. 130, 150). Henry repaired its fortifications, and was ambitious to annex it permanently to his possessions. The French were equally determined to make no peace until it was yielded up. They endeavoured by naval operations in the Channel during the summer of 1545 to cut off its communication with England. Their efforts were daring and destructive, but were repelled with true English valour, and they made no advance towards their ultimate object. By land they continued throughout the year to ply Boulogne with a succession of attacks, which occasioned considerable loss on both sides. During the autumn of 1545, long negotiations, the correspondence relating to which



is most tedious, were kept up between a variety of agents on the parts of Henry, Charles, and Francis; but Henry could not be brought to surrender Boulogne, nor Francis to yield it, and therefore peace was unattainable. In the spring of the following year Henry changed his mind. Peace had become more desirable, principally because the cost of war had become more difficult to be maintained, and, after the discussion of many doubts and diplomatic questions, a treaty was concluded. Boulogne was agreed to be surrendered on a large payment to be made at the end of eight years, and friendly communications were immediately resumed between the rival nations. The space occupied by the papers relating to the negotiations which terminated in this treaty is very large, and documents less interesting, containing less novelty, or on the whole of smaller historical value, can scarcely be conceived. The collection, indeed, as a whole, is the dullest and most wearisome that we ever remember to have met with. State Papers are never light reading, but these are intolerably ponderous.

On the renewal of friendship between France and England Henry was asked to stand godfather to a new-born daughter of the Dauphin. Old Sir Thomas Cheyne was sent to Fontainebleau as Henry's representative, with instructions to give the child the name of Elizabeth, being that of the king's mother, "who was as good and as virtuous a woman as ever lived in this world." In this circumstance we no doubt see the reason why one of Henry's own daughters was termed Elizabeth. It is delightful to trace in such a man as Henry VIII., a man so spoiled by position and the customs of the world, that natural fondness for the memory of a mother which all men of proper feeling are sure to entertain.

Cheyne's account of his reception by Francis on occasion of the christening is probably the most amusing letter in the collection. He is writing to Paget, the king's secretary.

Gentle Mr. Secretary, I had not thought to have troubled you with any mo of my rude letters, but that this day Mons<sup>r</sup> de Bowshtet came to my lodging, and asked, whether I wold any thing into England, saying he dispeched thither to there Ambassadour. Whereupon I thought I c

do no les but to advertis yow of suche thinges, as I have sene and herd sence my letters sent yow by Nicholas the curreere. The chefe matier is, that myne entreteynment and good chyre doth increase every houre more than other, not onely with the king, who I assure yow was nothing so lusty nor so gaunte, when I saw him last, as he is nowe, that insomuche I wold not have beleved he had byne in so good case as he is if I had not sene him myself; but also the Dolphin, the Dolphynesse, my Lady Margaret the kinges doughter, the Princesse of Navarre, and all the rest of the company, both men and women. It is not possible, as it semeth unto me, that any man can be more gladder then the Frenche king and the Dolphin ar of the kinges majesties love and frendshippe, whiche he saith he never brake in his hert, nor never will; and the Dolphia is every day apparailled in white and grene. The quene is something acrased, as they say; wherfor I have not sene her as yet, albeit she shalbe one of the godmoothers.

Yesterday, assone as I had dyned, Mons<sup>r</sup> de Morette had me to the Frenche king, accompanied with many other gentlemen, as he made an end of his dyner to the washing of his handes, where was a great nombre of noble men and gentlemen. And assone as he had washed his handes, the table was taken away, and he rose, and his chayre was a litle removed to the wall, where he sat downe againe, and called me unto him, and wold not suffre me to speake one worde, onles my cappe were on my hed. And there, incontinent, after a few woordes, he rose, and had me and the 6 gentlemen, the kinges majesties servautes, which ar here with me, and but a very few others, into his Privey Chambre, which was as cold and as freshe as could be devised, considering the tyme of the yere; which is a gloriouslye chambre, and so is thother without, where he dyned. And, after we had bene there awhyle, he had me into a fayr gallery of 300 foote in length, and 19 or 20 foote brode, very gallant and costly, and after suche sort as it were over long to rehearse. And so is all this house to me a thing incredible, onles I had sene it myself, as I am sure as many as be here with me will affirme the same. And so frome thence underneth the said gallery diverse fayre chambres, a fayre bayne, and a fayre hote house, with diverse other commodities, more then is in my hed to expresse, onles I had a longer tyme. And so caused me to suppe with him, where sat next above him the Dolphynesse; next unto her his doughter; and the boorde, the

next her, and so diverse other great ladies, 2 boordes being set apyrewise, and the Cardynal of Lozeiga, the Cardynal of Ferrara, the Duke of Guyse, the Admirall, and diverse other, and I directly against Madame de Tumpen, and on my right hand, against the king and the Dolphynesse, twoe other ladies, whose names I knowe not.

The Christening is appointed to be to morrowe aboute 5 of the clock in thafter noone, as [told me] one Mons<sup>r</sup> de Navance, who hath bene or this in England; I suppose the kinges majestic remembreth him very well, a goodly gentleman, Captain of one of the Franche Kinges Gardes, of his Privy Chambre, and Maister of the Ceremonies; who dined with me this day at my lodging, and the Secretary Bowshett also, who wrote the childes name in my patent being "Elizabeth." The said Mons<sup>r</sup> de Navance told me the Queene and the Pryncesse of Navarre should be godmothers to the child, and how that I should sit at supper hard by the king on his left hand, and served with covered dishes and covered cuppes, as and the kinges majestic were here himself, but that he should sit above the Franche king on his right hand. When I hard him say so, I sayd myne authoritie continued no longer, but onely during the tyme of the Christening. Wherunto he made answer and said, that should be no matier, for the king his maister wold nedes have it so.

And as I wrote in my former letters of rynnynge at the tykt, on Monday there shalbe great justes and turney, whiche the Dolphyn will nedes have me t[here]. Mr. Secretary, there can be no more done than i[s] to me, and I were a kinges soon, and all for the love and affection they beare unto the kinges majestic. The thing is suche that the like was never sene nor herd of as I think; and Mons<sup>r</sup> de Moretta continually with me, and the most diligent and the metest man to entreteyn straungiers that ever I saw, or, as I think, ever shall see, and he telleth me he cometh into England with the admirall. Thus I bid yow swell to fare, as I wold myne nowne bert. From Founteign le Bleau, the thirde day of July. (xi. 230.)

Although, as a whole, this work will unquestionably compare with the heaviest and most tedious book that we have ever been obliged to make ourselves acquainted with, it raises our notion of the ability of the men who played the principal parts in the diplomatic business of Henry VIII.

At first Wolsey is all in all, and his letters, although shrewd, are (as we have already remarked) verbose,

and, if addressed to a superior, sycophantic, if to an inferior, overbearing. The Wyngfieldis. Pace. Fitzwilliam, Jerningham. Sir Thomas Cheyne—whose letter we have just extracted—Sampson. Taylor. Sir Anthony Browne, and Knight, who were Wolsey's earliest foreign correspondents, were, in their day, business men, but not much gifted in the use of the pen. Gardiner was amongst the earliest of the diplomatic agents of this reign who afterwards attained high eminence. His letters are occasionally distinguished by a dry sarcastic wit, and his style is frequently interlarded with obsolete words and scraps of Latin. Of the latter quality the following is an example which is curious, as showing his use of the very identical motto subsequently in favour with his successor in the chancellorship after nearly three centuries—Lord Eldon.

As we be instructed, we shall procede, and soon otherwise; for, notwithstanding any private pleasour of retourne by me, the Bishop of Winchester, we be al agreed to this conclusion, *sed cito et sed bene.* (x. 766.)

The following, by Gardiner, is written in a freer and somewhat of a more florid style:—

We be fereful as a doo is that stayeth harkensyng to every crashe of a bowe. Yesterday we liked not, that we harde not from them, and this morning they redubbed it with sending for us. My being here is set forth with a gret demonstration outwardly, for every day hath had *sum pompam.* Wednesday we went to th'Emperour. Thursdaye Grandvela, Præct, and Scory cam to us, which is notable. Friday we went to the queen; and this daye to Grandvela's howse; and we together be conspicui, and move with an honest companye. But the Frenchmen they purpose to outrage us with nombre; they cumme as they saye with 600 horse. A mery felowe was with me, and tolde me they had nede soo, for oon Englishman was worth 6 French men, both in warre and pesse. They cumme al in blak for duel [dole, mourning] of the Duke of Orlyanace, and I thinke Pasquillas, if he be mery, wyl saye they cumme soo prostrate, *pulla veste*, to seke peace. Master Secretary, if we take peace nowe we establishe the valiaunteesse of England for ever; if we leave game nowe we be wonderful wyntners; we be esteemed to have treasure infinite, and to excede al other in valyanteesse. (x. 664.)

Sir Francis Bryan wrote excellent letters, as we have before remarked; straightforward, vigorous, and clear. Boner's epistolary style was diffuse but smooth, and for that time extremely pleasant: witness the following—

The fust of this monethe, about 9 of the clock in the morning, I . . . . toke my mule, and went to the cowrte, being here at the Lover [Louvre]. And at my coming thyder, I sawe a marvelous great companie of all sortes of persons standing at the cowrte gate, the said gate being fast shutte, and they tarieng the openyng of the same. And when I, mervelyng hereat, enquired the cause thereof, it was answered unto me, that the Frenche King that night had been very soore seke, and taken noo rest, and therefor had commanded the gates to be shutte, ye, and also the kayes to be brought up into his own chambre. Whiche thinge appered to me very straunge, ye, and the very tale incredible at the first beginning, for trouthe it is, that the day befor, which was the fest of Saynt Andrewe, the Frenche King cam douwne in to his chapell at the Lover, havyng on the habite of the Emperour's order, and at that tyme loked as lustelie, and went as upright to the offering, bare-headed, without giffing any demonstration or token of any seknes at all, as ever I sawe hym in my lyff. Wherfor, takyng the tale for untrew, I conjectured that the keping close of the gates after that sorte was made and doon for some other purpose, especially for somme mariage there to be made, which they would not openlie to be knowne at the beginnyng. But, when I had herd this other report eftsones rehersed, and that of those that were of good reputation and honestie, I suspended my judgement; and, not suffred to com in, retourned a litle bak, and went into the tilte yarde beyng therbie, where I sawe the tilte newlie amended and set up agayn; and there I found also a very great companie, and that of all sortes, whiche ther walked, tarieng the openyng of the gates. Now bytwene 10 and 11 the gates were opened, and, having knowlege thereof by my lakye, whom I left for that purpose to giff me knowlege, I entred, and bytwene 11 and 12 the Frenche King cam out of his chamber, by his pryvey and secrete stayre, in to the chapell, wher he was the day befor, havyng on hym a gown of taffeta furred with sables gurded unto hym, his buskyns furred, and under his bonet a velvet night cap, looking very pale and wonderous evel upon it. I mervelyed to see this shorte and leu alteration, and conjectured that he

had made, as was not unlike, some excesse the night befor. Al the masse while (which was not long) he kneled nye unto the autler, and soo crache and croked he was at the rysing up from his place, that he was holpen by the Cardinal of Loreyne on the oon syde and the Conte of St. Pol on the other side to rise up, and yet, as me thought, all litle enough to set hym a fote. Incontinentlie as he was up, he torned ther, as the Dolphynesse was with Madame de Estampes, and other ladies, and talked he did with theym, especially with Madame de Estampes, a good while, she makyng to hym very mery countenance and good chere; and afterwarde the Frenche King went up by his pryvey stayers agayn, I soo standing that he might and did see me, if he woold ought have said or doon at that tyme. The same daye the constable brought not the king to the chapell, but soon as the king was comme to masse, he went straight to dyner in to his own chamber. And, Syre, as the gates were this first day kept close, and noone suffred to come in therat til it be about 10 of the clock, soo are they hitherto contynuallie kept. Oon of the Frenche kinges surgeons reporteth that the Frenche king of late in hunting did hurte oon of his fete in the ancle, whiche now, as he saith, payneth hym a great deale. Other reporte that he hath the gowte; other that it is anguise of mynde, that he hath not no like to have Myllan; and somme saye that it is his oolde dysaise. (viii. 107.)

Sir Thomas Wyat's letters are extremely good. He excels in the minute recital of conversations, and describes himself to have spoken, in all interviews with Emperor or King, in a bold, plain, masterly way, which often puzzled the person he addressed. Like all reporters, he generally gives himself the best of the argument. The following is part of his report of a long interview with the Emperor.

"Sir," quod I, "I have also to complaine unto your majesty off the evill entretyng, by the Inquisition, of the Inglish merchants that trafique in your contrys off Spayne, and not only of there byhaliff, that off late have wrytten theroff unto me, but also on byhaliff of the kyng my master, to whose handes the same letter off their complaint is come;" and therwith declaryd unto hym accordyng as the letter expressyth, and desird that there myght e redresse shortly therein. Whereunto he answered, that the auctoryte of the Inquisition dependid not upon hym, and that it hathe been stablishe in his realmes and contris for goodly consider-

ations, and suche as he woll not breke, no not for his grandame; and that therfore thei, that woll lyve in his contris, must lyve as thei that lyve there; and the Englishe men, if thei woll have any comodite theus owt, must obey his laws. To this I replid, that at my beiaig in Spayne, it semid unto himselff reasonable that I had proposid for our nations trafique, that there were moderation had in respect of that office, and that for that purpos Covos, Grandvela, and one off the Inquisition, by his commandment, had conference to gyder with me; where I declaryd that, sins your majesty concurred and agreid with all notable cerymonyes usid in the Chyrche, with punishmentes of heresis, as Sacramentarys, Anabaptistes, and other, and the difference alone was but about the Bishop of Rome, that then it was thought reasonable tht no such rygour shold be usid, specially in that case where thei must be alreedy condemnyd as mayni as be your true subjectes, and dryven to that extremitie to lose there body and goodes, or elles at home, (?) body and goodes. To this he answered, "The kinge is of one opinion, and I am of an other; and tho, as yow say, there were communication upon this, it was not agred to. I assure yow, if your marchantes come with any novellances, I can not lett the Inquisition. This is a thing that towchith our faythe." "What, sir," quod I, "the primacy of the bishop of Rome?" "Ye, mary," quod he, "it is plaine agayne the principall; there be thinges that mak for it, that it is *de jure divino*, canon and cyvile, and this is a poynt against the pryncypall." "Sir," quod I, "almost thei them selffes durst never claime that *de jure divino*." "What," quod he, "Mons' l'Embassadour, shall we now come to dispute that of *tibi dabo claves*? I assure yow I woll not altre my Inquisition; no, nor if I thought thei wold be negelent in thire office, I wold put them owt, and put other in the rome, at the lest wryte that thei shold be alrid, whilat I put in other." "Sir," quod I, "I come not to dispute, I ame not lernid. This semith other wyse answerd, then afore this I have sene your majesty disposid. By this meens the Bishop of Rome shall not nede by excommunication to take away the trafique and entrecours of marchantes betwixt your marchantes and ours; for this shalbe allone sufficient. The king, my master, must provid for the indempnite of his subjectes and woldo." "He may," quod he, "if he woll; if he woll se there be no such opinions as shall differ from us all." "Well, sir," quod I, "then shall I wryte unto the kyng your brother for answer, that, onles we chainge our

opinion in this, we shall loke for no redresse?" Here at a litill be stayd. "Mons' l'Embassadour," quod he, "I woll answer hym, I woll answer hym myselff." "As it shall plese yow, sir," quod I, "or elles to gyve me your answer by wryting." "I woll wryte," quod he. "By my trowght, sir," quod I, "the kyng can do no lesse then to do it to be knowne openly to all his subjectes, that as mayni as woll trafique in to Spaine, that thei do it at their adventure, for that there is a powre depending upon his adversary and enemy the Bishop of Rome, and not upon your majesty, against the wiche the tretis bytwene yow and hym can not warrant them." "In that," quod he, "the kyng may do as it shall plese hym." "Sir," quod Mr. Tate, "whilat I was in Spaine it was promised and there so usid that there was no extremitie shewd; what it shold mene that sene your departing it is thus altryd I can not tell; for men may be desirus to sett so hand in other mens goodes that there may quarells pykkyd for that purpos ynough. For I know well that the merchantes were by your ministres request warnid that thei shold notther toche nor do nothing contrary to the customs of your contrys, and that there shold no man medle with them." "It may be," quod the Emperour, "that thei have done. I woll wryte to the Cardinall of Toledo, that is Inquisitor Maior, that I may be informid; for this is but on partie." "Nay, sir," quod I, "this is ex officio, that thei trouble our nation; for thei have that, that tho a man lyve never so up-ryghtly, by theire examinations thei shall trap him, where there is no publication of wittnesis." "I can not tell yow," quod he; "but gyve me that by wrytyng, wheroff ye fynd ye grevid, and I shall wryte by the next in to Spain to informe me." "Sir," quod I, "Mons' de Grandvele hath alreedy the very copie of that part of the letter that was sent me." "Well," quod he, "I shall se it." "But there is yet more, sir," quod I, "prechers be set forthe that difame the kyng and the nation, and provoke your subjectes agaynst the kynges." "As in that," quod he, "prechers woll speke agaynst myselff when ever there is cause; that can not be lett." "Why, sir," quod I, "your selff have, ere this, commaundid other ways, when I was in Toledo, in like caas." "I woll tell yow, Mons' l'Embassadour," quod he, "kynges be not kinges of tonges, and if men gyve cause to be spoken off thei woll be spoken off: there is no remedy." I stode at this, and avisid hym earnestly; and he made some countenance, as tho he wold have bene at a poynt, and I withdrew me a litill; when Mr. Tate

declaid unto hym his revokation very soberly, and with good wordes desird to know also if he wold wryte eny thing, or participate eny thing to your majesty. Whereunto he answerd, alowng his good office, that he had done, whilst he had bene with hym, and sayd he wold wryte unto your byghnes: and so he toke his leve. (viii. 227.)

Sir John Wallop details his military proceedings fully and clearly. Nicholas Wotton is one of the best letter-writers of them all. His letters to Henry VIII. are clever although formal recitals of interviews detailed after the fashion of Sir Thomas Wyat, but in his more freely written letters to the Secretary we have occasional little incidents told more briefly but with a pleasant natural humour, which is a rare quality everywhere, and especially rare in these volumes. For example:

Tandem, after a good longe deliberation, the French King hath sent me a present. Hit was shewid me that it cowde not be made no sooner; but I see in a maner no new wrought thinge in it. And emonges it there are two cuppes which I solde away to a goldesmyth when I was at Parys. The said cuppes love me so well that they are nowe returnid to me agayne. Marye, indeed, I solde theym nakid, but they returnid to me fayre bournishshed, and cotid with good cases. And, forbycause I had theym as good chepe, when they came to me fyrste, as I had theym nowe, I entende, God willing, to selle theym agayne; trusting that they love me so well, that they will not be longe from me, but will return to me agayne. (xi. 318.)

Paget is another excellent letter-writer. There is indeed more heart and feeling in his letters to Petre than in any others in this collection. He occasionally exhibits a little undiplomatic excitement at the falsehood and hollowness of the people with whom he was treating, and in his own nature was probably rather too open and candid to be a first-rate ambassador, but the King evidently put great trust in his honesty, and not a little, also, in his judgment. He was mainly instrumental in overcoming the scruples of Henry VIII. as to the surrender of Boulogne, thus bringing about the peace with France in 1546.

Charles V. was frequently ill with gout and other ailments, and at these times would not see any ambassadors. Paget often expresses openly his belief

that these attacks were mere diplomatic illnesses. Thus in March 1544-5.

As for his sicknes, howsoever it greveth him inwardly I know not, but outwardly I sawe in his face, and of the quicknes and lowde and lyvely speking of him, a greater apparaunce of helth then he showed to have at my being with him in somer. And to saye truely to you my fantasie, I think verily he hath ben no more sick than I am, but useth it for a policy. (x. 320.)

In December he writes again—

The Emperour's gowte servith him to purpose allway, as his diet did last yere, and wilbe an honest excuse for him to thempyre for not beyng there present, as he promised at the diet. That man is of a wonderful practise. (x. 766.)

Such plain writing is not more unlike the ordinary style of diplomatists than the heartiness of the following:—

By your letters of the 6th of this present I perceyve you have receyved my sundry letters, and shewed the same to the kinges majestie; and do gather by that is put out and in your sayd letter, the kinges majestie shuld not take allthing the best, myn so often mencionnyng of peax in my letter, willing you to write to me specially to have respect to our treaty. Mr. Peter, no man lyving takyth so moche care as I do, for the avoyding of every maner a thing, which myght offend his majestie, not for any servile feare (for theyr is non in me), but for the singular love and entyer affection, which God, my conscience, and honesty have graffed and nourished in my hart, to my soverayn and most benign and gentle maister. As for peax, when I remembre that God is thauthor of it, ye, peax it self, and that Christ praised alwayes peaceable men all the tyme of His beyng among men visibly, and at His departing from them recommended most specially peax; I cannot but praise peax, desyre peax, and helpe to my power thavaun cement of peax. And, albeit I know I am not the wisest man, yet for that knowledge I have gotten by so often heryng so wise a maister as myn is, and having had the frequent conversation of so wise a company as I have haunted now well nere 6 yeres, besides myn exercise 10 yeres togidres before that in his majesties service; I see, and so doth all his majesties counsaill, as both I and yow have herd them say when they ar togidres, the contynnace of the warre, for the charge therof so incertain, the wayes and meanes for the relief therof so strait and at such an ebbe, and thende in this case of the warre so daunserous. as my hart bledith in my hart of it. Ye, Mr. Petr

it, my body trembleth, and myn eyes water. Wherfor? For my self? No, no, Mr. Peter! I thank God of His grace I know my self, my lief, my deth, and what all other thinges in this world wayth, and what the value of them is. So as we had peax to the kinges majesties satisfaction, I wouold gladly be sacrificed for it, if my deth myght helpe forward the matter. I pray you most humbly, on your knees, on my behaulf, to beseeche his majestie, and, even now absent, I beseeche hym, on my knees, to think that I will have as moche respect to the treaty, and have had (what soever I write home to you, which ar my deere companion for the opening of my hart, and to be shewed to his majestie if you think it mete, as I think mete nothing to be kept from hym, and I wold to Godes passion he myght see every man's hart, as wel as his face), as becummyth a good servant and a faythfull, to have for thavauncyng of his maister's desyre. And we have here shewed our selves so litle to desyre peax, onles we myght have as moche as our selves listed for our maister, as they with whom we treate wouold have furthwith broken of and departed, and we, but for want of knowlege of our maisters pleasure, wouold have done the same, we did so litle esteme peax in the face of our enemye. As for theyr practise to wynne tyme, I see it not in them, what soever our cold frendes say. If they ment that, they wouold rather seke means for longer tyme, then to desyre to have ended the matter at our furst meting, and to determyn (as they do) but one meting more for a resolute auswer on bothe partes: this is not, me thynkyth, no wayes to wynne tyme. No, no, Mr. Peter; the French practises now a dayes be but bare zeare to other mens practises. When they list to lye, they lye playnly; when they wouold have a thing, they aske it playnly; when they wouold not gyve a thing, they denye it playnly. The grete faulte in the Frenchman is, that reason never rulith, but when necessite constraynyth hym, more then his enemye; and then skail you have of hym what you will.

One further extract before we have done with Paget—

I remembre President Scorye's tale to me, at my last being with themperour, of one that beyng condemned to dye by a certain king, which had an asse wherin he had gret felicite; the man offered, to save his lief, that within a 12 moneth he wouold make the kinges asse to speke, wherunto the king accorded. And, beyng sayd unto the man by a frend of his, "What! it is impossible." "Hold thy peax," quod he in French (for it was King Loys the xi<sup>th</sup>), "car ou le Roy morera, ou lasne morera, ou lasne parlera, ou je mourera;" signifying thereby that in tyme many things altered. And so, ere the tyme of payment cum, eyther we shall make sum new bargayn to kepe Bulloyn stil, or the French king, for want of keping his couvenant, shall forfait it, or the French king shall dye, and thenne his sonne nedes not by his othe or honour desyre so much the recovery of it, or sum other thing will chaunce in the mean tyme that we shal kepe Bulloyn still. But as God will, so it must be." (xi. 164.)

Thirlby, Lord Lisle (afterwards Duke of Northumberland), and one or two more, wrote quoteable letters, but we have run on beyond our customary allotment of space, and must conclude at once.

The work is so cumbrous; is, for the greater part, so uninteresting, and adds so little to our previous knowledge of the historical facts to which it relates, that we cannot regret to learn that with it the intended publication of documents by these commissioners comes to an end. We trust their designed calendar of documents subsequent to Henry VIII. will be compiled upon well-considered principles, and will be published with something like reasonable expedition. On both these points the present publication has little claims to commendation.

#### DR. BATHURST, BISHOP OF NORWICH.

*Memoirs and Correspondence of Dr. Henry Bathurst, Lord Bishop of Norwich.*  
By his daughter, Mrs. Thistlethwayte. 1853, 8vo.

OUR readers will remember that Bathurst;\* and when our eyes first this is not the first time that the world lighted upon the present thick octavo, has been favoured with a Life of Bishop devoted to the biography of that long-

\* *Memoirs of the late Dr. Henry Bathurst, Lord Bishop of Norwich, by his son the Rev. Henry Bathurst, Archdeacon of Norwich.* 1839. Two vols.; reviewed in our vol. XI. p. 505.

lived, venerable, but not very brilliant man, we did feel, we must confess, a little startled. Dear to our hearts as was the name, and pleasant as it was again to see a representation of the well-remembered benignant features, we felt a little shrinking from the idea of his being called, once more, at this time of day, before the tribunal of public criticism. When, however, we turn over the pages which his daughter has now given to the world, and endeavour, as it is but fair to do, to put ourselves in her position, we are much inclined to recall any hasty expression of doubt about the matter. It should be borne in mind that it must seem peculiarly hard to a member of Bishop Bathurst's family (knowing, as every one does, the peculiar estimation in which his virtuous and consistent character was held through a long life by a vast number of the leading men who were his contemporaries,) that the public should be left in an absolutely unfavourable position for judging of him. It was not merely that *no* record had appeared,—that would have been a less serious thing; but an injudicious, acrimonious book had come forth, under the auspices of a son. With excellent taste, no reference is made to this unfortunate publication in the present work, excepting indeed by the highly proper insertion of a letter of the late Duke of Sussex, which, placed as it is at the end of Mrs. Thistlethwayte's book, must be understood as conveying by implication the family protest against that most unfortunate performance.

I feel convinced (says the Duke) that were the dear old prelate to come to life again, and to discover that, in writing his history, advantage had been taken, from personal pique and disappointed hopes, to make it a vehicle for publishing and propagating misconceptions, if not calumnies, against a political body of men . . . . . with whom he was in the habit of living on the most friendly and confidential terms, his pure soul would condemn the person venturing upon such a task under the garb of affection, truth, and justice, and censure him for an act so completely at variance with the wishes constantly expressed by himself in his converse with the world, &c. (Illustr. E. p. 618.)

Many years have passed away since this letter, bearing date June 2nd, 1837, was written. It failed to stay the publication alluded to; and surely

a strong ground of justification for the *present* Memoir is formed by the consideration of the *past*. An affectionate and favourite daughter could scarcely be content that the only record of her father's life should be one steeped in bitterness, envy, and uncharitableness. We do not write this in anger. The offender has gone to his account. He was no doubt under the influence of a delusion, and should be judged with forbearance; but, the facts being what we have stated, the appearance of a more fitting memoir of Dr. Bathurst some time or other was surely to be anticipated.

Being thus ready to allow all due weight to Mrs. Thistlethwayte's motives, and disposed cordially to welcome a new Life of one of the kindest of men (if we may not say one of the best of bishops), we wish we could commend the present book more highly; but it has in truth done nothing to heighten our esteem, morally or intellectually, though it removes the offensive material with which Archdeacon Bathurst has surrounded it. We still can scarcely think that the best use has been made of materials. It seems to us inconceivable that one whose life was passed in what was the best society of his day, who knew nearly every man of mark during the interesting years ranging from 1770 to 1830 (in which space we only include the sixty prime years of his life) should have left so little that is remarkable, either in the letters of his contemporaries or his own. A large part, indeed, of the correspondence is of a mere gentle family kind; and, amiable as he appears throughout, the chronicle is one mainly of decay. The words "in life's last stage" are repeated with tedious frequency. The few anecdotes given, where they have not appeared already in the Archdeacon's memoir, are poor, and wanting in spirit and character. There are occasionally specimens of his political letters, and a few of those highly characteristic communications which, in his own diocese, showed him at once in the light of a protector of all whom he believed to be good Christians, whether Churchmen or Dissenters; while the gently expressed censures of his pen left the bigot no pretext for being offended with the censor. But, although we find a good deal that tells with truth

and simplicity the honest, engaging qualities of the worthy bishop, we certainly miss much, very much, which should have been there. It surprises us, for instance, that there is so very little trace of the distinctively religious element; and we cannot but think that injustice is done to his memory by such an omission.

Mrs. Thistlethwayte is, we think, unfortunate in her comparison of her father with Fenelon. It is true that in general amiability and toleration they were alike; but the leading characteristic of Fenelon surely is the depth of his spirituality. Now, if *our* bishop meditated, no trace of his meditations appears. His letters, even when adverting to the most solemn events, are remarkably devoid of allusion to religious hopes and fears. With the single exception of the treatise "on the recognition of friends in a future state," there is really hardly anything bringing the bishop before us as a religious teacher at all. It is because we feel no doubt of his inward piety that we regret the absence of some specimens of his thoughts on those vital questions which must have been frequently before his mind. The invaluable testimony of Mr. J. J. Gurney is enough fully to satisfy our minds as to his interest in them, but not sufficient to make this record of his mind by any means complete. We miss the fervency and unction of both Arnold and Stanley. Both were men of action, both men warmly interested in temporal matters; but we see them constantly recurring to the deeper truths of the heart and life in their closets.

It can be necessary on this occasion to retrace but slightly the leading particulars of Bishop Bathurst's life. He was the third child of a second marriage, his father having had twenty-two children by the former wife, and adding fourteen by the second! With such a progeny, a man can hardly be, in all senses, rich; but the Bathursts were an ancient and honourable race, and helped one another, and young Henry Bathurst, born in Westminster, Oct. 16, 1754, was sent at sixteen as founder's kin from Winchester to New College. On the death of his father, the widow being left scantily provided for, Mr. Bathurst determined to add to the profits of his fellowship at New

College for her sake, by going out as a private tutor; and, having taken priest's orders, at twenty-two he entered the family of a Devonshire Baronet, Sir Richard Bamfylde, submitting to very contumelious treatment rather than abandon his good object. He speaks of cleaning his own shoes, ink being his only blacking; and of being threatened with a pistol in case he lifted the eyes of affection on his patron's daughter; but these things seem to have been taken very quietly, as matters of course, and were used only for the purpose of his own mental discipline. A few years later, we find him in Ireland, deeply in love with the daughter of Dean Coote—opposed, however, by her father, yet faithful and persevering, encouraged after a time by his knowledge of the state of the lady's affections, which, at the end of four years, remaining fixed on Mr. Bathurst, a reluctant consent was at last extorted from the Dean, who gave her but small dowry, and dismissed the young couple with the dolorous prophecy, "Ah! you will both die in a prison!" It is difficult to account for this pertinacity. Young Bathurst had already a canonry at Christ Church, Oxford, which he had accepted in lieu of the living of Bletchingley, worth 500*l.* a-year, offered to him by Lord Bathurst. Although from the want of an index or of any clear consecutive account of his ecclesiastical preferments of a pecuniary kind it is difficult to be accurate in our statements, it appears certain that he held at this time the living of Witchingham in Norfolk, and some other living in that county quickly followed—estimated jointly by Lord Chancellor Bathurst as worth more than the one valuable living of Saper-ton, which, however, he afterwards held. There could be no doubt at least that his personal prospects of promotion were good. His acquaintanceship with all the cleverest men of the time had been largely increased by his residence with his uncle Allen Lord Bathurst, the friend of Pope, to whose honoured old age his nephew ministered after the uncomfortable tutorship at Sir Richard Bamfylde's. At eighty-nine, the peer required and enjoyed long daily classical readings, and doubtless contributed much towards strengthening in his nephew's



mind his eminent taste for language and refined literature.

The marriage of Dr. Bathurst took place in 1780. From that time he lived at Oxford, until, in 1796, he accepted "the second-best stall" in Durham Cathedral. Within a few days of that time he had the offer of a bishopric in Ireland; but, averse to the idea of a residence in that country, he at once determined on Durham: and here, his family being now pretty numerous, he lived on till the year 1805 landed him at the see of Norwich, thenceforth to be his portion till his death in 1837, at the advanced age of ninety-three.

In such a course there was not much of incident, and the reader of Dr. Bathurst's life misses the rich personal material—the mind—the thought—the reforming or even the strongly conservating power which, in ecclesiastical biography, has frequently stood instead of outward variety. Unquestionably one of Dr. Bathurst's marked points was the view he took of some political questions, and this is so much the more to be noted, because a man of general meekness is rarely rendered famous by a long-continued antagonism to his friends and patrons. So it was, however, with him. He owed all the preferment he ever had to Tories, and declined every thing afterwards offered by the Whigs—yet he voted steadily against the former on some of the most important questions of the time.

Catholic emancipation stood foremost among these. In and out of Parliament, against his clergy and against numerous relatives, justice to an aggrieved body was one of the objects to which he held himself vowed. His arguments were not always shrewd or sound, through conscientiously offered and vigorously put. He chose to believe that Roman Catholicism had parted with all its will and its power of wrong-doing. Guileless himself, but a singularly unpractical and even, in many respects, a very short-sighted and ignorant churchman, he uniformly saw things as he wished to see them, and no otherwise. But though we hold this to be true as respects his judgment, it is impossible to speak with too much affection and respect of the spirit in which he urged his views, and met the opposition of other men. So utterly disarming was his kindness,

his magnanimity to those who thwarted and vexed him to the utmost of their power, that the most active of his opponents has been known in more than one instance to leave his presence in tears, melted by the generous kindness, the unfeigned humility, of the venerable prelate. That his views on the Catholic question made him so obnoxious as that, but for the place he held in good men's hearts, he would have been known only as one of the most unpopular bishops of the reign of George III. is, we think, certain. His daughter tells us of an anonymous letter, one of many which she saw him receive and burn, in which "the traitor Bishop of Norwich" was threatened with being "placed by the side of Judas Iscariot, the betrayer of our Lord, at the day of judgment, instead of ranking with the eleven Apostles at Christ's right hand on that day." A certain Mr. Firth of Norwich (we suppose the "Mr. Frith, or Mr. Forth, or Mr. Froth" immortalized by Dr. Parr,) was, if intemperate, far more manly; he published a long and somewhat violent letter to the bishop on "the tendency of his public opinions." To any such attack the prelate was never in his best days slow to respond. His answer was brief, manful, and a model of candour. He concludes a plain statement of his own unchanged views with these words—

Adieu! I never yet thought the worse of any man on account of his differing from me in religious opinions, provided that in defending what he considers as the doctrines of Christianity he does not (as is too frequently the case) lose sight of the temper of a Christian; and this cannot be justly imputed to you. I shall therefore be happy, when I return to Norwich, to cultivate your acquaintance, and to assure you in person that I am, sincerely yours,  
H. NORWICH.

We are happy to add that the invitation was accepted, that Mr. Firth *did* go to the palace, and "feelingly apologised for the language he had used," confessing that had he before understood the bishop's character, very different would have been his mode of address.

We have given this little specimen of his tone to a political opponent. Let the following be taken as a sample of the manner in which he intimated his opinion on questions of discipline.

A Dissenting minister, Mr. Rave, had complained of the refusal of a clergyman to bury a child who had been baptized as a Wesleyan. Sir John Nicholl's judgment on the point ought properly to have decided such a case; but the incumbent refusing to bury, and there being no other burying-ground than the parish churchyard, the appeal was of necessity made to the bishop, who responds as follows, not to the clergyman, but to the Dissenting minister:—

Sir,—“Days (says Job) should speak, and multitudes of years should teach wisdom.” How far Dean Wood may accede to the truth of this remark, as applicable in me, I dare not venture peremptorily to decide, but I am inclined to believe, from the intercourse that has passed between us upon former occasions, he will not be indisposed to pay some deference to the opinion of a brother clergyman, who is now in the eighty-second year of his age; and I have no hesitation in stating unequivocally what that opinion is. The decision of so well-informed a civilian as Sir John Nicholl justifies, I think, any minister of the Established Church in pursuing that line of conduct towards Dissenters of all denominations which candour, and meekness, and moderation, and Christian charity must make him pursue on all occasions, especially on so interesting an one as that mentioned in your letter, and in behalf of an individual belonging to a sect remarkably peaceful, pious, and inoffensive. Be so good as to show the Dean what I have written: he may, perhaps, be induced to respect my suggestions.

A tone so amiable could not but win hearts. We must add, from the personal testimony of excellent judges, that his conversation was most engaging. “He is on the whole,” says Mr. Gurney, “the most complete gentleman with whom it has ever been my lot to associate.” He was, in the best sense of the term, a thoroughly high-bred man. He had all the refinement and the dignified politeness of the old school of nobility without one atom of its pride. His connections, however, were certainly better calculated to enable him to maintain high social position than to encounter and arrange the difficulties of a diocese. In fact the whole, or nearly the whole, of his clerical life was passed either under the shadow of a cathedral or in a university; and though his amiable qualities would, we cannot doubt, have

found exercise and been made subservient to the good of a rustic parish, if such had been given to his guidance, he never seems to have thought of parochial preparation as a matter of importance. In more than one instance we find him remembering his poor at Saperton, and ordering them supplies of food and clothing, but it was not his vocation to minister among them. He stood, during a great part of his preparatory career, exactly at the Church of England's least favoured and least honourable time, with regard to energy and zeal. The idea of a church militant had so faded from the minds of established churchmen that, though most of the clergy stood upon their ground, and desired to keep the Romanists out of the field, on one hand, and on the other to bring their real learning to bear upon ignorant fanaticism, they were unprepared to meet many of the wants and to enter into the actual state of the people. Something beyond cool contempt or reasoning was needful to do battle with vulgar vices and excited feelings. If, before Bishop Bathurst reached Norwich, this time of mistake or sluggishness was beginning to pass away—if, during his episcopate, he came, through the force of his own reality and openness to conviction, to see more and better things in the different sections of the Church than when he begun that career, he certainly brought to his task at the age of sixty-one many of the habits of a former generation. He seemed never to doubt his own fitness for ecclesiastical promotion—was perfectly willing to do what he thought proper duty in it; but a peaceable life with him meant something too like ease and indulgence. If his friends and correspondents plied him with difficulties—if his opinion was asked on a religious book, such as Whateley's *Peculiarities of the Christian Religion*, he soon slipped out of the net, silencing even his daughter by a few commonplace remarks about practical Christianity and good-will and charity. He thought people had better let such matters alone; but the sturdy world thought otherwise—it *would* think—it *would* have convictions—it *would* follow them out—it was very distressing: every year natur  
the good bishop's<sup>1</sup>

quiet, but took away something of his power of enforcing practical duties. Negative virtues could not get the better of the active evils of his time; and so it came to pass that the diocese, at whose head sat one of the most sweet-tempered and virtuous of men, became almost a proverb and by-word for its disorders and want of wholesome discipline.

In noting these things it is difficult not to recur to the singular contrasts and partial resemblance of Bishop Bathurst and his successor.

Dr. Stanley also received his appointment at the ripe age of sixty-one. In the very year, 1805, in which Dr. Bathurst came to Norwich, his future successor began his career at Alderley. For thirty-one years these two excellent men were pursuing their different ways. Their diversity sprang far more from constitutional character and mode of training than from difference of opinion—for both were Whigs, both earnest about Catholic Emancipation, both firm believers and assertors of their faith in the doctrines of their Church; both ardently desirous of pacification with Dissenters—also both, we believe, were willing to widen the terms of subscription. Both were honest and fearless to the last degree. The difference of style and action meantime in the two men was immense. One can indeed scarcely forbear a smile while glancing at the different ways in which they were prepared for their work. Look at the Rector of Alderley! how rapid, how practical, how full of schemes for his poor, how well acquainted with the condition of the middle classes, how conversant with the appropriate duties of the rural clergy. Decisive, perhaps even stern, in giving out his orders—most like the commanding promptitude of military service perhaps, and yet very kindly too. Strong, fiery, energetic Stanley! Mild, amiable, courteous Bathurst! Into our minds, as we look upon your lives and characters, there comes, we hope, no thought that is unsympathising, none that is calculated to foster the habit of invidious comparison.

Rather we seem to hear those wise and refreshing words of Milton:—

No man is forced wholly to dissolve that groundwork of nature which God created in him—the sanguine to empty out all his sociable liveliness—the choleric to expel quite the unsinning predominance of his anger—but that each radical humour or passion, wrought upon and corrected as it ought, might be made the proper mould and foundation of every man's peculiar gifts and virtues. Some are also endowed with a staid moderation and soundness of argument, to teach and convince the rational and soberminded; yet not therefore *that* to be thought the only expedient course of teaching, for in times of opposition against new heresies arising, or old corruption to be removed, this cool, unpassionate mildness of positive wisdom is not enough. &c.\*

With regard to the lengthened appendix to the *Life*, we must remark, of Mr. Gurney's "*Chalmerana*," that it has very recently appeared in the *Life of Dr. Chalmers*. Besides this, there is a long account of the two Bathurst romances, both certainly very remarkable ones.† The worthy bishop's domestic trials were neither few nor small—from the earliest of his losses, that of a beloved son Charles, who died a boy of nine years of age, while his parents lived at Durham, to the latest out of several severe shocks to his parental feelings. Many years, his daughter tells us, elapsed before her father could bear the name of this early lost son to be mentioned without shedding tears. The child died soon after his mother had given birth to another boy, and for nearly a month the husband and father resolutely concealed the calamity, fearing its effect in retarding her recovery. When he made up his mind to disclose the sad intelligence he did it by a letter, which we cannot forbear transcribing.

I dare not trust myself (he says), and should be very much hurt if by telling you by word of mouth I were to add to your grief by any intemperate expression of my own. And I prefer this time, because your sentiments this morning did you so much credit, and were of so much real use to me, by convincing me of the propriety and

\* Apology for Smectymnuus.

† We allude to the mysterious disappearance of Benjamin, the Bishop's fourth son, alleged by Lord Bathurst on a secret mission to the Court of Vienna; and to the early death of Miss Rosa Bathurst, who was drowned in the Tiber.

dignity of resignation. It is also very painful to me to act a part to you, and to suppress any longer what you must soon know. The sweet boy was given over the day you were brought to bed, and died a few days after. I need not point out to you what I suffered. My affection for you, and the mercy and goodness of God, carried me through this severe trial. Since his death my spirits have been more composed, and my mind more easy. It will be a satisfaction to you to know that he died easily, and that every possible attention was paid to him.

I have only one thing to add, and that is my earnest request, that you will (with your usual delicacy and kindness to me) refrain entirely from talking of him to me, unless hereafter my spirits should be strong enough to begin the subject myself; and, what is of more consequence than all, that you will keep up yourself, because I am more interested in your com-

fort and happiness than in anything else in the world.

Yours, &c. most cordially,—H. B.

Perhaps the closing words of his daughter's Memoir will be the most appropriate commentary on this and others of his feeling and tender-hearted communications with those he loved best in the world.

It was only by those who lived under his roof, and "ate bread continually before him," that all the beauties and benignities of his character could be fairly appreciated. Only those who were nearest to him at all times, who lay in his bosom, cherished and cherishing, who were with him at his down-sittings and up-risings, knew how loveable he was: only those who were thus blessed know all the endearing qualities which perfected the character of Henry Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich.

#### NOTES ON SHAKSPERE'S TEXT.

The Text of Shakspeare vindicated from the Interpolations and Corruptions advocated by John Payne Collier, Esq. in his "Notes and Emendations." By Samuel Weller Singer.

A few Notes on Shakspeare, with Occasional Remarks on the Emendations of the Manuscript-Corrector in Mr. Collier's Copy of the Folio 1632. By the Rev. Alexander Dyce.

New Illustrations of the Life, Studies, and Writings of Shakspeare; supplementary to all the editions. By Joseph Hunter.

The Stratford Shakspeare. Specimen. Edited by Charles Knight.

SINCE we noticed Mr. Collier's volume of corrections of Shakspeare's text, most of the gentlemen whose names are associated with labours in the same field, the Theobalds, Hammers, Steevenses of the day, have put forth their manifestoes on the subject of the proposed emendations. Mr. Singer, who edited Shakspeare a quarter of a century since, has published a volume, which almost rivals Mr. Collier's in quantity, for the express purpose of vindicating the received text. Mr. Knight has taken the opportunity, in issuing a prospectus of a new edition of Shakspeare, to condemn in very severe terms the licence of Mr. Collier's innovations. Mr. Dyce has also gratified the critical world with "A few Notes on Shakspeare," containing strictures upon the same work; and Mr. Dyce's volume has drawn forth a pamphlet from Mr. Hunter, a veteran labourer in the Shaksperian field.

Mr. Singer and Mr. Knight, in their anxiety to defend their author from the assumed authority of the proposed emendations, carry into the discussion an enthusiasm—we had almost said an asperity—worthy of theological controversy. Indifferent readers, if any such there be, may smile at the eagerness of critics—

Who still on words engage a fierce debate,  
Dispute of *we* or *te*, of *and* or *at*.

Their observations are addressed to those to whom the retention or alteration of a known word is a matter of feeling as well as of taste.

We have already expressed an opinion of the value of Mr. Collier's volume, and of the ingenuity and skill shewn by his unknown author in many of his emendations of the poet's text. Our object, in the observations we there

made, was rather to point out the importance and interest of this new batch of emendations and conjectures, than to weigh accurately the proportion of true and false, of probable and worthless; or to attempt to determine the question of the authority or antiquity of the source from which they are derived.

Mr. Singer seems to have made up his mind that the corrections in Mr. Collier's volume are much more modern than has been conceived by their editor. He thinks they must have been made by some person conversant with editions at least as recent as the early part of the last century. This conclusion he draws from the numerous instances of corrections found in Mr. Collier's volume, which had been already proposed or adopted by the earlier editors. We do not know whether Mr. Singer has examined the writing in Mr. Collier's book, but it is difficult to imagine that the handwriting of 1750 could be mistaken by any competent person for that of 1650. The coincidences of correction, though sufficiently remarkable, do not appear to be of such a nature as not to be explained as the result of independent exertions of common taste and common sense. Corrections of misprints, more or less evident, constitute the chief part of the labour of emendation; and where some hiatus or redundancy in form or some obscurity of meaning has led different minds to the necessity of discovering some probable theory as to the nature of the error which has crept into the words before them, it is no wonder if, in the multiplicity of conjectures many "wits may jump;" and the more probable and obvious the correction the more likely of course is it to be discovered by different independent minds. Mr. Collier mentions a circumstance which strikes us as one of the most extraordinary instances of coincident emendation recorded in his volume, and one which is beyond suspicion of obligation to the same source. Any reader who has taken an interest in the discussion to which Mr. Collier's book has given rise, will recollect the remarkable alteration proposed by him in *Lady Macbeth's* well-known reproach to her husband:—

What *boast* was 't then  
That made you break this enterprise to me ?

A correspondent of Mr. Collier, before the publication of his volume of emendations, wrote to that gentleman and suggested the very same alteration of *boast* into *boast*—a change not certainly demanded by the sense of the passage.

With respect to many of the corrections, particularly those referrible to a desire to complete the metre, Mr. Collier's author certainly appears to have had before him a standard of perfection and accuracy derived from the taste and requirements of his own time, which at the earliest must have been a generation after Shakspeare, rather than an historical appreciation of the phraseology and versification of the Elizabethan poets.

Mr. Knight regards the corrector only as the more timid and less able predecessor of Davenant and of Dryden. His object, he conceives, was often not so much to restore the original text as to make his author intelligible to an audience of his own day. The fact of the volume being manifestly corrected for stage use, at a period when it certainly had not occurred to many persons to set a high value on the correct reading of an English author, even for cabinet perusal, much less for public representation, lends some support to this estimate of the commentator's labours.

Upon the first aspect of the matter we were inclined to fall into Mr. Collier's notion, that his emendator might have some means of ascertaining the language of the poet which are not within the reach of modern editors. But, upon consideration, we are not disposed to allow any greater authority to these manuscript corrections than to the conjectures of more modern commentators; but, forming our judgment only on their merits, we must admit that they deserve a very respectable rank among the Shakspeare scholia. If, however, we suppose the emendator to have had no other resources but his own ingenuity and the printed texts, it is manifest that all those alterations which go beyond a restoration based on the materials before known, must be consigned to the region of conjecture; and the new lines, some of which appear so like recovered

verses of Shakspeare, can be only received as ingenious guesses at what may possibly have been lost in the text as we now have it. One of the most probable of these suggested lines,—that in the Clown's speech in *Love's Labour Lost*,—

To see him kiss her hand ! and how sweetly a' will swear,  
*Looking babies in his eyes, his passion to declare,*

is shown by Mr. Knight (supposing it not to be Shakspeare's) to be taken from Fletcher's *Loyal Subject*, first printed in 1647 :

*Look babies in your eyes, my pretty sweet one.*

Another of our corrector's additional lines is, we confess, of so shabby a character as to throw some discredit even on those which in themselves are extremely probable conjectures. We allude to the words supplied in the speech of Gloucester in *Henry VI. Part II. act ii. sc. 3.*—

My staff ? here, noble Henry, is my staff :  
*To think I fain would keep it makes me laugh.*

We are somewhat surprised to find Mr. Collier asking whether we ought not "to welcome this addition with thankfulness, as a fortunate recovery and a valuable restoration."

There are many interesting questions with respect to the reading of single words in Shakspeare's text, which to the contemporaries of the author would have been questions of meaning, but have now, owing to the alteration of our orthography, and perhaps our pronunciation too, become questions of reading. A passage discussed by Mr. Dyce and Mr. Hunter supplies an example of this :

If the midnight bell  
 Did with his iron tongue and brazen mouth  
 Sound on unto the drowsy *race* of night.  
 (King John, act iii. sc. 3.)

In the last of these lines Mr. Dyce accepts the substitution of *ear* for *race* proposed in Mr. Collier's volume, and defends the reading *one* for *on* which has been usual in the late editions. Mr. Hunter, on the other hand, prefers *on*, understanding "sound on" of continuous sounding. No weight is due to the objection that the bell does not sound *one* at *midnight*, but we think that *on* gives the better sense. Compare *Othello* (act v. sc. 1)—

Who's there ? Whose noise is this that cries on murder ?

In *King John*, act v. sc. 2, it was a question of interpretation in what sense the following line should be understood :

This *unheard* sauciness, and boyish troops ;  
 and modern editors, in reading

This *unhaired* sauciness, and boyish troops,  
 have in all probability only represented, in our fashion of spelling, the word intended by the folio.

A similar doubt arises in *Othello*, act i. sc. 2 :

Abused her delicate youth with drugs or minerals,  
 That *weaken* [waken ?] motion.

And in the same play, act ii. sc. 1,—

I cannot, 'twixt the *heaven* and the main,  
 Descry a sail,—

the quarto has the word spelt *haven*, and the folios *heaven*. We believe the modern spelling should be *heaven*. The horizon, on which a distant sail is first seen, is "between the heaven and the main." This interpretation is fortified by the passage in the same scene in which Montano says,—

Let us throw out our eyes for brave *Othello*,  
 Even till we make the *main* and the *aerial blue*  
 An indistinct regard.

In all these instances the question, properly understood, is one of interpretation rather than of reading, and must be determined by taste and skill in the language of Shakspeare, and not by authority. The case is not far removed from the same category, where the words which dispute for a place in the present text are such as in the writing of Shakspeare's age would be scarcely distinguishable. The question raised by Mr. Collier as to the reading in Macbeth, "What *boast* was 't then," &c. instead of the received word "beast," is of this character, and we are still of opinion that *boast* is an acceptable emendation. The two arguments urged against this reading are, first, that "the force of the passage lies in the contrast between the word *man* in Macbeth's exclamation—

I dare do all that may become a man,  
Who dares do more is none—

and the word *beast* in this; and secondly, that Macbeth's language in first speaking of the murder to his wife was "far removed from vaunting."\* To these reasons we answer, first, that not "beast," but fiend, would be the contrast to man required by the sense; and secondly, that, although Lady Macbeth might well wish to represent her husband to himself as having boasted of his determination, the proposed reading does not make her do so. She would merely imply that there must have been some boastful feeling as the *cause* of his breaking the enterprise to her. There is a passage in *As You Like It* (act iv. sc. 3) which furnishes a curious parallel to these lines of Macbeth as they are now read. Rosalind, in reading Phebe's letter, by an intentional perversion, understands *man* as opposed to *beast*, where the true antithesis is *god*.

ROSALIND (reading).—*Why, thy godhead laid apart,  
Warr'st thou with a woman's heart?*

Did you ever hear such railing?

*Whiles the eye of man did woo me,  
That could do no vengeance to me,—*

Meaning me a *beast*.

We have not the space for any detailed notice of the observations of Mr. Singer and Mr. Dyce. The former of these gentlemen is in general strongly opposed to all suggestions which come from Mr. Collier's authority, but in some few instances he is willing to accept even from that source a good and probable correction. For example, *Coriolanus* (act iii. sc. 3),

I would not buy  
Their mercy at the price of one fair word,  
Nor check my *courage* for what they can give,  
To have 't with saying Good-morrow.

Here Mr. Singer accepts the old emendator's correction of *carriage* for *courage*. And in Macbeth's exclamation after hearing of Macduff's escape, and forming his murderous resolution against his family,—

This deed I'll do before this purpose cool;  
But no more *sights!*

he adopts *flights* as a good correction. It is remarkable that in both these instances the same corrections, which we believe have not been published before, are, as Mr. Singer informs us, made in manuscript in a copy of the second folio belonging to that gentleman. In Macbeth's defiance of Banquo's ghost (act iii. sc. 4), Mr. Singer is for retaining the reading of the folios:

Or be alive again,  
And dare me to the desert with thy sword:  
If trembling I *inhabit* then, protest me  
The baby of a girl.

The meaning, he says, is—"If trembling I stay in my castle or any *habitation*."

\* Dyce's Notes, p. 124.

Mr. Dyce thinks with reason this reading "very doubtful," but rejects our old annotator's conjecture of "exhibit" as all but ludicrous.

In the play-speech in Hamlet (act ii. sc. 2),—

Would have made milch the burning eyes of heaven,  
And *passion* in the gods.

Mr. Singer rightly observes that the change to *passionale* is entirely unnecessary. *Passion* is used for *compassion*—a mode of expression, we may observe, borrowed from the Italian. Compare Dante, Inferno, canto xx.

Qui vive la pietà quand' è ben morta.  
Chi è più scellerato di colui,  
Ch' al giudicio divin *passion* porta?

In the first scene of Othello Roderigo speaks of the Moor as "an extravagant and *wheeling* stranger;" and Mr. Collier's corrector, by changing *wheeling* to *wheeling*, is convicted, according to Mr. Singer, of having lived not earlier than the last century. This is perhaps an exaggeration. We are indebted to Mr. Richardson's Dictionary for a reference to Locke's Essay (book iii. cap. 9), in which he apparently employs *wheelde* as an example of a newly-coined word. This was written before 1689, and it does not at all follow that the word had not been for some time in use in familiar language. Somner, by the way, derives it from the Saxon *wædlian*, to beg. "Wheeling" we understand, not as synonymous with extravagant, as Mr. Knight interprets it, nor as having the sense of "inconstant," as Mr. Singer supposes, but simply that of "circumverting" or "insidious."

In the same play (act ii. sc. 1) Mr. Singer, assuming the modern origin of Mr. Collier's corrections, says the correctors were right in adopting Warburton's reading, *brach* for "trash."

If this poor *brach* of Venice, whom I trace  
For his quick hunting, stand the putting on.

In this correction we fully coincide. *Brach* is required for the sense of the next line. A *brach* is a dog which hunts by scent. So the Italian *bracco*: "Ogni bontà propria in alcuna cosa, siccome nel *bracco* il bene odorare," &c. (Dante, Convivio, 72.)

Mr. Dyce's Notes abound with happy illustrations of the sense and text of Shakspeare. For example, the following verse in Romeo and Juliet (act ii. sc. 1) has in his hands, for the first time in modern days, found its true meaning.

Young *Abraham* Cupid, he that shot so trim,  
When king Cophetua loved the beggar maid.

Modern editors, following Upton, have read *Adam* Cupid, understanding the allusion to be to *Adam* Bell, the archer of the ballads.

In *Soliman and Paseda*, 1599, (says Mr. Dyce,) we read—

Where is the eldest sonne of Pryam  
That *Abraham* coloured Troian? Dead.

In Middleton's *Blurt, Master Constable*, 1602,—

A goodlie, long, thicke, *abram*-coloured beard; and in our author's Coriolanus, act ii. sc. 3, according to the first three folios, "not that our heads are some browne, some blacke, some *abram*;"

there being hardly any reason to doubt that in these passages *abraham* (or *abram*) is a corruption of *abron*, which our early writers frequently employ for *auburn*. Every body familiar with the Italian poets knows that they term Cupid, as well as Apollo, "il biondo Dio:" and W. Thomas, in his *Principal Rules of the Italian Grammar*, &c. gives—Biondo, the aberne [*i.e.* auburn] colour, that is, betwene white and yelow.

We are glad to see that Mr. Dyce is preparing a new edition of Shakspeare. No one is better qualified by taste, learning, and judgment to furnish us with an edition which shall avoid the extremes of servility and presumption in the choice of readings, and of tediousness and incompleteness in the annotations.



## WANDERINGS OF AN ANTIQUARY.

By THOMAS WRIGHT, F.S.A.

## XII.—THE ROMAN VILLA AT BIGNOR.

THE line of railway westward of Shoreham runs along the low ground between the sea and the edge of the downs, the latter of which are seen to the right, their distance increasing considerably as we approach towards Arundel, where the first range of hills turns inland, and a rather wide valley intervenes before the commencement of the ridge on which Arundel stands. As we proceed, we are forcibly reminded of a peculiarity of the Southern Sussex names—the termination in *ing*. The stations between Shoreham and Arundel are Lancing, Worthing, Goring, and Angmering. At several of these places, and indeed all along this district, Roman antiquities are frequently found, and the country seems to have been covered with handsome villas in the Roman period. Not only Roman antiquities of various kinds, but Roman and Gaulish coins, have been found in the neighbourhood of Lancing; and the Lancing downs are remarkable for discoveries of this kind. The same may be said of Worthing, where Gaulish gold coins have been found in considerable numbers, besides an abundance of Roman antiquities. The presence of the Gaulish coins is no doubt a proof that the settlements in this district date from the beginning of the Roman occupation of the island. Still further on, at a place called Avisford, on the other side of Arundel, a very interesting Roman sepulchral interment was found in the year 1817. In a pasture-field a labourer was making holes with a crowbar for the purpose of setting up hurdles, when the resistance offered to his implement a few inches below the surface excited his curiosity, and his employer causing the surface to be removed, discovered a square stone chest, five feet long, two feet wide, and fifteen inches deep. When opened, it contained a very miscellaneous collection of articles. In the middle stood a beautiful large square vase of green glass, with a reeded handle, similar to

those frequently found in Roman sepulchres. It contained the calcined bones of the deceased. Round it were arranged, in no apparent order, three elegantly-shaped vases or jugs of earthenware, with handles; several pateræ; a pair of sandals studded with innumerable little hexagonal brass nails fancifully arranged; three lamps; four vessels, which appeared to be lampstands, placed on brackets or corbels at the four corners; an oval dish, scalloped round the edge, with a handle, and containing a transparent agate of the size and shape of a pigeon's egg; another dish, which it is said contained a black stone of a similar size and form; and a small glass bottle with a double handle.\*

The Arundel and Littlehampton station is a short distance beyond that of Angmering, and from it the visitor has a not unpleasant ride of full four miles to the town of Arundel. During the last mile the road is a gradual ascent, until we reach the brow of the hill on the southern slope of which the town is built, and which is crowned by the imposing masses of Arundel castle. The town of Arundel is singularly well placed for picturesque effect, and the general views, especially in the approach from Littlehampton by the river, are singularly beautiful. The principal street leads us by a very steep ascent to the top of the hill, where are the entrances to the castle and park.

The castle, large portions of the buildings of which are modern, occupies a platform at the top of the hill, to the north-east of the town, in a position which, from the circumstance of the hill being here almost perpendicular, is singularly bold. The town has several points of interest; besides the castle and the church, it contains some monastic ruins, and there are a few interesting examples of old street architecture. But its great interest is the beauty of the surrounding country and of the rural walks in its neigh-

\* A plate of these curious relics is given in the first volume of Mr. Roach Smith's "Collectanea Antiqua."

bourhood. I know few places within easy reach of London which offer so many attractions in this respect as Arundel.

I will choose on the present occasion an excursion which is remarkable equally for the beauty of its views, and for the interesting site to which it will lead us. For between two and three miles our course lies over the truly sylvan glades of Arundel Park. Undulating hills, covered with a rich and soft carpet of green sod, broken with frequent and magnificent clumps of trees, every now and then reveal to us fine views over the vale below to the east and south-east. The scene is enlivened with herds of deer, which abound in the park. When at length we quit the inclosure of the park, we come upon a range of bold downs running out in a north-westerly direction, while the view to the right, upon the valley of which we have already spoken, is extensive and extremely fine. To the left the valley running towards Chichester, totally different in its character from the other, is thickly and

beautifully wooded. If we proceed a little way along the road and then look back, we see to advantage the boldly-elevated position of the park we have left, while below our view wanders over the whole extent of low ground which stretches down to the coast. Now pursuing our course, we have an elevated down before us, which is called Bury hill, no doubt from a large barrow or tumulus at the top. We will now turn off to the left from the high road, and walk across the grass until we come to a cartway, which leads us over the western slope of Bury hill. Below us, to our left, is a little comb or hollow, from which on the other side rises another elevation called Bignor hill. Before us we have a very noble prospect, bounded westwardly by a range of chalk hills, and northwardly by more distant hills. Among the trees, at the distance of about a mile or rather more, in the valley below, at the foot of the chalk hills, stands the village of Bignor. An attempt is made in the accompanying sketch to give a faint idea of the grandeur of this scene.



Situation of Bignor, as seen from Bury hill.

Many circumstances about the ground over which we are now passing tell us that we are in the neighbourhood of some ancient site. Besides the barrow on the top of Bury hill, there are several others scattered over the downs on which we have now turned our backs, and there is a group of them on the southern ridge of Bignor hill. If we pass over the summit of the hill last mentioned, we come im-

mediately upon the Roman road from Chichester (the ancient *Regnum*) to London, which runs along its western slope, and is known by the name so common among the Roman roads in Sussex and Kent of Stanestreet, or stone-street. Near at hand, on the other side of this street, is a farm called Cold Harbour, a name which has always been found to indicate a Roman site of some kind or other.

The road upon which we have halted for a moment leads us down the hill and direct into the village of Bignor, where it enters another road running nearly east and west, and if we turn along this road in an easterly direction at no great distance we perceive in a field

on the left hand side of the road several huts, presenting the appearance shown in the cut annexed. These huts protect some of the pavements of one of the most magnificent Roman villas that has yet been discovered in our island.

The spot of which we are speaking



Huts protecting the Bignor pavements.

is just elevated enough to give a commanding view of the valley to the south-east. At about half a mile to the east of Bignor church, two fields had been known from time immemorial as the Berry field and the Town field, the former no doubt because it had been the site of a principal mass of buildings (from the Anglo-Saxon *beorh*), and the other because it was an old tradition among the inhabitants of the parish that the "town" of Bignor once stood there. It was in the July of the year 1811, that a ploughman, at work in the Berry field, accidentally hit upon some hard construction underground, which, on further examination, proved to be part of a very extensive and very beautiful Roman pavement, which had evidently belonged to a large and very handsome room. Soon afterwards, an excavation which was made at a distance of about thirty feet to the westward of the first, led to the discovery of a second pavement, no less beautiful than the former, and which had equally belonged to an apartment of considerable dimensions. Information of the discovery had been

carried to Samuel Lysons, the celebrated antiquary, who now took the direction of the excavations, and under his eye they were carried on more or less each succeeding year until 1817.\* It had soon been discovered that the pavements and foundations thus accidentally brought to light belonged to a Roman villa, and the progress of the excavations had now shown that it was one of considerable magnitude. The buildings were in fact traced to an extent of about six hundred feet in length, by nearly three hundred and fifty in breadth. The principal household buildings formed about one-half that length. They stood round an inner court, which was nearly a rectangular parallelogram, of not much less than a hundred and fifty feet in length by about a hundred feet in breadth. Its aspect was, in its length, nearly north-west and south-east. This court was surrounded by a very fine *crypto-porticus*, or covered gallery, ten feet wide, with a beautiful tessellated pavement. The floor of the *crypto-porticus* on the north-eastern side was considerably more elevated than on the

\* Plates of all the pavements are given in the account of this villa published by Lysons, in his splendid work on the Roman Antiquities in Britain.

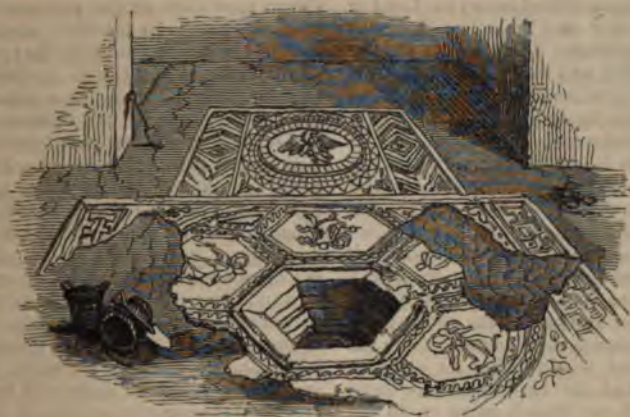
other sides; and at the northern corner, where this north-eastern *crypto-por-ticus* joined the north-western one, there was a small square room, with an extremely elegant tessellated pavement, consisting of a circular central compartment, and four heads representing the seasons in the corners.\* This belonged to a square room, through which, by means of slips, people descended from the elevated *crypto-por-ticus* into the lower one. The walls of this corner chamber remained higher than in most other parts of the building, and they were covered with frescoes, the colours of which, when uncovered of earth, were remarkably fresh and vivid.

Contrary to what appears to have been the usual arrangement of these villas, where, as in the noble villa at Woodchester in Gloucestershire, the chief apartments are at the end (*as fons*) of this inner court, they are here on one side, the north-eastern. The pavement (and consequently the apartment) first discovered in the summer of 1811 was about the middle of this side. It was in two divisions, a larger and a smaller one, no doubt answering to a peculiar form of the apartment, which represented somewhat the effect, on a much larger scale, of the ordinary drawing-rooms in London, with a large front room and a smaller back one, opening in the whole width into each other. It is not improbable that there was a curtain thrown across, by which the two rooms might at will be separated, or thrown into one. The pavement in each of these two divisions has a circular compartment, that in the larger room being sixteen feet in diameter, and that in the smaller compartment seven and a half. The centre of the larger compartment or room was occupied by a hexagonal cistern or fountain, formed of hard white stone, four feet in diameter, and one foot seven inches and three quarters in depth. Around this fountain there was a border of stone, nine inches and a half wide, and below this border internally, at about half the depth, a step, five inches and a half wide, ran all round. At the bottom, in the centre was a round hole three inches in diameter, in which was found a leaden

pipe, which was traced, running in a gutter of stone, under the apartment to the southward. There may, perhaps, have been a forcing machine of some kind attached to this pipe to make a *jet d'eau* in the middle of the apartment, over which there was perhaps an opening in the roof, or a dome. In the beautiful pavement of this room, the circular compartment with the fountain in the centre was divided into six hexagonal departments, in which were figures of dancing nymphs. The other circular compartment of this great pavement, belonging to the smaller division of the room, contained in the centre a large picture representing the Rape of Ganymede. This has been supposed, perhaps from the subject of the pavement, to be a banquetting-room. To judge by the remains, the walls had been beautifully painted in fresco, fragments of which were lying about, on which the colours were perfectly fresh. A fragment or two of small Doric columns were found among the rubbish about this apartment. It may be added, that this apartment lay, with the division which contains the fountain adjoining to the *crypto-por-ticus*, on the north-east side of the court, and the Ganymede compartment backwards from the court.

The annexed cut represents the pavement and fountain of this apartment as now seen under cover of the protecting shed. The supposed banquetting-room was warmed by a hypocaust, the *præfurnium*, or fireplace, of which was found outside the wall. Several other rooms were found with pavements divided similarly into compartments. The excavations during the year 1813 revealed the foundations of a very magnificent room, the pavement of which was also divided into two compartments, the smaller of which had formed a semicircular room, or recess. This pavement was particularly rich. The figures with which it was ornamented were chiefly dancing cupids or genii, but there was a broad band between the body of the apartment and the semicircular recess, with gladiatorial scenes, in which the cupids or genii were represented as *retiarii* and *secutores*, in the different phases of the combat. In another room, which

\* Of these the head of Winter alone remained. The corresponding heads have been since found in a pavement at Cirencester.



Pavement of the principal Room at Bignor.

was fourteen and a half feet by seventeen, and of which the lower part of the walls seem not to have been so much destroyed as in many of the others, was found a very curious example of the fireplace within the room in contradistinction from the hypocaust for warming the apartments with hot air—the *caminus* or *focus*. We are perfectly well aware that such fireplaces were used in Roman houses, and every reader of the classic poets will remember the exhortation of Horace—

Dissolve frigus, ligna *super foco*  
Large reponens.

The inner court which we have been describing was surrounded by a great number of apartments of various dimensions, of which those already mentioned appear to have been the principal. At the south-west end of the south-western *crypto-porticus*, was found a large bath-room, with the bath in an almost perfect state. Adjoining to it were large rooms with hypocausts, which appear also to have been intended for purposes connected with bathing and the ablution of the person. Other large rooms adjoined the southern corner at the extremity of the south-eastern end of the inner court, in the middle of which end was the grand entrance into this inner court from a much larger outer court. This outer court seems to have been surrounded with bare walls, although tracings of buildings were found in

various parts of its interior. The walls of this outer court seem to have been continued so as to surround the whole edifice, which perhaps, externally, presented merely the appearance of a great irregular square-walled inclosure. It must have been a princely residence, and it is evident that the luxurious comforts of the interior were no less studied than the beauty of the scenery around.

For whom was this noble residence designed? It is a question which cannot be answered, but it is certain, from the discoveries which at different periods have been made, that splendid country villas of this kind were far from uncommon in our island during the Roman period. It stands at the side of the Roman high road from *Regnum* (Chichester) to *Londinium* (London), a position which would be naturally chosen by a rich proprietor for his house, in order to profit by the advantage of ready conveyance. It has been conjectured that this may have been the seat of the prefect of a district, a supposition for which we have no direct authority; but there are better reasons for supposing that it was of sufficient importance to have adjoining to it a station or stopping place for travellers along the road. Under its Roman lords the district between this coast and London was probably covered with such thick forests that the roads across it were not so much frequented as others, and in the itinerary of Antoninus the traveller

from *Regnum* (Chichester) to London is taken first to *Clausentum* (Bittern) and so by *Venta* (Winchester), *Calleva* (Silchester), and *Pontes* (Staines). But Richard of Cirencester has given an iter omitted by Antoninus—that which connected the coast-towns from Southampton to Richborough; and there we have a station along apparently the road now called the Stanestreet, at a distance of ten Roman miles from Chichester (*Regnum*), which was not itself of sufficient importance to have any other name than simply that of *Ad decimam*, the station at the tenth mile. This distance from Chichester along the Stanestreet would bring us close to Bignor, and the road may here have separated, one branch going on to the capital, the other proceeding by way of Bramber and Lewes to Pevensay (*Anderida*). That the villa I have been describing belonged to somebody of consequence can hardly be doubted; and a curious discovery made during the excavations afforded presumptive evidence that there had been an important establishment in this beautiful spot from a very early period. In the middle of the court, under the later work, were discovered the foundations of old walls which seemed to have belonged to a previous villa on the same spot, that had been pulled down and rebuilt on a different plan.

It has been already intimated that some of the pavements of the Bignor villa have been kept uncovered, and that huts or sheds have been raised over them for protection. They are

shown to visitors on the payment of a small fee. It is understood, however, that at the present moment the farmer to whom the land belongs is desirous of selling that portion of it which contains the remains of the Roman villa, and several suggestions have been made with regard to it. It has even been proposed to take up the principal pavements and remove them to the British Museum, or to some other national depository; but we cannot help looking upon such a proceeding as an act of vandalism which ought not to be permitted. A great part of the interest of these remains attaches to them as a whole and to the spot on which they stand, and would be destroyed by removal. If the government will not interfere in a case like this—which it would do in any other country—it is to be hoped that there is public spirit enough to secure the preservation of these interesting remains on the site where they stand, in such a manner that they may be seen to the most advantage by every one that will visit them. Let us have at least one Roman villa—in the condition which time has permitted it to remain—kept to satisfy public curiosity, and we could not choose a better than one which has preserved such remarkable evidence of its former splendour, and at the same time presents a variety of characteristics of the domestic economy of the Roman occupiers of this island, which we should perhaps not find thus combined together elsewhere.

#### VIRTUOSI OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

MR. NATHANIEL SAMM.—MR. JOSEPH AMES.—MR. JOHN NICKOLLS.

IN the Rev. William Cole's collections for the "Athenæ Catabrigienses," now in the British Museum, we have found the following curious notices of some of the *virtuosi* of the last age. Of the person first noticed, Mr. Nathaniel Samm a quaker, there is no mention in Mr. Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, and possibly his name has hitherto been destitute of any memorial.

It is remarkable that a distinguished collector of modern times bears nearly

the same name, and is also a member of the Society of Friends. We allude to Mr. James Sams, now living at Darlington, whose Egyptian antiquities were purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum shortly after the publication of some account of them appeared, with two plates, in our Magazine for April 1833.

*Mr. Nathaniel Samm.*

Cole says, "I put him down here because about the year 1738 he re-

sided, as I am told by Dr. Ewin,\* whose father was well acquainted with him at Cambridge, when he was taken so ill that his life was despaired of. He was by profession a quaker, but by the inventory of his goods, or wearing apparel, it looks as if he did not much follow their mode of dress. He was a man of taste or virtue, and one of the greatest collectors in his way that ever was: insomuch that he injured his fortunes by them. He had quantities of medals, ores, shells, jewels, pictures, enamels, prints, and some books. He was a bachelor, and dying with a will made at Cambridge, as I take it, thirty years ago, his mother being then appointed executrix, his effects fell into the hands of a person who made a public auction of them by Mr. Langford in the Great Piazza in Covent Garden, which began on Wednesday Aug. 3, and was not finished till Monday Aug. 15, 1768, being nine days in selling. Even his old shoes were sold, which, however, were not mentioned in the catalogue, which bore this title:

"A CATALOGUE of the genuine and valuable collection of coins, medals, &c. of that ingenious and well-known collector, Mr. Nathaniel Samm, of Bartholomew Close, lately deceased, which, by order of the administratrix, will be sold by auction by Mr. Langford and Son," &c.

"Though Mr. Samm had such a choice collection of everything that was rare, he kept them all to himself, and showed them to no one, which was as singular as one of his profession taking such a vain turn, yet I knew another instance or two of the same sort. Mr. Ames, who printed 'An Account of Printing in England,' tho' many years secretary to the Antiquary Society, was as illiterate as one can conceive. I have received many letters from him which are not English, and full of false spelling.† Yet he was a very curious and ingenious person, and to his dying day kept a sort of patten or hardware shop

at Wapping, where I have often called upon him to look over his old books and prints, and have bought many pounds' worth of English heads of him, for he would sell any thing. He was an Independent by profession, or Anabaptist, but a Deist by conversation. This man carried me once to see the finest collection of English heads, I mean as to the binding of the volumes and letting in of the prints, which were all surrounded by a painted sort of frame, and belonged to one Nichols, a quaker, and lately deceased, who lived I think in Canon Street, and were then on sale, [‡ and purchased, I believe, by the ingenious Mr. James West, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and member for St. Alban's, who died last year, and, tho' immensely rich, his books, curiosities, prints, &c. were sold by auction in Feb. and March, 1773, and are now selling. I write this March 10, 1773. His prints alone, as Mr. Horace Walpole wrote to me, were sold for the frantic sum of 1500*l.* within 4*l.* or 5*l.* A coin of Oliver Cromwell, viz. his crown piece, sold for 60 guineas."§]

The person mentioned by Mr. Cole as "one Nichols, a quaker," was Mr. John Nickolls, F.R.S. and F.S.A. the editor of Milton's State Papers, published in 1743, of the originals of which, now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, some account was recently given to that body by their present Treasurer, Mr. Bruce (see our June number, p. 636). Mr. Cole was wrong in supposing that this gentleman's Collection of Portraits came into the possession of Mr. James West, some time Pres. R.S. Mr. Granger says, in the preface to the second edition of his Biographical History, "I was assured, from what I thought the most unquestionable authority [this was probably Cole, who materially assisted Granger,] that this collection, whence

\* Dr. Wm. Howell Ewin, of Cambridge. Of this gentleman we have some anecdotes from Cole's Collections, which will form a future article.

† The truth of this statement is confirmed by the letters of Mr. Ames now in the possession of Mr. Benj. Nightingale, one of which was printed in our Magazine for March last, p. 245.

‡ What follows is an addition made by Mr. Cole at another time.

§ The catalogues of Mr. West's sale, with prices and purchasers' names, are in the British Museum. Press mark (221. i. 28).

Mr. Ames took his Catalogue,\* was purchased by Mr. West." He afterwards learned that it had been purchased for eighty guineas, from Mr. Nickolls's father, by Dr. Fothergill, in whose possession it was seen by Dr. Ducarel, on the 26th of December 1771. It appears further, from Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ii. p. 160, that on Dr. Fothergill's death in 1780 the

same collection was bought by Thane the printseller, and by him cut up and dispersed. It had been bound in ten volumes, four of which were of folio size and six of quarto. Mr. West's collection, which was cut up and sold in 1773, was in twenty-three volumes folio. It had been of great use to Granger in the compilation of his *Biographical History*.

#### CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Mr. Freeman's Memoir of Earl Godwine: and Remarks on Sompting Church, Sussex—Sepulchral Effigies at Little Baddow, Essex—Roman Roads near Londesborough—Discovery of Human Skeletons at Whitwell—Superstitious View of the Second Number: The Number Six: Unfortunate Days: The Cæsar Family.

##### MR. FREEMAN'S MEMOIR OF EARL GODWINE: AND REMARKS ON SOMPTING CHURCH, SUSSEX.

MR. URBAN,—I have to thank you for the full and generally accurate report of my paper at Chichester "On the Life and Death of Earl Godwine," which appears in the last number of your Magazine. May I be allowed to correct one or two minor inaccuracies?

I. I did not mean to express myself so strongly as to say that, on turning to Florence and the Saxon Chronicle, we find no mention at all of the crimes imputed to Godwine. I fully allowed that both those authorities testified to the existence of reports unfavourable to Godwine, dating from his own time; but I endeavoured to show that they also proved (what we should not have found out from the later writers), 1st. that other versions of the same events existed much more favourable to him; 2nd. that the unfavourable version can hardly be reconciled with other more undoubted facts; 3rd. that other actions of Godwine,—indeed, his whole general policy, display a very great and, in many respects, noble character.

II. The description of Godwine's supposed father Wulfnoth, in the printed Chronicle, is "Child Wulfnoth, the South-Saxon, the father of Earl Godwine." I do not know where you found the words "Admiral of England;" Wulfnoth had certainly the command of only a portion of the fleet. The words, "father of Earl Godwine," are wanting, both in several MSS. and in all the Latin writers who translate from the Chronicle. Florence,

again, though distinctly asserting that Wulfnoth, the father of Godwine, was the nephew of the ealdorman Eadric, does not seem to identify him with "Child Wulfnoth, the South-Saxon."

III. I think I proved that Godwine held the rank of Earl before the Scandinavian campaign in which he distinguished himself.

IV. I have very little doubt that Gytha, the sister of Ulf, was Godwine's only wife, and that the former wife attributed to him by Malmesbury is a mere misconception.

V. With regard to Godwine's death, the story transferred from the history of Æthelstan is not that the latter was choked by his food, but is the legend of the cup-bearer slipping, and saying, "Thus brother helps brother." But the progress of invention in this case is so very singular that I have inclosed the whole passage of my essay which referred to it.

The great Earl of the West-Saxons did not long enjoy his restored ascendancy. In 1053, the year after his return, he died. The Chronicle informs us only that he was taken ill, while dining with the king at Winchester "on the second day of Easter," when he fell down suddenly in a fit, was carried out into the king's chamber in the expectation of his recovery, but that he never recovered, and died on the next Thursday.† Florence adds that his sons,

\* "A Catalogue of English Heads, or an Account of about 2000 Prints," &c. 1748. 8vo. See Nichols's *Lit. Anecd.* v. 267.

† Oð þone Ðunresdæg. (Chron.) Quintâ post hæc feriâ. (Flor.) Dr. Lappenberg says "on the fifth day," as if Godwine survived four days. But Florence means the fifth day of the week, the Thunresdæg of the Chronicle. Hoveden copies Florence.



Harold, Tostig, and Gyrrh\* carried him out. On this the Norman fabulists have built up, as might have been expected, a marvellous superstructure. Such a death of their great enemy might alone have been represented as a manifest judgment on the traitor; but this would hardly have been enough. We are told therefore by Ingulf or Pseudo-Ingulf—I will not enter into that question—and by Malmesbury, that as Edward and Godwine were sitting at table discoursing about the king's late brother Ælfred, Godwine said that he believed the king still suspected him of having a hand in his death, but that he prayed his next morsel might choke him, if he were guilty of any share in it. Of course his next morsel did choke him, he died then and there, and was carried out by Harold. Now it perhaps occurred to the next generation that, under the circumstances as imagined by them, the deceased Ælfred was a rather extraordinary subject of discourse to arise between Edward and Godwine. Henry of Huntingdon, gifted, it may be, with less power of invention than some others, makes the conversation take a somewhat different and hardly more probable turn: Godwine, "*gener suus et proditor*," as he is somewhat strangely described, is reclining by King Edward at Windsor, when he apparently volunteers the remark that he has been often falsely accused of plotting against the king, but that he trusts that if there be a true and just God in heaven, he will make the piece of bread choke him if he ever did so plot. The true and just God, we are told, heard the voice of the traitor, who, as the chronicler charitably adds, "*eodem pane strangulatus mortem prægustavit æternam*." But this was a very lame story. The conversation about Ælfred was too good to be lost, so some means must be found to account for the introduction of a topic which one would have expected both parties to avoid. Some ingenious person hit upon an old legend which Malmesbury had indeed recorded in its proper place, but had not thought of transferring to this. There was an old scandal against Æthelstan, otherwise one of our noblest monarchs, to the effect that he exposed his brother Eadwine at sea, on a false charge of conspiracy brought by his cup-bearer. Seven years after, the cup-bearer, handing wine to the

king, slips with one foot, recovers himself with the other, and adds the facetious remark, "So brother helps brother." But king Æthelstan is thereby reminded how this same man had made him deprive himself of the help of his brother, and takes care that, however strong he may be on his feet, he shall presently be shorter by the head, which had no brother to help it. Thus in Æthelred of Rievaulx, in Wendover, in Bromton, and Knighton, we read how, as Edward and Godwine are at table, the cup-bearer slips and recovers himself: Godwine says, "So brother helps brother." Edward says, "So might my brother Alfred have helped me, but for the treason of Godwine." Then of course Godwine curses himself and dies. One or two little improvements are also found in different writers. Thus, Bromton makes Harold appear as the cup-bearer, and his father's remark is addressed to him; one only wonders that the disputes between Harold and Tostig were not somehow lugged in here also. The same Bromton puts into the royal saint's mouth, on seeing Godwine fall, the brief and polite remark, "Drag out the dog." Wendover, who says that Edward blessed the morsel before Godwine swallowed it, expands this laconic brevity into "Drag out that dog and traitor, and bury him in the highway, for he is unworthy of Christian burial." On this his sons carry out the corpse and bury it in the Old Minster, without the king's knowledge.

Such was, as Dr. Lappenberg truly says, "the last attempt of the Norman party to avenge themselves on the lion's skin of their deadliest enemy." We have seen how simple and natural the tale is in its first estate, and how it has gradually grown into the full dimensions bestowed upon it by Norman calumny. Each passer by has deemed it his duty to throw an additional stone upon the corpse of the dead traitor. We, at this distance of time, may be allowed to ignore their fables, and to draw our information from the more trustworthy records of the writers of his own time and nation. The impression conveyed by them is that of a man of the greatest natural ability, and of the greatest practical experience, who devoted his powers to the genuine service of his country, but around whom there hung the dark suspicion of one † foul crime, never

\* The Chronicle mentions Harold and Tostig as being at Winchester, but says nothing about the presence of Gyrrh.

† He appears also concerned in two or three other pieces of work repugnant to the feelings of our age, such as the disinterment of Harold the First, the burning of Worcester, and the spoliation of Queen Emma by her son Eadward. But in none of these is he the sole agent or the prime mover; they are all done by the command of the king for the time being, and Godwine always appears in company with some of the

indeed proved, but on the other hand never fully disproved. That Godwine was innocent, is the conclusion to which the weight of evidence inclines, but that he should have been even suspected tells against him. When the Ætheling Edward at a later period died suddenly at the court of his uncle and opened the way for the succession of Harold, the advantage to the latter was so palpable that one only wonders that he was never accused of a hand in his death.\* Yet I am not aware that even Norman enmity ever ventured upon such a calumny, while English writers have at least suspected Godwine of the murder of Ælfred under far more aggravating circumstances. We may fairly conclude that the charge which would have been at once felt as carrying its own refutation with it in the case of the son had not the same intrinsic improbability when applied to the father.

I am most anxious to discover the "Vita Edwardi" quoted by Stowe. As such writers as Dr. Lingard and Mr. Thorpe are obliged, as well as myself, to refer to it at second-hand, I infer that it does not exist in print, but it may still very possibly be lurking in MS. in some public or private library.

Nearly two years ago (*Gent. Mag.* Sept. 1851), I asked in your pages for information as to two other chronicles of the same period, the *Vita Haroldi* and the tract *De Inventione Sanctæ Crucis Walthamensis*. I cannot find that they have been printed

in England, but I have now got them in a French work, "Chroniques Anglo-Normandes, par Francisque Michel," Rouen, 1840.

This last reference reminds me of a note to Mr. Wright's article in your last number, p. 135. As one of "the writers of the Oxford school of Gothic architecture," I may say that I do not think I had read the article in the *Archæological Journal* there referred to, when I wrote the chapter on Anglo-Saxon architecture in my *History of Architecture*, though it is very likely that I may have derived some information from it indirectly, if its contents have been "very unceremoniously appropriated" by other writers. But the reference in my last paragraph will show that I have read it since, and that it has set me on further researches, of which I hope some day to make use, and shall not fail to acknowledge their source.

Sompting church, I may add, even beside its Saxon tower, is one of the most curious I know. The tower gives us, as Mr. Wright says, "an almost unique example of the termination of a Saxon steeple;" because it is clear that a termination of the same sort must have been designed from the beginning. But it would be worth while to inquire into a report mentioned by Mr. Hussey (*Churches of Kent*, &c. 287), "that the height was reduced about twenty-five feet in 1762."

Yours, &c.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

*Oaklands, Dursley, August 9th, 1853.*

#### SEFULCHRAL EFFIGIES AT LITTLE BADDOW, ESSEX.

MR. URBAN,—In Wright's *History of Essex*, vol. i. p. 122, we read, that in recesses in the south wall of the centre aisle [of Little Baddow church] are the carved figures of two females, who, according to a traditionary account, were the founders of the church. Then follows an extract from a letter of Mr. Joseph Strutt, mentioning the opening, at Little Baddow, of two graves in the wall of the church, over which lay the effigies of two women, who by their dress appeared to have been buried there in the 13th (?) century. Nothing seems to be known as to who either of these ladies was.

I have lately been favoured with the loan

of a MS. pedigree of the Berners family, who have left traces of their name in divers parts of Essex, as well as elsewhere. It purports to have been compiled in 1616, from ancient deeds and monuments, and "truest copies" of Camden and Glover, as well as from books. There Anne, daughter of Sir John de Berners, knight, appears to have married Sir Hugh de Badew, knight, of Great Baddow, t. Edward III.; and it is added, "This Anne lyeth buried in an arch of the wall at Little Badew church, in Essex, with the monkey at her face." So it stands in the pedigree. I presume her effigy is referred to, and I should have thought the monkey (the crest of the lady's

other great men of the realm; in the first case with Archbishop Ælfric and others, in the others with his great rivals Siward and Leofric. Bromton indeed insinuates that Emma was spoiled "Godwini consilio," but it is clear that it was done by King Eadward's mere motion, and Dr. Lappenberg has made out a tolerably plausible case in his justification.

\* Palgrave and one or two other modern writers hint at it; but I remember nothing of the sort in the old authors, though Saxo does make Harold murder an Eadward, even the holy king himself.

father), was more likely to have been at her feet; and it is possible that, in transcribing the note of some one who had visited the church, *feet* has been inadvertently converted into *face*. However the Rev. W. B. Ady, the incumbent, has been so obliging as to examine both effigies, and informs me that at each lady's feet is a dog, and one of the animals has cropped ears; but he has found no trace of the monkey. No authority is given for the statement in the pedigree, but there is a considerable probability of its being substantially true, even if the author mistook a dog with short ears for a monkey; and as it exists in a private MS. only, I have thought it worth recording in your pages, as affording some reason for believing that one of these ladies was this Anne de Badew. She was the sister of Sir John de Berners, the father of Sir James, who was executed

in 1388, in consequence of the influence he was supposed to have over King Richard the Second; which Sir James was the father of Dame Juliana Berners, the prioress of Sopewell, and author of the treatises on hawking and hunting in the Book of St. Alban's. From other sources I learn that Sir Hugh de Badew had a second wife, who survived him, and died in 1419. The place of his residence at Great Baddow is still known as Sir Hugh's.

The letter of Mr. Joseph Strutt, above referred to, proceeds to mention, that three skeletons were found in one of the graves, and two in the other. Whether the graves had been previously violated, and made the depositories of other bones, or how otherwise more than one skeleton came to be in each, I must leave to conjecture.

Yours, &c. W. S. WALFORD.

Middle Temple, Aug. 1853.

#### ROMAN ROADS NEAR LONDESBOROUGH, CO. YORK.

MR. URBAN,—In your August number, p. 165, I find a communication on the subject of Goodmanham and Londesborough, in which your correspondent E. W. S. refers to the Roman road noticed by the author of Eboracum, as having been discovered in Londesborough Park, which road, he says, was traced not more than two years since to Huggate, where a Roman camp was supposed to be discovered, and where some relics were found which were certainly Roman. As I am the person who traced the course of the road referred to by E. W. S. I request your permission to correct an important error in his statement, which is calculated to mislead those who may be disposed to investigate the long disputed question as to the site of Delgovitia.

If your correspondent will refer to Professor Phillips's new work on The Rivers, Mountains, &c. of Yorkshire, he will there find it correctly stated in p. 281, that *Warter* (not Huggate) is the name of the village to which the road was traced, and where I obtained numerous Roman coins, bronze keys, fibulæ, &c. They were found by labourers when working in the fields and gardens near the village, similar coins having frequently been found previously, but supposing them to be "old farthings" they were not preserved, and it is a singular coincidence that some of the coins were found in a field which in the inclosure award is named "Farthing Green," but which name is now obsolete.

With reference to the Roman camp, I am not aware of anything of the kind at Huggate, neither am I prepared to say that I discovered one at Warter, though the ground about the church would suit well enough for a Roman station, and

there is certainly traceable a large rectangular space surrounded by a slight rampart, within which is a very strong spring. This was the site of a priory which may have been built on the site of a Roman station; but unless proved by excavations being made through it, I do not think it would be safe to pronounce it a Roman camp, although if this were Delgovitia I believe the numerals of Antonine's Itinerary would agree remarkably well. Warter, though now a small country village, was unquestionably a place of importance in the twelfth century, having a priory, and fairs to which the burgesses and commonalty of Beverley resorted. In ancient documents the name is written *Wartre*, derived probably from the British word *tré* or *tref*, a town.

My attention was first directed to Warter by an old map of Roman remains made for Lord Burlington in 1744, and now deposited in the British Museum, upon which a Roman road is shewn pointing from Warter in the direction of Londesborough Park, and in an opposite direction to Garrowby Hill, where it joins Garrowby Street. Finding this map to be accurate in the intrenchments, tumuli, &c. delineated upon it, there was reason to suppose it equally accurate in the Roman roads, which must have been more easily traced then—before the lands were inclosed—than they can be now; but there are still traditions handed down, which, together with slight remains, prove the accuracy of the old map. An aged man named Wilson residing at Warter saw the road before the inclosure, and Thomas Ogram of Millington informed me that his grandfather, who lived to a great age, used to speak of it as "The great packhorse

road," and described its course from Garswold Street by Warner and Londesborough Park to Brough.

The historian of York, after describing the paved road found in Londesborough Park, adds: "The curiosity of finding such a road in such an uncommon place led my correspondent to trace it on both sides of the road, up the hills; and he can now, he says, show it at any time with ease, one way leading directly to the above-mentioned *Humber Street*, the other up the park again through that part called the *leaves* butting up against hedges, trees, &c. close to the *Wolds*, where it pointed to Warner or *Nunburham*, but which he had not then leisure to trace, the *Mutton* and *York* road lying that way."

Drake again refers to this road in a communication to the Royal Society in 1747, *Phil. Trans.* No. 453, thus:—"Thence the road leads directly to *Londesborough*, the place I once thought the station sought for; it passes through *Lord Berrington's Park*, where more of it was laid open last year than I had before seen." It appears that this road was again exposed in 1823, my informant, a retired farmer residing in the village of *Londesborough*, accompanied me to the place where he saw it, and pointed out the direction it took, which corresponded with Drake's description.

Having traced the course of this road from Roman Close near *Market Weighton* along the road still called *Humber Street* through the fields to the west of *Goodmanham*, where the ridge is well defined, and along the west side of *Street Close*, where for a short distance it follows the line of a field road called *West Street*, and so on to *Londesborough Park*, I then followed the course indicated by Drake towards

Warner and found the ridge formerly called "*Galloping Balk*," having now a long straight fence upon it, at the northern extremity of which the track is lost in a plantation, but following the course pointed out to me as that of the *Galloping Balk*, I found the ridge near a tumulus and traced it to the east side of *Merobault Plantation*, near which, a short time before, some skeletons, beads, fibulae, silver rings, and other personal ornaments, apparently Anglo-Saxon, were found by a farmer of *Nunburham* in quarrying chalk. From this point to Warner all trace of the road is lost, but the old men in Warner remember it passing this way, as before stated. In tracing the course of the road northward the accuracy of the old map was confirmed by similar evidence, as well as by remains in the few places which escaped the destructive action of the plough. The point where it crossed the intrenchment to the north of *Cold Wold* is distinctly marked.

If we look upon this road without reference to *Delgovitia*, and merely as a road from *York* to the *Humber*, it may appear circuitous: but *Delgovitia* was probably a military station, and not in a direct line between *Eboracum* and *Prætorium*. The road too being for military purposes a commanding position such as that skirting the *Wolds* would be preferred to a more direct line across the vale, which was probably found by the Romans either a morass, or a thick wood; though a direct road from *York* to the *Humber* may subsequently have been constructed as a public way, which would make the distance much shorter than it is given in the *Itinerary*.

HENRY STILL.

*York*, 13th Aug. 1853.

#### DISCOVERY OF HUMAN SKELETONS AT WHITWELL, RUTLAND.

MR. URSAN, — At *Whitwell*, in the county of *Rutland*, considerable interest was recently excited by the discovery of an assemblage of human skeletons, reckoned to be about twenty-two in number. This discovery took place about the beginning of June, in a grass bank which is about one hundred yards long, with a slope of four or five yards wide, running east and west, a quarter of a mile from the village of *Whitwell*, near the road leading to *Exton*. The bodies lay in the direction of the bank, singly, with one exception, in which four distinct skeletons could clearly be made out in the same spot. The first and last found were fenced round with rough stones, such as the bank would afford, in the shape of the remains, under and over which stones were also placed: in these instances the head and foot stones were chipped round. Two small fragments of metal were found

in the first of these graves, and two small copper coins and portions of an earthen crock or jar were elsewhere discovered during the removal of the bank. All these remains were about three feet below the surface with the exception of one skull, which was found (without any bones) at a greater depth. The teeth were generally sound. There are no parish records nor even a tradition to throw light upon the cause of the bodies being buried there. The nature of the ground negatives the idea that any religious house was near the site, or that even the village, though existing from the time of the Saxons, could ever have extended in this north-west direction.

The foregoing account appeared in the *Lincoln Mercury* on the 8th of June. Since then I have been informed by a person said to be skilled in old coins, that

of the two found one is a common foreign piece of any date in the seventeenth century, and the other a tradesman's token of about 1650. This so much confirms my previous conjecture, that I cannot but conclude that these skeletons were so many slain in the Great Rebellion about the period when Burley House (on the Hill) was burnt by the Rebels, and also Great Luffenham Manor-house plundered. The

ground would seem never to have been disturbed but for the burial of these remains. The jar was also broken when discovered. The bottom measures four inches across, and I should conclude from the remaining fragments that it might have stood a foot or thirteen inches, and have been nine or ten inches at its swell,

Yours, &c. C. ELLICOTT.

SUPERSTITIOUS VIEW OF THE SECOND NUMBER.—THE NUMBER SIX.—UNFORTUNATE DAYS.—THE CÆSAR FAMILY.

MR. URBAN.—Mr. Lodge, in his elaborate "Life of Sir Julius Cæsar," 1827, has given some account in the introduction, and at p. 62-69, of a copious commonplace book, belonging to Mr. Charles Cæsar, of Great Gransden, in Huntingdonshire. The fourth volume of this miscellany contains, with other tracts, "Mr. Cæsar's *Numerus Infaustus*; a short View of the unfortunate Reigns of Six Kings of England—William II. Henry II. Edward II. Richard II. Charles II. James II." It occupies from p. 81 to p. 111 of Mr. Lodge's quarto volume, commencing with this "observation," which serves as a summary of the essay:—"Such kings of England as were the Second, of any name whatsoever, proved very unfortunate princes, both to themselves and to their people."

But it seems to have escaped Mr. Lodge, notwithstanding his extensive researches, that this tract had been already printed, and in Mr. Cæsar's lifetime. The title is "*Numerus Infaustus*," &c. as above, with this motto (from Juvenal, x. 112)—

Sine Cæde et Sanguine pauci  
Descendunt Reges, et sicca morte Tyranni.

London: printed for Ric. Chiswell, at the *Rose and Crown*, in *St. Paul's Churchyard*. 1629. Licensed, June 25, 29 (sic.) *J. Frasier*."

The number of pages is 29, but the paging is erroneous, for after 120 (by mistake) follow 73, 76, 77, 80, 89, without any break in the text. Perhaps different sheets were being printed at the same time, and some cancellings may have been made before issuing the book from the press.

It contains a prefatory address, which does not appear in Mr. Lodge's copy.

"To the Reader.—Meeting accidentally the other day with a passage in *Heylyn's Geography*, which he sets down in these words, p. 225, 'I will present you with a

*fatal observation of the letter H. as I find it thus versed in Albion's England*'—

Not superstitiously I speak, but H this letter still Hath been observ'd ominous to England's good or ill, &c.

A sudden conceit darted into my thoughts (from the remembrance of former reading) that such kings of *England*, as were the *second* of any name, proved very unfortunate princes, both to themselves and to their people. Whereupon I consulted the *English Chronicles*, and out of them I have drawn a summary narration of the lives and reigns of six kings. For the matter of fact I have faithfully adhered to the history, and yet I have not transcribed their *method, style, or language*.

"The *writing* of this was an *entertainment* for a few of my idle *hours*, and perhaps the reader may be pleased to *divert* himself for a few *minutes* in the perusal."

The idea which runs through this tract can scarcely deserve a serious refutation; and, curiously enough, it is directly opposed to one of the Latin meanings of the word, which is synonymous with fortunate. See, for instance, Cornelius Nepos, Alcibiades, c. 7, "Timebatur enim non minus quam diligebatur, ne *secundâ* fortunâ magnisque elatus opibus, tyrannidem concupisceret."\* For this use of the word, see Dumesnil's Latin Synonyms, No. 2207, "Amongst the Romans, when a first presage was not favourable, another was asked, which, if favourable, was called *secundum*. Hence these expressions so frequently found in Latin authors. . . . When the second omen was not favourable, it was only called *alterum*." (p. 506.) Those who adhere to Mr. Cæsar's theory (if any now do) may add the instances of Ethelred II. Henry II. of France, Joseph II. of Germany, and his nephew Francis II.† Opposite instances will be found in the Emperor Leopold II. and in Frederic II. of Prussia, though Dr. Towers and

\* And Horace's "Secundo omine." Od. 3, xi. 50.

† The unfortunate Mogul, Shah Aulum, was the second who bore that title. Mauzum, the son and successor of Aurengzebe, had also borne it in the beginning of the same century (the last). See De Marlés' Hist. de l'Inde, v. 353.

some others style him the *third*. One curious circumstance concerning this tract is, that Horace Walpole thought it worth alluding to and confuting. "George the Second, contradicting the silly prejudices drawn from parallels, which had furnished opposition with the names of unfortunate princes, who were the second of their name, Edward, Richard, Charles, and James, terminated his career with glory, both to himself and his people. He died, crowned with years and honours, and respected from success; which, with the multitude, is the same as being beloved." (*Memoirs of the Reign of King George the Third*, edited by Sir D. Le Marchant, 1845, vol. i p. 4.)

There is an Italian saying which makes six an unfortunate number. Chaudon says in his "Dictionnaire Historique" of Pope Pius VI. "Il prit à son avènement le nom de Pie VI. et justifia l'adage :

*Semper sub Sextis peritæ Roma fuit.*

What is the origin of this saying, which is sometimes quoted thus ?

*Sextus Tarquinius, Sextus Nero, Sextus et itæ :  
Semper sub Sextis peritæ Roma fuit.*

Some writers are fond of dwelling on such coincidences of days, as if they also had their "unfortunate numbers." M. Maton-de-la-Varenne, in his copious but melancholy "Histoire des Evénemens en France," 1806, having detailed the attack on the Tuileries, adds a few instances. "Ainsi se termina le 10 août ; qui, suivant le Juifs et Bossuet, fut marqué par les plus grands malheurs. C'est à pareil jour, disent-ils, que Nabuchodonosor\* et, sept cents ans après lui, Titus prirent et détruisirent Jérusalem et son temple, qu'on ne put jamais relever. C'est aussi à pareil jour qu'en 1557, on vit périr, à Saint-Quentin, la fleur des chevaliers Français. Ce fut, enfin, en cette journée fatale de 1792, que changèrent les destinées de la France." (p. 173.) M. de Mariés has remarked a similar instance in the History of India, as the date of the barbarous outrage perpetrated by rebels on the Mogul Shah Aulum in 1788, by depriving him of sight. He calls it "ce jour terrible, choisi par les rebelles pour consommer leur crime, jour fatal pour plus d'un peuple, jour où des factieux, de leurs mains sacri-

liges, portèrent les derniers coups à d'antiques et nobles monarchies." (Vol. vi. p. 21.)

M. Maton however has rather weakened the impression he meant to produce, by shewing from Saint Foix that various circumstances ('fortunate, unfortunate, and indifferent') in the life of Henri IV. of France are connected with the number fourteen. (P. 192.) He has thus, without perceiving it, pushed his theory beyond the point at which he meant the reader's mind to pause in astonishment.

2. In the account of Sir Henry Caesar, *Knt.* p. 60-61, it is mentioned that he died of the small-pox, and that his will was made in the presence of Dr. Lightfoot.

There is an interesting fact connected with our learned orientalist's attendance on that occasion. Lightfoot had succeeded to a sequestered living, and at the Restoration neglected to take out a new title. Strype in a letter to Kidder (afterwards bishop) says, "A Fellow of St. John's procured a presentation to it, of which Sir Henry Caesar gave him notice before presentation, so the doctor made friends." (*Works*, 8vo. ed. v. iii. 483.) He further says, in his Appendix to the Memoir of Lightfoot, "His friendship to Sir Henry Caesar appeared in the several visits he gave him in his sickness, the small-pox, which I think was mortal to him. Though he was very fearful for his own family,—yet his singular love and respect to Sir Henry made him not to prefer that consideration to his service at such a time. Whose early death he very much lamented." (*Ibid.* i. 106.)

3. It may be added, that the newspapers of Feb. 20, 1843, announced from the Cambridge Chronicle the death of Mr. Charles Augustus Caesar of Cambridge, aged 80, "descended from Sir Julius, through his fifth son, Sir John Caesar of Hyde Hall, Herts. He had two cousins, Susannah and Sarah, spinsters, daughters of John Caesar, a proctor, who was buried at Ely in 1735. These ladies resided in that city, and died within these last few years."

Mr. Lodge's work was reviewed in your Magazine, April, 1827, p. 329.

Yours, &c. J. T. M.

\* Prideaux's computation differs, but the discussion of this date would be too long.

## NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The Assyrian Society—New National Gallery—Literary Use of the Public Records—Decimal Coinage—The Royal College of Chemistry and the Metropolitan School of Science—London University College—Tercentenary of Tonbridge School—Scientific Honours—Portrait of Mr. Pitt—Hogarth's Pictures at Bristol—Holyrood Palace—Redgrave Church, Suffolk—Discoveries in St. John's church, Winchester—French discoveries in Cilicia and Asia Minor—Roman ruins at Lillebonne—Greek Coins found in Sicily—Prize for an Essay on Christian Inscriptions.

The popularity which has attended the antiquarian discoveries of Mr. Layard and Colonel Rawlinson has been sufficient to set on foot a special "*Society for Exploring the Ruins of Assyria and Babylonia* ; with especial Reference to Biblical Illustration." Its prospectus asserts that "it is all but certain that the rich discoveries already made by M. Botta and Mr. Layard bear no proportion to the treasures that still lie undetected in the earth. The results, however, have been of so extraordinary a nature that it would be matter of deep regret and of national reproach if further excavations on the part of England were now altogether abandoned. Since the publication of Mr. Layard's second work, remains have been found of a much earlier period than any previously taken from the Assyrian mounds. From an inscription interpreted by Dr. Hincks, it would even seem that temples existed of the nineteenth or twentieth century before Christ, ascending almost to the earliest known Egyptian period. The annals of those Assyrian kings who are mentioned in Scripture, and who were closely connected with the Jewish people, have not yet been fully completed, and the chronicles of the wars with Samaria and of the destruction of that city are, as yet, not entire, although reference to them has been met with on several fragments. It is believed that diligent research will speedily supply the missing information.

"Besides the ruins of Assyria enormous remains exist in Babylonia which have been scarcely visited by Europeans, and which there is every reason to conclude contain objects of the very highest interest. Owing to the overflowing of the banks of the Euphrates, vast marshes are now forming in South Mesopotamia, which threaten ere long to destroy many of the remains entirely. Some indeed are already under water and inaccessible: but others are still free and will, undoubtedly, upon examination, furnish relics of the first importance. Captain Jones, who as Surveyor-General of Mesopotamia, and commander of the steamer on the Euphrates and Tigris, has passed the last thirteen years in these regions, and who, within these few weeks, has returned to this country, distinctly states that funds only are wanting to

obtain from South Babylonia or Lower Chaldæa, the most remarkable additions to the knowledge we now possess of the earliest recorded history of the world.

"The Society is formed with the view of raising a fund for the immediate prosecution of the work indicated. The staff for carrying forward excavations already exists; and an expedition will at once proceed to Assyria to carry forward the necessary operations. A photographer will accompany the expedition, and will take copies of all objects of interest discovered. In England facsimiles of the drawings and inscriptions will be issued as often as they come to hand, together with explanatory letter-press, the publication of which Mr. Layard has kindly undertaken to superintend. It will be less the object of the expedition to obtain bulky sculptures than to collect materials for completing the history of Assyria and Babylonia, especially as connected with Scripture. These materials consist chiefly of inscribed tablets in stone and in clay, bronzes, bricks and sculptured monuments of various kinds, all illustrating the remarkable advancement of that ancient civilisation. It is confidently believed that the whole history of Assyria may be restored to a very early period, and that discoveries of the most important character will be made in connection with the literature and science of the Assyrian people."

His Royal Highness Prince Albert honours the Society with his countenance and approval, and heads the subscriptions with a donation of one hundred pounds. It is presumed that the sum of 10,000*l.* will be required to commence operations at once in various parts of Mesopotamia, and to sustain necessary activity during a period of three years. But as it is of the utmost consequence to proceed with the greatest vigour during the first twelve-month, it is calculated that up to August, 1854, 5000*l.* of the sum named might be expended. In addition to the donations, it is intended to raise annual subscriptions of a guinea each, the payment of which shall entitle the subscriber to the reports and memoirs issued by the Society. The undertaking being regarded as a continuation of the researches already commenced

by the British Museum, it is recommended that the Government should immediately remove the collection to the Museum. Mr. Murray is otherwise agreed with a Treasury.

The Report upon the subject, submitted by the Select Committee on the National Gallery, has been most careful and contains the following suggestions:—that a system of management by a Board of Trustees should be established; that no new and should in future, in order of office become a Trustee of the National Gallery; that the Trustees be appointed by the Treasury; and that the number of Trustees should be diminished to twelve persons; that the office of Secretary of the Gallery should be abolished; that a married Director should be appointed by the Treasury for a definite time at the expiration of which he may be re-appointed; that every recommendation for the purchase of a picture should originate with the Director and be made in writing to the Trustees; that a list shall be annually proposed to Parliament for the purchase of pictures and placed at the disposal of the Trustees; that the records of Remington Cook purchased by the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, and by them offered to the nation, received many of the advantages recommended by the witnesses before the Committee, and in consequence they say they are prepared to recommend the importance of the office of the Commissioners; that the question of connecting the various records and other logical collections in the British Museum with the National Gallery be referred to a Royal Commission; that no time should be lost in obtaining the decision on the above question, in order that the new National Gallery may be commenced with all convenient speed.

Mr. Francis Peck's *Parliamentary Report on the Public Records*, renders a favourable account of the results of the free admission of literary inquirers to the Record Office, tried experimentally during the past year. It states that, "In the year 1852, about ten literary inquirers have attended per week, during what may be considered as the business portion of the year; the sum total of documents consulted, examined, perused, or transcribed by these gentlemen during the twelve months probably exceeds 10,000. One gentleman in the course of the year consulted nearly 7,000 documents, principally at the Rolls Chapel, for the purpose of compiling the history of a single township; and this example may be quoted equally as displaying the praiseworthy industry of the individual and the labour which that industry imposes upon the Record officers.

The industry of inquirers now directed towards their attention to topographical, historical, antiquary, and genealogical constants important items. The investigation of other subjects, especially those connected with history and antiquities, or all the various branches of the sciences, will, it is hoped, be equally promoted by the access now granted to the public records and archives, which their nature is better known, and the want felt of more extensive inquiries." The Report proceeds to recommend that in the new repository the Search Office shall be divided into two branches—the "Business," or "General Search Office," and the "Search Office for Literary Inquiries." The same Report states that the first object of the new repository is now completely ready to and some of the records are arranged ready for removal. Mr. Hunt is engaged in examining the papers of the Solicitor to the Treasury, recently handed over to the Master of the Rolls in 1849. These papers are of historical importance. Among them are the Solicitor's proceedings against Henry Adair and others, with an important mass of papers respecting the Revolution of 1745-6,—and "very numerous documents relating to prosecutions brought by the Crown against authors or publishers of pamphlets or newspapers."

A Committee of the House of Commons has reported strongly in favour of a system of *Decimal Coinage*, and they point out the circumstance that the present prosperity of the country, the well-doing of the workmen more especially, offers an excellent time in the history of any land, for introducing such a change with the least possible loss to the holders of the small copper coin, the value of which it would be necessary to depreciate. It is proposed that moneys of account should consist of pounds, shillings, pence, and mills; and to introduce copper coins of one, two, and five mills, and silver coins of twenty and ten mills, with such others as experience may show to be desirable. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, when interrogated on the subject, cautiously answered, that "he was of opinion the subject would require much consideration on the part both of Government and of the House before any determination could be come to." It appears that no half-crown, an impracticable coin for decimal order, has been struck since 1850, though the Mint has been recently very busily engaged in silver coinage. It was recently stated by Mr. Wilson in the House of Commons that within the eight weeks ending the 13th August 244,800*l.* had been coined in silver, an amount unprecedented in the annals of the coinage; and



that the attention of the Mint would next be directed to a supply of half-sovereigns.

At a general meeting of the *Royal College of Chemistry*, held on the 26th July, it was announced, that, in consequence of Dr. Hofmann having accepted the chair of Chemistry in the Metropolitan School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts, the Council had entered into a correspondence with the Government for the purpose of perpetuating the Royal College of Chemistry by uniting it with the Metropolitan School of Science. The correspondence with the Government having been read and deemed satisfactory, a formal resolution was put that the lease, furniture, and fixtures of the College be made over to the Government. The subscriptions collected for the year will be returned, and a new volume of Chemical Reports will be immediately printed and distributed.

The joint Chair of Geology and Mineralogy in *London University College* has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Morris, author of a "Catalogue of British Fossils," and many memoirs of great originality and importance. For the first year a sum of 50*l.* has been presented by Baron Goldsmid for this chair, as well as sums of lesser amount for prizes to the students.

On the 26th July the Company of Skinners, Governors of *Tonbridge School*, held their annual visitation at the school-house. This anniversary being the 300th from the date of the charter in 1553, it was celebrated with a solemnity worthy of the commemoration of so ancient a foundation, resulting from the benevolence of one of the great merchants of London in the early days of the Reformation, Sir Andrew Judd, citizen and skinner. The Archbishop of Canterbury accompanied the procession from the school to the parish church, where a choral service was performed, and an appropriate sermon was preached by the Primate. The company, to the number of 200, partook of a *déjeuner* given by the Head Master, the Rev. Dr. Welldon, and then returned to the school room for the distribution of prizes. The scholars availed themselves of the opportunity to present to Dr. Welldon a splendid epergne as a testimonial of their unanimous regard. In the evening the governors entertained a party of nearly 100 at dinner in the library of the school, the Master of the Court of Governors, Mr. E. H. Burnell, being in the chair, supported by the Marquess Camden, Mr. M. Smith, M.P., the Rev. Sir C. Hardinge, Bart., Vicar of Tonbridge, and the following distinguished scholars of the school, viz.: The Hon. J. Byng, the Rev. I. J. Saint, rural

dean, the Rev. H. Woodgate, Bampton Lecturer, the Rev. C. Girdlestone, and many others.

*Professor Encke*, the astronomer, has been appointed Rector of the University of Berlin. *Mr. Leone Leoi* has received from the King of Prussia the Gold Medal for Science, in appreciation of his work on the Commercial Law of the World.

A fine three-quarters portrait of *Mr. Pitt*, by *Hoppner*, bought at Sotheby and Wilkinson's a few months back by Mr. Moffatt, M.P., has been presented by that gentleman to the National Gallery, and may be seen at Marlborough House. It is the best portrait of Pitt, and an admirable example of Hoppner's art. A duplicate of it was bought some two years since by the late Duke of Wellington, and added to the collection at Apsley House. Mr. Moffatt's well-selected gift merits imitation.

The vestry of *St. Mary Redcliff*, Bristol, have announced for sale the three gigantic pictures, by *Hogarth*, which now encumber their church: "the Ascension," the "Sealing of the Sepulchre," and the "Two Marys at the Sepulchre."

Her Majesty's Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests has agreed to an arrangement very favourable for the public with reference to *Holyrood Palace*. Instead of the present unsatisfactory mode of leaving the gratuity to the discretion of the visitors, a small fixed fee—6*d.*, we believe—will be substituted, and the palace will be open every Saturday without any charge whatever. Improvements are also to be made in the grounds.

The elegant church of *Redgrave*, Suffolk, which two or three years since was thoroughly repaired and relieved of some clumsy brick buttresses which reached from the nave piers to the wall of the north aisle, and passed through the roof up to the eaves of the nave roof, dividing the aisle into so many small compartments, has recently received a great addition to its beauties. The fine Decorated east window, which measures 30 feet in height and 19 in width, consisting of seven lights and a splendid foliated head, has been completely filled with stained glass, the liberal gift of E. P. Blake, esq. The lights contain large full-length figures of the four Evangelists, Saints Peter and Paul, and above, in the centre one, our Saviour in the attitude of benediction, and below, the Crucifixion and Agnus Dei, together with six figures of angels bearing emblems. The four principal lights in the head display the angel, the lion, the bull and the eagle, the symbols of the Evangelists, with exquisite grissaille-work in the foliations. The canopies above the figures, the ground-work displaying symbols of the Trinity,

&c. and especially the armorial bearings—the shield on the left containing the arms of the donor, Blake and Garland, and that on the right those of the rector, Wilson and Hales—are all well drawn (the absence of good drawing being the great desideratum in modern stained glass), and a rich tone and general harmony of colour pervade the whole work, which is unequalled in the country for general beauty of design, size, and effect. Mr. Thomas Farrow, of Diss, who repaired the church, was also employed to execute the window.

During the removal of the old pewing of *St. John's Church*, Winchester, the workmen have discovered the ancient font beneath the flooring, broken into pieces. It is of very simple workmanship, formed out of a block of fine sandstone, and supposed to be a work of the twelfth century, supported on a central shaft surrounded by four small columns. Some paintings have been discovered on the walls of the church. The subjects are the Crucifixion (cross St. Andrew's), with the two thieves; figures of the Virgin, St. Bartholomew, St. Christopher, and other saints, and the martyrdom of Saint Thomas of Canterbury. Sketches have been taken of them by Mr. Baigent, jun.

The French exploration in *Cilicia and Asia Minor* has resulted in the copying of upwards of one hundred and thirty Greek, Latin, Armenian, and Arabian inscriptions; and in the collection of between four and five hundred medals and coins, of the ancient Greeks, the Lower Empire, the Roman colonists, the rulers of Armenia, the Crusaders, and the Arabs—also of four curious stones found at Messis and Karadach of the old Grecian and Byzantine epochs. It has also led to the discovery, at Kujuk-Kolah, of a burial-place of the Greco-Roman times; and from it M. Langlois extracted numerous sarcophagi in brick, some human bones, a quantity of statuettes, chiefly Greek, representing different divinities, some funereal ornaments, theatrical works, household utensils, and caricatures. All these things have been forwarded to Paris. M. Langlois, in the course of his researches, obtained abundant proof that the Arabs and the Mussulmans generally had taken pains to demolish the buildings, works of art, and inscriptions of the Greeks and Romans, and especially of the early Christians.

The Abbé Cochet has published an ac-

count of his examination of some Roman ruins recently discovered on the site of an old church, dedicated to St. Denis, but demolished in 1823, at *Lillebonne*. The ruins, he says, are the remains of a mansion of considerable importance, and the principal portion of them consists of a hypocaustum, and of a number of flues by which hot air was conveyed from it to an adjacent apartment. The walls of the hypocaustum and of the apartment are solidly built in flint and stone, and those of the latter are thickly covered with a red cement. Part of the floor of the apartment also remains. It is paved with bricks and tiles, which are covered over with cement, and of which some were so rudely made that they still bear marks of the workmen's fingers. The apartment appears to have been ornamented with bands of blue, yellow, red, and white paint. But perhaps the most interesting circumstance in connexion with the ruins is, that clear proof has been obtained that part of the edifice to which they belong was utilised in the construction of the church. At one time it was believed that the Christians of the falling Roman empire, and of the middle ages, had too great a horror of paganism to make use of any of its edifices for their churches; but it is now abundantly clear that they entertained no scruple whatever of turning any suitable building of the pagans, and even pagan temples themselves, into Christian sanctuaries. Thus, in addition to the discovery at *Lillebonne*, it has been ascertained beyond doubt that the churches of *Bourdainville* and *Saint Martin l'Orlier*, in Normandy, and the cathedral of *Bayeux*, are partially formed from public buildings of the Romans—probably temples. The same thing is believed of the cathedral of *Stes*, and of the church of *St. Paul* at *Rouen*.

About three thousand *Greek coins* of the sixth, fifth, and fourth centuries before Jesus Christ, have just been discovered in some excavations on the site formerly occupied by *Naxos-Tauroninium*, on the eastern side of Sicily. They are of the value of three or four drachmas. They have been deposited in the Museum at Naples.

The *Academy of Archaeology at Rome* advertises a prize for the best paper on the earliest Christian inscriptions relative to the history of the Church. Papers are to be sent in before the 10th July, 1855.

## HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

*The Quarterly Report of the Registrar-General.*—To those who desire to obtain something like a correct view not only of the actual condition of this country but of its progress and prospects, or, as some of our friends would have us believe, of its decay and impending dissolution, the returns of the Registrar-General afford much interesting and important matter for consideration. Among other questions which have been of late much agitated is one as to the effect which is being produced upon population by the unprecedented amount of emigration which is now going on. It appears that the excess of births over deaths in England and Wales, in the three months ending June 30, 1853, was 50,857, the births having been 158,718, and the deaths 107,861. During the same period 115,959 emigrants sailed from all the ports of the United Kingdom. Of these 16,993 went from Irish, and 7,884 from Scotch ports. By far the greater number, however, namely 74,646, sailed from Liverpool, and half of these may probably be assumed to have come from the sister island.

Making these deductions, we have for the actual emigration from England and Wales alone about 64,000. This indicates a diminution of population in the quarter of about 13,000. We must, however, bear in mind that owing to the unusual mortality of the quarter the natural increase from the excess of births over deaths has been less by from 8 to 12,000 than in the three previous years. The general result shows that the population of England and Wales is actually decreasing, though to a small extent. But the importance of this fact will be appreciated when it is remembered that for the first 50 years of the present century it had been increasing at a rate of nearly 200,000 in each year.

The effect of a rapidly increasing demand for labour upon a population which is even diminishing, is becoming manifest in a rise in the rate of wages, especially in unskilled employments, and in numerous strikes which have taken place in many parts of the country, with more or less success, where this rise has been resisted by employers. It is interesting to observe the effect of the natural laws of demand and supply upon the conduct of those who are ignorant of, or even repudiate, those laws. The usual plea stated for increased wages is the increased cost of provisions, but those who make use of it must be well aware that hitherto the general characteristics of periods of high prices has been

scarcity of employment and low wages. The real reason which justifies their demand at present is that circumstances are such as enable them to obtain it; but it is questionable whether the competition of employers would not give it them, under any circumstances, sooner than they can obtain it by means of strikes, which, while their consequences are most disastrous to workmen, exhaust the employers' capital, and by so much diminish his power of affording employment.

In Scotland, so far as we can judge, the case must be nearly the same as in England; but in Ireland, if the supposition we have adopted be true, that half the Liverpool emigration is due to that country, the natural increase, which is certainly less than 20,000, is counterbalanced by an emigration of 54,000, so that the population of that island, which had diminished by nearly two millions in the ten years ending 1851, continues to decrease at the rate of 130,000 in a year.

It is a remarkable fact that, although the gold discoveries have undoubtedly given a considerable stimulus to emigration, especially in England, the emigration to the Australian colonies has been only 17,152, or less than one seventh of the total amount. By far the greatest number, 78,205, have gone to the United States, and 20,107 to North America, leaving a remainder of only 495 to other parts of the world.

The excessive mortality of the present season has arisen mainly from the great increase of pulmonary complaints consequent on the excessive coldness and wetness of the spring. It is stated in the valuable meteorological paper by Mr. James Glaisher, contained in the report, that for a period of nearly four weeks, commencing on the 20th of April, the average temperature was 4.9° below that of the average of the same days in 80 previous years, and that on several days the defect was from 8° to 14°.

There is also a remarkable increase in the number of violent deaths in the table of mortality for the metropolis; but this, though 30 per cent. above the average of the four previous years, does not, from the smallness of the actual amount, materially affect the general result.

The notes of some of the local registrars indicate a melancholy extent of ignorance and prejudice in some of the rural districts in the obstinate refusal of many persons to adopt the precaution of vaccination. In the younger days of Sylvanus Urban the small pox was a scourge scarcely less fatal

than the plagues which so frequently devastated Europe in the middle ages. For a long period there seemed no remedy against its ravages; but at the present day Providence has placed within our reach a means of prevention which is almost certain, and which alleviates where it does not entirely prevent the disease. We are therefore justified in believing that few, if any, of the deaths which now take place from this cause would occur if vaccination were universal. The number of deaths from small pox in London has this year been much below the average of the four previous years; but, as that of last year was as much above the average, it would perhaps be premature to conclude that the improvement is of a permanent character.

We cannot quit this subject without remarking on the admirable manner in which the valuable statistics collected in the Registrar-General's office are edited and published. The tabular statements are well arranged to show the movement of the population for the corresponding periods of five years, and are preceded by a careful and intelligent report, in which their general results are considered and illustrated by the various circumstances that may explain or modify them. We had recently\* to discuss the proposals of the gentleman who is at the head of this office in a question of taxation, and found occasion to express an unfavourable opinion of his financial schemes. We have therefore the more satisfaction in acknowledging his unquestionable merits in the department over which he so ably presides.

*Reports and Papers read at the meetings of the Architectural Societies of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, the Counties of York and Lincoln, and of the Architectural and Archaeological Society of the County of Bedford, during the year MDCCLII. 8vo.*—Judging by the size of this volume, and the number of memoirs it contains, in comparison with its two predecessors, it would seem that the taste for English architecture was not increasing, but had rather declined from the fervour of its late popularity. One of the five societies, whose papers were included in the former volumes, that of St. Alban's, has no part in the present. The contributions of the other societies, though not numerous, are very creditable to them; and, in many cases, possess more than a local interest. The Northampton Society contributes two papers, both by Mr. Poole, one on the round church of St. Sepulchre's at North-

ampton, and the other a synchronological table of the bishops of the English sees, from the year 1050 to 1550, framed with the object of showing how far the presence and the taste of particular churchmen in various localities may have influenced the style of the cathedral and other churches with which they were concerned, and occasioned a similarity in particular features.

The Yorkshire Architectural Society contributes an essay on the history of Church Arrangement, by W. H. Dykes, esq.; an interesting account of the recent excavations of Sawley abbey, by J. R. Walbran, esq.; and an historic sketch of Pontefract castle, by Rev. E. Batty, M.A. Those from the Lincolnshire Architectural Society are five in number,—on Heckington Church, by G. G. Place, esq.; on Sleaford, Sempringham, and some neighbouring churches, by Charles Kirk, B.A.; on Thornton abbey, by F. Pyndar Lowe, M.A.; and two on more general subjects, one being an essay on Open Seats, also by Mr. Lowe, and the other on Churchyard Monuments, from the pen of Mr. M. H. Bloxam, whose competence to treat upon any portion of the subject of our sepulchral memorials has been manifested on many former occasions.

The Architectural and Archaeological Society of the county of Bedford sends only one architectural article, and that not of a practical kind. It is an essay on the Moral and Intellectual Expressions of Architecture, by the Rev. John Taddy, M.A. It has no reference to the architecture of the county; and altogether we fear there is still a supineness in Bedfordshire in regard to local antiquarianism, which is shamed by the activity and the productions of some other counties, such as Sussex, Norfolk, and West Suffolk. The absence of other original articles is supplied by a reprint of Captain (now Rear-Admiral) Smyth's amusing Essay on the Tradesmen's Tokens of Bedfordshire, which was originally published in the Numismatic Journal in 1837; and the Rev. Mr. Rose, of Houghton Conquest, adds a short paper on Samaritan or Hebrew coins.

APPENDICIA ET PERTINENTIA; or *Parochial Fragments relating to the Parish of West Tarring and the Chapels of Heene and Durrington, in the County of Sussex; containing a Life of Thomas à Becket, an historical and descriptive Account of his (so called) Palace at West Tarring, and of the Figs he introduced; some Account of the learned John Selden, and Selden's Cottage at Salvington, &c. &c. &c.* By John Wood Warter. B.D. Vicar of West Tarring.

\* Gent. Mag. April, 1853, art. Income Tax.

8vo.—The multifarious topics of this volume are discussed, for the most part, in the form of a dialogue, for which purpose the author has divided himself into the two characters of Eubulus, the resident, and Alethes, his visitor. In matters of local topography and antiquities the model which the author sets before him is White Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities*, in those of natural history Gilbert White's *History of Selburne*, and in those of Church policy, which occupy a considerable share of his colloquies, the writings of the author of the "Book of the Church," and the *Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*.

No one is more conversant with the sentiments of Southey than Mr. Warter, who is the editor of "The Doctor" and of Southey's "Common Place Book," and he possesses much of his master's art of illustrating obscure points of knowledge by recondite reading and acute observation, and of lending a grace to trifles by apt quotations from past worthies and by profitable sentiments of his own:—pursuing the course described in one of his numerous mottoes,

Thus I entertain  
The antiquarian humour, and am pleased  
To skim along the surfaces of things,  
Beguiling harmlessly the listless hours.

(Wordsworth's *Excursion*.)

The book includes a well-considered life of Archbishop Becket, written with an evident desire to reach the truth and to give to conflicting dates and authorities an impartial comparison. This has been before published in the English Review.

The other portions of the book have been written for some years, though they have hitherto remained in manuscript. The whole are now published "in aid of the restoration of the Church at West Tarring." Whilst they contribute to that object, they may happily exercise some influence on the future administration of the Ecclesiastical Commission, for certainly its conduct in regard to West Tarring appears little accordant with the objects for which that authority was professedly constituted. "The simple facts are these. West Tarring comprehends a sinecure rectory and a vicarage, together with what are called the extinct chapelries of Heene and Durrington, over which the vicar of West Tarring has the spiritual charge. The population is about 1000. The parishes are extensive—five miles from end to end, and of a great circuit,—the people all poor, and no resident gentry. The emoluments of the vicar are, under commutation—for West Tarring 11*l.* 5*s.*, for Heene 28*l.*, for Durrington (near 200 souls) a modus of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Besides this there is a stipend

of 20*l.* payable from the rector, a charge, that is, on the sinecure. The late rector—than whom there could have been none better [the Rev. William Vaux], owing to the poverty of the place, and the heavy calls upon the vicar, made the payment 40*l.* So poor was West Tarring considered, now near a century ago, that a licence was granted in the 7th Geo. III. to unite it to the rectory of Patching, nearly five miles distant," whereupon the rectory-house of Patching was pulled down. Here then was a combination of four ancient parishes—West Tarring, Heene, Durrington, and Patching. Mr. Warter states that both the two last archbishops of Canterbury were anxious to separate Patching, and to consolidate the rectorial and vicarial tithes of the three other places, but they found no opportunity of effecting this reform. When the late rector died in Dec. 1844, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had become entitled to all sinecure rectories by the 3 and 4 Vict. c. 113, a particular clause of which act would have authorised them to perform the measure of justice required in the present case. In the words of Lord Stanley, with reference to that act, uttered in the debate on the Welsh bishoprics, May 2, 1845,—“The first charge upon those sinecure rectories which at present contribute nothing to the service of religion is to provide for the spiritual wants of the parishes from which they are taken.” As our author justly remarks, if the Ecclesiastical Commissioners would not avail themselves of such an opportunity, how can *lay impropriators* be expected to make personal sacrifices to do so? The Commission sets them “a bad example” instead of a good one: and places itself exactly in the invidious position of the monkish impropriators by whom so much spoliation was originally inflicted upon parishes. Mr. Warter is severe in his reflections upon this conduct, but not more so than the circumstances warrant. He adds that the late rector was a charitable man, and alive to the responsibilities of property, specially of ecclesiastical property, but his doles are now discontinued altogether, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners having (as a corporate body) no such conscience. Finally, it appears (notes, pp. 258, 305), an arrangement has been made for detaching the rectory of Patching, but the rectory of Tarring remains in the hands of the Commissioners.

And now a few words respecting the “so-called” palace of Becket at Tarring, which has given occasion for the introduction of a memoir of his life into these “*Parochial Fragments*.” This “palace” is the same which is also called the Rectory House,

and we are told that there is sufficient evidence to show that the old archbishops of Canterbury did occasionally reside among their tenants upon this manor, which was given to their see before the Conquest, by King Athelstan. Of Becket's visits there is no direct record: and the house in question, though old, is generally assigned to the reign of Edward IV. But the true *vestigia* of Becket's former presence are his fig-trees. "When," says Mr. Warter, "I first became a denizen of this county, nothing could exceed, on a hot summer's day, the solemn beauty of the fig-garden at West Tarring. Before the severe winter, some six or seven years ago, which destroyed the Gothic arch of the middle walk, its shade was awful and imposing." On this topic Mr. Warter expends many pleasant pages of horticultural and poetical gossip. His discussion on the character and merits of the learned Selden will also be read with interest. Of the cottage at Salvington, in the immediate neighbourhood of West Tarring, which gave birth to that illustrious Englishman, some account, accompanied by a view, was published in our Magazine for Sept. 1834.

In the way of criticism on Mr. Warter's lucubrations, the only important remark we have to make is this, that his doubts upon the site of the ancient city of Anderida, *Caer-Andred*, and *Andredsceastre* are now completely out of date. The Rev. Mr. Hussey of Rottingdean has successfully argued that the Roman walls of Anderida are still standing at Pevensey; and in that opinion he is entirely supported by the concurrent opinions of Mr. Lower, Mr. Roach Smith, Mr. Wright, and other judicious antiquaries. The conjecture of Camden and Selden in favour of Newenden in Kent is therefore now obsolete.

*The Book of the Axe; containing a Pictorial Description of that beautiful Stream, and Sketches of all the Towns, Villages, and remarkable places upon its banks.* By George P. R. Pulman. *Third and greatly enlarged Edition.* (Published in Monthly Parts, to be completed in Twelve Parts). I—VI. Post 8vo. The Axe, a river which falls into the sea at Axmouth in Devonshire, having had its rise at Chedington Copse in Dorsetshire, and runs for some distance along the borders of Somerset, is one of our many rivers deriving its name from the British word for water, which continues almost in its primitive form in the Yorkshire *Wiske*, is in Monmouthshire the *Usk*, in Devonshire the *Exe*, in Yorkshire, Bedfordshire, and Sussex, the *Ouse*, and at classic Oxford the *Isis*, besides various other modi-

fications elsewhere. There is a second Axe in Somersetshire which gives name to Axbridge, and flows into the Bristol Channel. But the subject of the present work, which is the Axe of Axminster, claims to be more essentially a Devonshire river. "It flows (writes the author before us) through one of those luxuriant and delightful valleys to be found in Devonshire alone—a valley so full of fertility that it seems incapable of being contained within the undulating hills by which it is inclosed, so diversified and beautiful that the eye never tires of beholding it. The elm-crowned hedges trace it everywhere, like lines upon a map. Narrow winding lanes, half buried between their flower-covered banks, conduct to its picturesque recesses, where, away from the busy haunts of men, the honey-suckled cottage excites the wanderer's admiration, embosomed as it is in poetry and peace, and where the primitive farm-house holds out to him its old-fashioned, open-hearted hospitality. Among some crumbling ruin, or some majestic ancient pile, arrests his eager footsteps, and with a silence more eloquent than words may preach to him a solemn lesson. Directing his gaze along the glorious landscape, he detects the tiny river, threading its early course among the distant meadows which the wild flowers are 'painting with delight.' Further down he beholds it approaching some pleasant little village, half hidden by orchards, where the blacksmith rings out joyful music, and where the school-children are gamboling upon the green. Again it stretches away and glistens in the sunshine among the quiet violet meadows yonder, in which the famous 'great red cows of Devon' are quietly pasturing. \* \* \* " We do not transcribe the whole of the author's glowing picture; nor must our extract be taken as a specimen of the staple of the book. When his tributes of admiration to the beauties of nature have been duly paid, and his raptures are expended, Mr. Pulman proceeds to rehearse the historical annals, and describe the present appearance, of each locality with great intelligence and good sense; and the information which he has derived from personal observation and from the communications of his friends shows that the book is by no means a mere compilation from former writers. There is one error which we must point out, because it is frequently repeated—the name of the historian of Dorsetshire is misspelt *Hutchings*, instead of *Hutchins*. We also observe, among the illustrative notes, one which states that "Manors were formerly called *Baronies*, as they still are called *Lordships*"

(p. 180). This is a misapprehension: baronies consisted of many manors or lordships, and generally took their distinguishing name from that manor upon which the residence of the baron was fixed, which became the *caput Baronie*, as was the case with Castle Cary.

The book is illustrated by some very pretty views in tinted lithography, one of which is given in every number.

*The Royal Descent of Nelson and Wellington from Edward the First, King of England, with Tables of Pedigree and Genealogical Memoirs.* Compiled by George Russell French, author of a *Concise Genealogical History of England, or the Ancestry of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert*. 12mo.—The number of generations from King Edward the First to Nelson is, according to the several lines traced by the author of this work, either sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen: from the same monarch to the Duke of Wellington, by one line only sixteen, by another so many as twenty, by two others eighteen, and by a fifth nineteen. In the second grade of ancestral extraction a man has two grandfathers, in the third four great-grandfathers, in the fourth eight male ancestors; and so they continue to double in every generation of ascent, until in the sixteenth they amount to 32,768, in the twentieth to the great number of 524,288, and in the twenty-first to upwards of a million—*minus* the deductions that must arise, in the course of that time, from the marriages of cousins either more or less near, who have the same ancestors to a greater or less extent.\* It is therefore no wonder

\* Lord Nelson and the Duke of Wellington find a common-ancestor in the person of James Butler third Earl of Ormonde, from whom the former was thirteenth in descent, and the latter fifteenth. That Earl was the grandson of Eleanor de Bohun, Countess of Ormonde, a granddaughter of King Edward I.

From the frequent intermarriages of royal families, particularly in the south of Europe, the numbers above stated are very materially lessened. In our Magazine for Feb. 1834, will be found a table showing that the present Queen of Spain—being descended in five different ways from her great-great-great-grandfather Louis the Dauphin (son of Louis XIV.)—has her progenitors in the fifth degree reduced from thirty-two to fourteen: and being descended in ten different lines from Henri IV. her progenitor in the eighth and ninth degrees, her ancestors are further proportionately reduced in those earlier generations.

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that after nearly twenty generations from the time of Edward the First, it should be possible that almost any Englishman may have that monarch among his half a million of male ancestors of the thirteenth century, when we also know that the blood-royal was widely diffused among the nobility of our mediæval reigns, and that it has thence descended to the gentry, and often, if it could be traced, to the commonalty. When Mr. C. E. Long compiled his volume of "Royal Descents" a few years since,† a book which included only the names of those living persons who were the *representatives* of our ancient Blood-Royal, in descent from heiresses, and consequently entitled to *quarter the royal arms*, it was discovered that one of such persons was keeper of a turnpike-gate near Dudley, and that others were employed in the trades of shoe-making, saddlery, and upholstery. (See our vol. XXIV. p. 327.) Mr. Burke, the well-known genealogical author, immediately adopted the idea of Mr. Long's book, perceiving no doubt how flattering a distinction it offered to those families who have an *impression* rather than a *knowledge* of their illustrious descent, and who are consequently inclined to view such a distinction as more peculiarly their own than an accurate acquaintance with the matter would show it to be. It may be taken as a general rule that it is only necessary to trace a descent from a family of some territorial importance in the sixteenth or seventeenth century, to be able also to trace it further either to King Edward the Third or King Edward the First: once make sure of the former step, a little patient industry and research will accomplish the latter, and probably in more than one line. In the case of the Duke of Wellington's family, it appears that many years ago their descent from King Edward I. through the Cobhams, Peytons, and Colleys, was drawn out for the late Marquess Wellesley by Ulster King of Arms. Mr. French claims for himself the "discovery" that the Countess of Mornington, mother of the Marquess and of the Duke of Wellington, was descended from Lady Lucy Neville, wife of Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., which Lady Lucy was descended in *three* several ways from King Edward the First. Lady Mornington was also descended through the O'Briens and the Butlers Earls of Ormonde, from Elizabeth Countess of Hereford and Essex, and daughter of Edward I. which princess was

† Royal Descents: a Genealogical List of the several persons entitled to Quarter the Arms of the Royal Houses of England. 1845. 4to.

also the royal ancestress of the Colleys. Altogether, therefore, the descent of the Duke of Wellington from the first Edward is exhibited in *five* different lines; and it is very possible that further research might trace it in other ways.

With respect to the royal descent of our great Naval Hero, Mr. French states that it has hitherto been almost unknown except perhaps in the family of Suckling itself, from whom he derived it. It is traced in Mr. French's first table through Beaufort, Spencer, Carey, and Wodehouse; in a second, through Mowbray, Howard, and Boleyn to Carey; in a third, through Clare, Audley, Stafford, Morley, Parker, and Shelton to Suckling; in a fourth, through Bohun and Butler to Boleyn, and so on in the second. Thus Mr. French has traced Lord Nelson's royal descent in four different ways: and possibly others may still remain in obscurity. To the third, that of the Staffords, Mr. French was accidentally led in endeavouring to ascertain whether the descent of the late Duke of Wellington's great-grandfather, Captain Edmund Francis Stafford, could be traced to the great English house of Stafford. Mr. French quotes our Magazine for Dec. 1827 (but which reference is incorrect), for a statement that Captain Stafford was the son of Francis Stafford, of Portglenone, "a descendant of Thomas of Woodstock, third son of Edward III." Mr. French has not succeeded in ascertaining the truth of this assertion, but his researches respecting it conduced to his finding the Stafford descent of Lord Nelson.

It is remarkable that Nelson's illustrious descent is derived entirely from his mother Catharine Suckling; and Wellington's chiefly from his mother Anne Hill Trevor. It was from his mother's family also that Nelson imbibed his predilection for the naval service of his country, his patron and example having been his uncle Captain Maurice Suckling, an officer distinguished by his victory over a very superior French force on the 21st October 1757, the anniversary of which day was well recollected by Lord Nelson on the morning of the battle of Trafalgar.

We have sometimes fancied it a matter of some interest to trace from what source baptismal names prevalent in families have been originally derived. That of Maurice came to the Sucklings from the Sheltons, with whom it was a favourite from the time of Henry Shelton, "who was a captain in the Low Countries sixty years," and who gave it to his son no doubt in honour of his illustrious commander Count Maurice of Nassau. Lord Nelson had an elder brother named Maurice. His own

name of Horatio came from the Walpoles, from whom he was descended through his grandmother Anne, daughter of Sir Charles Turner and Mary Walpole. The Walpoles derived it—not through consanguinity but friendship—from Horatio first Viscount Townshend, after whom Sir Edward Walpole, K.B. named his fourth son, in the year 1663. Lord Townshend was named after his grandfather Horatio Lord Vere of Tilbury, the renowned hero of the Low Country wars; but how Sir Horatio Vere came by his name we are at present unable to say. Might not the Walpoles have furnished Mr. French with further royal descents for Nelson?

The Duke of Wellington derived his name of Arthur from his grandfather Arthur Viscount Dungannon, in whose family of the Hills—of the Downshire as well as the Dungannon branch—it has been perpetuated from the time of Sir Moyses Hill, Provost-Marshal of Ulster, who named his son Arthur after his superior officer Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy of Ireland in the reign of James the First, and whose descendants the Marquess of Donegal and Lord Templemore have still the name in their families: one more link would probably carry the name to Arthur Prince of Wales, the elder brother of King Henry the Eighth.

Mr. French has formed a volume from his genealogies by weaving into a connected narrative notices of the leading personages and alliances of the several families whose names we have already run through; interspersing them with a few historical allusions and with many quotations of the passages in which the principal characters appear in the dramatic histories of Shakspeare. In one of these instances he correctly points out an error which the poet makes in reference to the cognisance of the Kingmaker Warwick, who in the Second Part of King Henry the Sixth is with his father called by the Duke of York "my two brave bears," and is made to say—

Now by my father's badge, old Neville's crest,  
The rampant bear chain'd to the ragged staff—

whereas this cognisance belonged to the Beauchamps, the former Earls of Warwick, whose heiress the speaker had married; whilst the "Nevilles' crest" was a bull's head, and their badge a bull.

We are not sure, however, that Mr. French has hit upon another mistake of Shakspeare where the Duke of Buckingham in the play of Henry VIII. says—

When I came hither I was Lord High Constable  
And Duke of Buckingham, now poor Edward  
Bohun:



for, though it is true that the Duke's paternal name was Stafford, it appears not improbable that he may have affected the name of Bohun, not only as one of more illustrious import, from its ancient connection with the royal family, but especially belonging to the Earldoms of Hereford and Northampton, to which he was heir : and further that the old chronicler, whoever he be, from whom Shakspeare copied that expression of the Duke's, may have had good contemporary authority for the falling favourite having uttered those very words.

We have been amused by one other observation of Mr. French, which if well-founded is a remarkable instance of honours assumed from unauthorised tradition. The family of Wodehouse, now Peers of the realm, display for the motto under their shield of arms the single word *AGINCOURT*. Mr. French states that this is "of recent adoption," but it is founded on long tradition of the family, recognised by Blomefield the county historian of Norfolk, and long before by the poet Drayton. It now appears that there is "no mention of the name of Wodehouse in the rolls of Agincourt : " but it is true that John Wodehouse was an esquire of the body to King Henry the Sixth, and it seems that he was in commission to guard the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk during the very time when the field of Agincourt was fought. So that the derivation of this motto is very much after the approved prototype of *lucus a non lucendo*.

The only further remark we have to make upon Mr. French's pages is suggested by this passage,—“The husband of Margaret Plantagenet, Sir Richard Pole, is described as of a good Welsh family.” It has been shown by Sir Thomas Wriothlesley's pedigrees of noble families related to the Blood Royal (*Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal.* vol. i. p. 310), that Sir Richard Pole was the son of “Geoffrey Pole of Buckinghamshire,” by Edith Saint John, a half-sister of Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby, the mother of King Henry the Seventh; and it is remarked by Sir Harris Nicolas (*ibid.* pp. 295, 310), that Sir Richard Pole appears to have had *no armorial coat*, until he assumed one founded upon that of the Nevilles in consequence of his marriage with the Lady Margaret. We conclude therefore, that there are no grounds for accepting the assertion that he was of “a good Welsh family.”

*Kshittapansāvalīcharitam : a Chronicle of the family of Rāja Krishnachandra of Navadvīpa, Bengal. Edited and translated by W. Pertsch. Berlin, 1852.*—This

is a chronicle of the ancestors of the famous Rāja of Nuddea, in Bengal, who was a liberal patron of literature during the greater part of the last century. It is written in Sanscrit, and from internal evidence Mr. Pertsch concludes that it was composed about 1790; about which time the Bengālī chronicle of the same family was written, which was published in London, 1811.

These family chronicles (like the old Spanish histories) begin from the mythic ages, and work their way downwards, growing clearer and more authentic as they approach modern times; and here they are often of considerable interest, from the curious light which they throw upon the manners of the age, and especially the relations existing between the Hindu rajas and the Mohammedan viceroys.

During the course of the work we have several glimpses of the English, as the *dākshinātyamechchhāh*, or southern foreigners; thus, in p. 46, we find Aurungzebe, the Sultan of Delhi, at war with them; and in p. 50 we have the following:—

“Rāmakrishna lived also in friendship with Vada Sāheb, who at that time was governor of the southern foreigners in Calcutta; the latter therefore showed continual friendship to him, and placed a guard of 2500 so called “soldiers” (chholdāra) who were skilled in the use of all kinds of weapons and missiles in Krishnagur to execute the plans of Rāmakrishna.”

Rāmakrishna, it appears, became Rāja in 1704, and died in 1715, ten years before Clive was born, so that we cannot identify Vada Saheb (Mr. Pertsch proposes “Ward” ?); but the notice and the mention of our word “soldiers” are interesting.

Mr. Pertsch has edited the Sanscrit text from two MSS. in the Berlin library, and has given a very creditable *English* translation, with a useful biographical and geographical index. He has chosen English instead of German, because, as he tells us in his preface, “he hopes that his little book may be of some interest for India itself, where a German translation and other additions in German would be less likely to be understood even than the original.” He has executed his task very well; and though his language may be occasionally somewhat stiff, it is always clear and faithful to the text.

*On the Archaic Mode of Expressing Numbers in English, Saxon, Frisic, &c. being an Essay towards the settling of the case Grimm v. Self, Vernon, Kembie, and others. By E. Thomson, esq. author of*

*German-English Analogies, &c.* 8vo. pp. 16.—Our English ancestors had two very curious and concise modes of expressing numbers, both of which have been variously and often erroneously interpreted in modern times.

One of them consisted in the use of an ordinal number, followed by "healf;" the other of a cardinal number, followed by "sum." The phrase the *fifta healf hundred*—"the fifth half hundred," was employed—not for 250 by reckoning two hundreds as four halves; nor, still less, as was once supposed, "fifty (being) half a hundred;" but 450, reckoning *four whole* hundreds and the *fifta healf*. In the same way "the 19th half year" was equivalent to the first half of the nineteenth year, and the eleventh half pound to 10*l.* 10*s.*

The other mode of reckoning is that which is more immediately the subject of the present tractate. To detail all the arguments of the ingenious writer would be to transfer the whole bodily into our pages. We shall content ourselves with saying that he triumphantly refutes an error which had eluded the penetration of scholars no less acute than Grimm and Rask, whilst our English scholars, Kemble and Vernon, though viewing the idiom more justly, have erred in its exact interpretation by adding a unit beyond the designed number. Of the various examples which Mr. Thomson gives, we shall select one which will be sufficient to explain the merits of the question. The sum-total of Israel and his lineal descendants at their arrival in Egypt is thus stated,—Jacob *ferde hundseofontigra sum* on Egipta land (Gen. xvi. 27), which Rask and Thorpe translated, "Jacob went into the land of Egypt with *about seventy* men." But (remarks Mr. Thomson) if we believe Moses, they were not about, but exactly, seventy, named and numbered, sons, grandsons, great-grandsons, one daughter, and one grand-daughter, and the venerable patriarch added at the close. The proper mode of translating the passage is "*one of seventy*;" and so *twelfa sum* "one of twelve," and *ffllynna sum* "one of fifteen," but not "one of thirteen" or "one of sixteen," as imagined by Mr. Kemble and Mr. Vernon in certain instances which Mr. Thomson points out. There have still been places where the correct interpretation has heretofore prevailed, as where Othere says (in the Orosius of Alfred) that "sixa sum" he slew the whales, the correct sense "one of six—apparently the complement of a whaling-boat, four rowers, the steersman, and the harpooner,—in the sense preserved by Sir John Spelman, by Hakluyt, and by the late Dr. Ingram.

It is fully shown, however, that this

essay furnishes the correction of a very prevalent error in our Anglo-Saxon translations and grammars; and Mr. Thomson deserves the thanks of every accurate scholar for having first arrested the calprit, then tried and convicted, and finally gibbeted, decapitated, quartered, and dissected him in so masterly a manner.

*The Dictionary of the Farm.* By the late Rev. W. L. Rham. Revised by W. and H. Raynbird. Post 8vo. pp. xii. 498.—We are genealogists, and like to trace up books, as well as persons, to their ancestors; and it would be a denial of literary justice to the memory of the late Sir John Sinclair, not to attribute this volume, remotely at least, to him. He was the first to break up the Encyclopædic system, and divide it into branches like this. Before his time, or during the last century, as Lacretelle remarks, "On appela pédans ceux qui consacraient leurs travaux à une seule étude; ceux qui les embrassaient toutes ne furent pas accusés de présomption." (Hist. de France, iii. 91.) But by a happy idea of Sir John's the Codean system was introduced, which proposed to substitute for universal encyclopædias a series of codes, each to serve as "a complete compendium of the leading facts and principles included in some one department of human knowledge." Of these he completed only two, viz. Health and Agriculture; but the example was set. And accordingly Mr. Mill remarks, in the Preface to his History of India, that "it is only by combining the observations of a number of individuals (or in other words, forming codes regarding each important branch of science), that a competent knowledge of any extensive subject can be acquired." (See Life of Sir John Sinclair by his Son, vol. ii. chap. 3.)

The result is, that almost every science has its cyclopædia, either in the form of a treatise, or of a dictionary. We may refer, in illustration, to Messrs. Longman's "Prospectus of a Series of Encyclopædias and Dictionaries," as well as the catalogues of other publishers, or specifically to the names of Brande, Copland, Elmes, Gwilt, Loudon, M'Culloch, Hugh Murray, Porter, Ure, &c. The "Dictionary of the Farm" is both a testimony to the utility of the system, and a respectable addition to the number of works it has produced. A memoir of the author is given, but, as his life was not eventful, his principal claim to celebrity was the foundation of the Agricultural School at Winkfield, Berks, of which parish he was incumbent. As a scientific agriculturist he enjoyed considerable re-

putation on the continent. This new edition is superintended by the authors of "The Agriculture of Suffolk." Some articles on the counties of England and foreign countries are omitted, as too slight to answer any material purpose; nevertheless, we regret the suppression. But an Appendix of new articles, on Guano, &c. is substituted; one of which, viz. "Vermin," is a very desirable addition.

The article on *Weeds* is one of the fullest. It confirms a lesson we once received in Mr. Rham's neighbourhood, that hoeing weeds is only transplanting. In that locality the noxious weed dock is deservedly called *the farmers' enemy*. If Dr. Richardson, of Clonfeacle, the advocate of Fiorin Grass, were now living, he would be chagrined at finding his favourite included in that article. There was formerly a caricature of him in Dublin, in which he was represented, as turning up some boggy herbage in bad weather with one hand, and holding an umbrella over his head with the other. It was entitled "Making hay when the sun does not shine." The expression "once so highly prized" (p. 415), is the Fiorin's epitaph, but without the usual *requiescat in pace*, for it is described as a *pest*, and its extirpation is recommended.\*

The mention of Winkfield reminds us that it is near Windsor, where our late revered sovereign George III. had a farm of his own, which he carefully superintended. His Majesty was also a contributor to Arthur Young's *Annals of Agriculture*, under the rustic signature of "Ralph Robinson, Farmer at Windsor."

So many works on this subject have been published of late years, that such a catalogue as the "Bibliographie Agronomique" of M. Demusset (Paris 1810) is much wanted; for the want is rather stimulated than supplied by the notices in Loudon's "Encyclopædia of Agriculture." M. Demusset says of agricultural works, "Il faut conclure, que depuis l'année 1600 jusq'en 1810, on a publié sur l'économie rurale et domestique au moins un ouvrage par mois." Since that time the number has vastly increased, not only through the ambition of authorship, and the speculation of publishers, but also owing to the laudable exertions of the (now abolished) Board of Agriculture, and successive scientific discoveries. The compiler of such a catalogue would therefore have the double task of collection and selection to perform. But, whatever dis-

\* There is a short notice of Dr. Richardson in *Gent. Mag.* July 1820 (the year of his death), p. 88.

cretion he might be obliged to exercise, we cannot doubt that "The Dictionary of the Farm" would occupy a place. To many persons this comprehensive volume will prove extremely useful; and, indeed, every one who "o'er half an acre reigns," may learn something from its contents. We cannot, however, dismiss the subject without repeating the warning conveyed in one of "The Miseries of Human Life," in Mr. Beresford's witty and observant work. "Finding the practice of blending the farmer with the gentleman perfectly compatible with *loss*, but not with *gain*." The late Sydney Smith said, that everybody thought himself able to manage a small farm; and the facility with which a general idea of the pursuit can be acquired from the "Dictionary," may be the cause of dear-bought experience to sanguine and adventurous readers. If they feel any such inclination, let them well consider Esop's Fable of "The Shepherd turned Merchant" (Croxall's Collection, No. 187); it may perhaps prevent some merchants from turning shepherds. If however the Dictionary produces a well-regulated taste for rural pursuits, it will indirectly confer health, and serenity upon its readers. Vegetius (b. i. c. 3) discusses the question whether recruits from country or town are best, and decides for the former; and, though we do not quote this as a positive argument for rural pursuits, it helps to commend them, by showing their salutary nature and tendency.

*Handbook for Travellers in Southern Italy; being a Guide for the Continental portion of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, including the City of Naples and its Suburbs, Pompeii, Herculaneum, &c. By Octavian Blewitt. 12mo. (Murray.)*—A new Handbook provided by Mr. Murray is sure to find a general welcome, and the confidence which is reposed in his well-known name will be strengthened and confirmed by that of the Editor employed on the present occasion. In Mr. Blewitt we rely as a model of care and accuracy: and of the labour which has attended the task before us we have a modest intimation when we are told that it is the result of not only three personal visits to Naples, but of the consultation of so many books that their mere enumeration would have formed no mean contribution to Italian bibliography. Embracing a portion of the globe so profoundly interesting from its buried relics of the earliest days of civilization, which are revealed to the visitor after the long sleep of centuries, and so richly stored with the treasures of modern art, as well as the perennial beau-

ties of nature, this Manual is one of those very few books which are certain not only of present success, but of a prolonged popularity.

*The Marine Botanist, an Introduction to the study of British Sea-Weeds; containing descriptions of all the Species, and the best method of preserving them.* By Isabella Gifford. Third Edition, greatly improved and enlarged. 12mo.—This is just the kind of book which will be acceptable to those loiterers on the sea-beach who delight to combine some interesting exercise for their minds with a healthful recreation of the body. It is a manual which describes fully the common seaweeds, notices concisely the distinguishing features of the rarer kinds, and is illustrated with plates of thirty varieties, six of which are beautifully printed in oil-colours. The arrangement and nomenclature follow those of Dr. Harvey's Manual of British Algae; and the Introduction contains a very interesting review of the general character of the vegetable products of the ocean, and of the uses to which they are applied in various parts of the world.

*The Stranger's Guide to Framlingham, its Church and Castle.* By R. Green, 12mo.—Framlingham Castle, the princely residence of the Dukes of Norfolk, is a structure still magnificent in its ruins, and an object of great interest, though its situation is somewhat remote from great towns, and consequently unfrequented. The church, which was the mausoleum of the early Howards Dukes of Norfolk, is remarkable for their sepulchral effigies, including that of the poet Surrey. Mr. Green, who has been long resident on the spot, is a trustworthy guide so far as local knowledge is concerned, and his present performance has been evidently prepared with pains. We wish we could say more in favour of his literary skill, but, as he admits of the town itself (p. 71), it certainly cannot be "ranked as A 1." However, we do not doubt that the stranger will make every due allowance for the present circumstances of Framlingham, and thankfully accept what is so well intended for his gratification.

*Annals and Perennials, or Seed-time and Harvest.* By Catherine M. Waring.—The writer of these poems, which are certainly above mediocrity, tells us that they were composed one on each Sunday for her own children. They were commenced on Quinquagesima Sunday, 1849, and served the purpose of embodying and perpetuating for her family the thoughts and feelings appropriate to the Church's

seasons. From the Collects, especially, "Annual in their use—Perennial in their antiquity," was her subject principally derived. The "Christian year" has too completely taken its place in the Churchman's heart and home not to cast a disadvantage over every new attempt; yet, as the subjects chosen in that exquisite manual and suggester of devout thoughts are varied by the use of the Lessons, Psalms, or whatever might in the author's view prove most effective, and as they often omit the Collects altogether, there is good room for another, and even another, poetical version of the rich material furnished by the Prayer Book.

We do not say that Mrs. Waring's poetry is of a very powerful order, but it is harmonious, pleasing, and indicative of a feeling heart. We take, at random, the following specimen:—

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

*Unchangeableness.*

Thou changest not! the weary wings of time  
That, rolling, bring but grief or troubled bliss  
To mortals, measuring in sin their days,  
Pass on, but alter not thy blessedness,  
Which was, and is, and is to come the same.  
Sundry and manifold the changes are  
That blend the rainbow of our destinies,  
And Thou alone canst rule them: Thou alone  
The human will and its affections bind  
To things Thou promisest and dost command;  
So fix our wayward hearts, Almighty God!  
That we, thy flock, obedient to thy sway,  
May here, on earth, thy purposes fulfil,  
And on true joys our deep affections set;  
Those joys which, perfected at thy right hand,  
Centre in Christ, who won them by his blood,  
For all whose chasten'd hearts on Him repose.

*Selections from the Speeches and Writings of Edmund Burke.* Edited by the Rev. R. Montgomery, M.A.—A well-timed and well-edited little volume. Few people have the opportunity, some have not the time, a few perhaps would not have the patience, to go through the entire of the spoken and written works of Edmund Burke. To all such, and they form no indifferent portion of the public, Mr. Montgomery's little volume will be highly acceptable, containing, as it does, some of the most magnificent thoughts to which life has been given by as magnificent expression. It is a book of which the student should read but little at a time, but over that little meditate much.

*Egypt.* By J. D. Pigott. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 112.—The author has evidently studied the subject of "Egypt," and has caught some poetical ideas from it; but he seems to have mistaken harshness of language and exuberance of metre for strength. We

would remind him that Pegasus, like the horses of Lysippus in Mr. McDonnell's Oxford Prize Poem, is  
"Boldly correct and temperately free."

*Remarkable Escapes from Peril.* 18mo. pp. 192. (*The Monthly Volume.*)—Many such narratives are to be found in "Wonderful Magazines" and other publications of the same kind; but we do not remember any former attempt to bring them, as a class, within the compass of a volume. It might, no doubt, have been enlarged, but, as one of a series, its limits were probably prescribed. The idea is a happy one, and the materials are chosen from a great variety of sources.

*Switzerland, Historical and Descriptive.* pp. 192. (*Monthly Volume.*)—Although the writer has given an undue prominence to some topics, which might have been assigned to the notes instead of the text, a good deal of information is condensed in this volume. The story of

William Tell is discussed in chap. 3, and the writer is unwilling to part with it, though its claim on the historian has become weakened of late. At p. 162, De Witte should be De Wette. At p. 127 the lakes are described very graphically.

*The Hour of the Redeemer.* By Mortimer O'Sullivan, D.D. 8vo. pp. 135.—This volume comprises the "Donnellan Lectures,"\* delivered in the chapel of Trinity College, Dublin, for 1851, in a series of discourses on the First Advent. In the last the Author observes, on Gal. iii. 20, that an advocate is "of one," for he is the adversary of the other party; but "he only is a Mediator who exercises the same office towards each of the two parties, representing to each, and advocating with each, the claims of the other." (p. 120.) Dr. O'Sullivan is eminently known as a controversialist, but these Lectures demonstrate that his reputation does not depend on controversy.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT  
CHICHESTER.

(Continued from p. 187.)

*Monday, July 18.* On the resumption of business this morning at Chichester, the members were divided into two Sections, for the reading of papers. In the *Historical Section* the papers were—

1. On the History and Antiquities of Seaford, by M. A. Lower, esq. F.S.A. Though the neighbourhood of the town abounds with traces of Roman occupation, the name of Seaford or Sefford does not appear in history until the time of Edward the Confessor, when the relics of a local virgin and martyr, St. Lewinna, after having been stolen by a pious Flemish monk from a neighbouring monastery, were shipped at this place for Bergue St. Winox. The story is related at large in the *Acta Sanctorum*, Jul. 25. Seaford was a member of the Cinque ports in the 13th century, and sent two representatives to parliament from the time of Edw. I.; but did not obtain its charter of incorporation until temp. Hen. VIII. Though in size a mere village of 1000 inhabitants, it still retains its ancient municipal rights, and is governed by a bailiff and jurats. It was deprived of electoral privileges by the Reform Act. Seaford suffered much from fire and from the attacks of the French. In 30 Edw. III. it was reduced to such a

state of adversity that the few townsmen who had survived the ravages of fire, pestilence, and war, made complaint to the king that one James Archer did daily pull down houses and carry away the materials from the said town, to its and their great detriment, whereupon the king issued his precept for the discontinuance of such destruction. The last attack of the French took place in the reign of Henry VIII., when Sir Nicholas Pelham, assisted by his tenantry and neighbours, repulsed the enemy. This event is alluded to in the well-known epitaph upon Sir Nicholas at St. Michael's Church, Lewes:—

What time the French sought to have sack'd Seaford,

This Pelham did re-pel 'em back aboard!

The final cause of Seaford's decline was the removal of its port. By one of those geological changes so usual on the southern coast, the embouchure of the river Ouse was gradually driven more westward, until what is now called New-haven harbour was formed. Seaford contains some interesting antiquities, as the remains of a good Norman church, traces of several other churches and chapels, and a very fine crypt recently brought to light. The town re-

\* The celebrated Lectures on the Pentateuch, by Dean Graves, originated with this endowment.

cords contain some amusing entries, and the original charter of 1544 is in a well-preserved state.

2. Notices of Robertsbridge Abbey, and of certain interesting Charters relating thereto in the British Museum, by the Rev. Edmund Venables.

3. On a cast from a Window of brick-work in Laughton tower, ornamented with the Pelham Buckle, by W. H. Blaauw, esq. F.S.A.

4. On the history of Hayling Island, by the Rev. C. Hardy, Vicar of Hayling.

In the *Section of Antiquities* the papers read were—

1. On a survey of the Maiden Way from Amboglanna, the Birdoswald station on the Roman Wall, northwards into Scotland; with a short description of some objects in the district; by the Rev. John Maughan.

2. On some of the relations of Archæology to Physical Geography in the North of England, by John Phillips, esq. F.R.S.

3. On the Monastery of Bosham from the time of Wilfrid, A.D. 680, to the foundation of the College by Warlewast Bishop of Exeter, A.D. 1120, by the Rev. H. Mitchell, Vicar of Bosham.

In the afternoon a party visited the castle and church of Arundel.

Immediately after the afternoon service Mr. Edward Richardson accompanied a party over Chichester cathedral, to view the most interesting early monuments and examine their chief points of interest. They may be classed chronologically as follows:

1st. Two Norman panelled reliefs in Caen stone; one representing the sisters Mary and Martha supplicating the Saviour; the other, the Raising of Lazarus. These very early and unique sculptures were removed from the piers of the central tower in the choir, in 1829, having been hidden for centuries by the wood-work of the stalls. The eyes have been drilled to receive glass beads, or pitch. The stones appear to have been broken by their removal, and some of the pieces misplaced in refixing.

2. Three Norman coped stones of Purbeck, the earliest having an inscription in distinct Norman characters—"RADULFUS EPISC" — shewing them to have been raised to bishop Ralph, and his immediate successors. On the upper part of these stones is cut on a flat panel a pastoral staff, a low pointed mitre, and other details much worn. In the two latter a hand appears. There is a fourth stone of similar form, with the upper surface quite gone, placed in a later recessed tomb in the western porch; and numerous are the more simple stones of the same date on the pavement of the cloisters, and in the cathedral.

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3. A Purbeck slab, on which is a raised Norman-shaped shield, and deeply cut within it is a banded trefoil, from whence issue two hands holding a heart. The words MAUD DE alone remain; but we learn from Dallaway's History that it formerly ran *ICI GIST LE COVER MAUD DE* . . . . The elegance of the stone, and its site, if original (for unfortunate removals are too frequent), would stamp it as having covered the heart of no common person.

4. The recumbent effigy and table-tomb of the so-called Lady Abbess, of Caen stone, but rather that of an illustrious lady, possibly the Countess of Arundel who was the patron of St. Richard. The date (1270) accords with the translation. It is exquisitely sculptured. The effigy in wimple, gown, and mantel; angels are at the head and two spaniels at the feet. The tomb is equally well devised and sculptured. Flaxman greatly admired it. This monument has just been moulded for the Architectural Museum, and the Crystal Palace, as have the two Norman sculptures first named.

5. The grand effigy and recessed canopied tomb under the great south window, of Caen stone, is next in date, about 1340, to Bishop Langton, who erected the window, and lies beneath it vested in the full episcopal robes, with angel supporters and a lamb or other cloven-footed animal at the feet. There is a grandeur and elegance about this tomb rarely surpassed. In the panelling of the table are mitres and bats' heads.

6. The tomb attributed to St. Richard of Chichester follows in point of time. It is placed under a screen of three compartments, and consists of an effigy elevated on a rich panelled table-tomb containing statuettes. This tomb was restored by Mr. Richardson a few years since, as described in our Magazine for March, 1847, where an etching of it was given; the canopied screen is represented in Dallaway's City of Chichester, p. 46.

The attribution of this monument to the sainted bishop was decidedly rejected by Professor Willis, as we stated in our last number; but Mr. Richardson was unwilling to relinquish that opinion, and urged in its defence not only the general tradition, but the discoveries in the tomb, (see our vol. xxvii. pp. 39, 258, 373,) the remains of early decoration, on which until lately was inscribed "S. Ricardus," the reliquary recently removed into the robing room, and the continuous habit from the Reformation to the present day of persons occasionally kneeling at the tomb. Though the erection is unquestionably of a later date than the transla-

tion of the saint, he argued that one who had been already honoured with two tombs may have had a third still more costly, considering the wealth he brought to the cathedral exchequer. In the records of the church, the tomb, shrine, and image are separately mentioned, and apparently were distinct. The last, a statuette, was in his own chapel; we read of its having been improperly removed, and another image brought from another chapel, that of St. Theobald, and set up in its place.

7. Somewhat later in point of date is an interesting monument of a soft brown stone (similar to the Tottenhoe in Bedfordshire, and Cambridge clunch), to an Earl and Countess of Arundel. It is reported to have been brought from the Priory Church at Chichester (or possibly Lewis) at the Dissolution with the Lady Abbess before named. It was built in detached pieces into the north wall of the cathedral, where the effigies remained till lately restored by Mr. Richardson, and placed on their table-tomb by order of the dean and chapter. The hands are conjoined. The effigies are vested in the costume of the reign of Richard II. or late in that of Edward III. Some rich decoration remained, and some stamped patterns of chain on the camail. This tomb, and that of St. Richard, are of the same stone, a sort of indurated pipe clay. A notice of the restoration of this monument, the colours and gilding discovered, &c. appeared in the *Architectural and Antiquarian Year-book* for 1844. The date is about 1370, and may represent Richard the thirteenth Earl of Arundel, who died 1376, and his countess in 1372. Both were buried in Lewes Priory. Or Richard, the fourteenth Earl, who was beheaded in 1397, and his widow, who died 1400. Both these earls were great benefactors to the cathedral; the latter founded the collegiate chapel at Arundel, and from his numerous charitable acts was, after his execution, considered as a saint and martyr; and Fabian states that a sumptuous tomb was raised to his memory in London, by his son. If by the *Priory Church* that of Lewes was understood, the tomb would be that of the thirteenth Earl, to whom Mr. R. is now inclined to attribute it, as the priory at Chichester would not be likely to have contained such noble tombs, and the date most nearly accords.

8. In the north aisle of the choir, placed in a plain recess, with the parts of its table-tomb above and around it, is the alabaster effigy of a bishop, said to be that of John Rickingale, who died 1426, and directed by his will that a *marble stone*, bearing his image and name, should be placed over his body in the cathedral. The

brass plate around the tomb, which contained the inscription, has long since disappeared. It may here be stated that sockets of nearly 50 magnificent brasses remain to mock the archaeological inquirer in the nave, transept, and cloisters on Purbeck slabs, some of immense size: one to a Plantagenet, another, it is supposed, to Bishop Kempe (1439), who was afterwards an archbishop and cardinal.

9. In the south aisle, opposite to the former, and of the same material, alabaster, is the interesting tomb of Bishop Shirbourn, the last Roman Catholic and first Protestant bishop (represented in Dallaway's *History*, pl. 10). He lies in a recessed arch of alabaster, in full robes, coloured and gilt, the hands in prayer, a mitre upon the head. In the recess are angels in relief, kneeling and supporting a shield of arms, surmounted by a mitre; on the verge of the table is cut in raised letters the humble and simple inscription, *NON INTRES IN JUDICIUM CUM SERVO TUO DOMINE Robert' Shyrburne*. Both this and the former monument, the only two of alabaster, have been pronounced to be of foreign workmanship. This arose from the material not being known in the southern districts. Not only, however, is the alabaster English, from Derbyshire or Staffordshire, but the style of the work is very similar to numerous examples in the Midland Counties, where alabaster tablets took the place of brasses; and effigies were carved of alabaster, instead of Purbeck, Caen, or other free stones. "Marble stone" was a common term formerly for alabaster; and marbellers in alabaster abounded at Burton and other places.

In the evening, at a sitting of the *Section of History*, two papers were read:—

1. Some remarks on a theory respecting Cæsar's Invasion of Britain, by the Rev. Arthur Hussey.

2. On the probable origin and different ancient names of Chichester, by the Rev. B. R. Perkins.

*Tuesday, July 19.* The *Section of Antiquities* met at 10 o'clock this morning to hear the following papers:—

1. Some remarks on excavations on the site of Corinium at Cirencester, by Professor J. Buckman, F.G.S.

2. A description of the Roman road connecting Winchester with Salisbury, the two capital towns of the Belgæ, by Henry Lawes Long, esq. The author had minutely explored this ancient highway as well as the remains of camps, &c. on either side of it; and his paper included some remarks on recent excavations at the entrenchment at Ashby, and upon the passage of the Test at Bossington,—where Mr. Long concludes that the Roman sta-

tion of Brigg must have been, instead of at Broughton, as set down by recent authorities, or at Buckholt as placed by Sir R. C. Hoare. At Buckholt, at a spot called Cold Harbour, there are remains and traditions of ancient glass-works, unrecorded in any known document.

The concluding assemblage of the meeting was presided over by Lord Talbot of Malahide; and, after the annual election of officer and committee, the usual votes of thanks were passed to those who had promoted the objects of the meeting. These were acknowledged by the Bishop of Chester in person, by the Rev. Canon Shiffner on the part of the Dean and Chapter, and by Dr. Tyacke for the Corporation. The thanks to the Dean and Chapter were proposed by J. H. Markland, esq. D.C.L., who observed, that the only drawback to the pleasure of which they had partaken at this meeting was the absence of their valued and excellent friend the Dean, who, from debility, was unable to take his place, as the President of the Architectural Section, or to participate in the general proceedings of the Institute. The regret was mutual, as no one connected with that city had felt a more lively interest in the success of this meeting than the Dean himself. For months past he had directed a portion of his attention to the matter, and his earnest hope was that whatever could contribute to the gratification of the members and visitors should, if possible, be carried into effect. With respect to the Cathedral, so long an object of anxious attention to the Dean and Chapter, it was most gratifying to mark the liberality which had been displayed toward its restoration by the bishop of the diocese and his family, and by the nobility, clergy, and laity of the county; nor had the ladies of Sussex been wanting in this good work; he, Mr. M., had that morning the pleasure of paying 100*l.*, the completion of a noble gift made by two sisters, natives of the county, whose pious munificence was not confined to this city, or to this kingdom.

It was determined that the annual meeting of the Institute for the year 1853 shall take place at Cambridge.

#### BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

July 25. The annual meeting of this Association was opened in the Guildhall at Rochester, where Ralph Bernal, esq. M.P. for that city, took the chair as President; and delivered an address in which he discoursed with considerable eloquence on the advantages of archæological knowledge, and gave a very complete and comprehensive sketch of the principal antiquities of the neighbourhood. A paper on the history of Rochester castle by Dr. W.

Beattie was then read, in which its military annals were minutely traced.

At an evening meeting several papers were read:—1. Notices of Gundulph and the other Rochester founders: by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A. Gundulph, to whom this paper was principally devoted, was bishop of Rochester from 1077 to 1108. He was succeeded by Radulphus, and then by Ernulph, who followed in his steps, and exhibited the same activity in architectural undertakings. The youth of Gundulph gave promise of the future man. He first served in the church of St. Mary at Rouen, and attracted the especial attention of William the Archdeacon, afterwards Archbishop of Rouen. As a monk of the abbey of Bec he was remarkable for his obedience, zeal, and earnest piety. He was also acute in secular matters, and assisted abbat Lanfranc in the government of the abbey of Caen. When, after the conquest of England, Lanfranc was elevated to the see of Canterbury, he took Gundulph with him to England, not only on account of his *sanctissima religio*, but also for his *prudentissima secularium rerum administratio*, and some years after advanced him to the see of Rochester. He found that church in ruins, the canons reduced to five in number, the lands of the house alienated, or forcibly withheld by powerful nobles. He first altered the constitution of the house itself. He then turned his attention to the building of his cathedral church, which, according to the Textus Roffensis, he built anew from the very foundation. He also built the offices of the priory, and made the whole as complete as possible. Two other ecclesiastical buildings, erected about the same time, (of which, however, very little remains,) claim him for their founder—viz. the chapel of St. Bartholomew at Chatham, attached to the hospital for lepers, and portions of Malling abbey. He has also the credit of having been the architect of Rochester castle and of the White Tower within the Tower of London.

To this paper succeeded one "On the Houses of our Ancestors in Kent," by Charles Baily, esq. "Of the domestic architecture of the Normans," Mr. Baily observed, "we have no example remaining in or near to Rochester, but houses of this early period do still remain in other parts of the kingdom. There is a Norman house at Minster, in the Isle of Sheppy, which belongs to the twelfth century.

"Manor-houses were for the most part small, and generally somewhat square in form, often two storeys high, the rooms in the lower part being vaulted. Fireplaces were very few in number; sometimes there was but one in the whole building, and



this was in one of the upper rooms. A great peculiarity of these early houses was the absence of an internal staircase; the approach to the upper rooms was from the outside of the house. In the Bayeux tapestry we find the representation of a Norman house such as I have described, but there is no fireplace nor chimney shown. When fireplaces were introduced, they were often of an ornamental character: we find one at the Jew's House at Lincoln; and I may perhaps mention the fireplaces of the castle in this city. Of the larger Norman houses we have only portions remaining, and it is probable that these partook more of the character of the castle than of the house. Oakham castle, in Rutlandshire, was built in 1180, but the original hall is all that remains of this date. It is divided into three aisles by two rows of columns and arches.

"Of Norman staircases may be mentioned the fine example remaining at Canterbury: each side of this is formed with a screen of ornamental semicircular arches on columns, supporting a roof: it led to what was the strangers' hall of the convent, and beneath which was the treasury: it appears to have been always an external approach. The same sort of plan continued in the thirteenth century, and at the Temple Farm, at Strood, we find the lower vaulted storey of a house of this time remaining. This is a large apartment, now used as a coal-cellar, one bay wide and three in length, and stands lengthways, east and west. The entrance is on the north side of the west bay, and on the south side are still some of the original windows, one of which is quite perfect, very long and narrow, and only ornamented with a narrow splay on the outside edge. It is square-headed, with a small pointed arch above it.

"In the year 1316 one Symond Potyn founded the Hospital of St. Katharine, in the Eastgate at Rochester, and in his will describes himself as 'dwelling in the inne called the Crown, in Saint Clementes parische of Rochester.' This description, and the general antique character of the Crown Inn, naturally lead one to inquire if there is in it any architecture of an early character remaining? Portions of the ground-floor and basement are of such a character that we may with certainty consider them as being a part of the residence of the said Symond Potyn, and were probably built in the early part of the thirteenth century.

"On the eastern side of the Crown Inn yard stand some brick buildings now overgrown with ivy; these contain rooms which are said to be those which were occupied by Queen Elizabeth on the occasion of her

visit to Rochester on Sept. 18th, A.D. 1573, when she took up her abode at the Crown Inn for four days. The present stabling is traditionally called Queen Elizabeth's dining-room. In one of the upper rooms is a chimney-piece carved in the style prevalent in the time of James I., and to which period rather than the days of Elizabeth I should feel inclined to date the building.

"Of the houses of the fourteenth century we find many examples in Kent. The hall now became the chief feature of the house: externally it was distinguished by its large gables and high-pitched roof, and internally it was the apartment most in use. In it the owner, his guests and servants, ate, drank, and lived; and oftentimes the hall was used by the domestics for sleeping. The hall has often been preserved when the rest of the house has been destroyed. The remains of the great hall of Mayfield Palace, in Sussex, is perhaps the grandest apartment we have remaining of the period. It is not later than the time of King Edward II.; the rich, varied, and elegant tracery of the windows, and the method adopted by the architect to roof over the great span of at least 40 feet from side to side, without the aid of internal columns, must delight every scientific admirer of what is beautiful in architecture. This apartment, about 70 feet long, is divided into three bays, externally by buttresses and internally by two huge arches of stone from wall to wall; on these moulded arches was laid the woodwork of the roof, the timbers of which were exposed to view; these timbers are now gone, but we learn what their forms must have been from the roof of the hall at the Moat House, at Ightham, in Kent. This room is still most perfect; it has the arches of stone as at Mayfield, which support the purlins, kingposts, and rafters of the wooden roof, which appear never to have been altered in any way since the first erection. In this hall the present windows and the fireplace are of later date, having been added to the building in the time of Henry VIII.; one of the original windows of two lights, with tracery in the head and a transome, however, can be traced in the side walls; a building of the fifteenth century having been erected outside of the hall appears to have been the occasion of the alterations I have noticed.

"At the Moat House, at Ightham (of which an engraving was given in the Gentleman's Magazine for Feb. 1837), there is not much besides the hall remaining of the first foundation; but the fifteenth century additions are most interesting. The buildings stand round a courtyard; a somewhat wide and deep moat surrounds the whole;

the walls rise directly out of the water. The principal entrance to the courtyard is by a gate under a low tower; this gate has been prepared to receive a drawbridge. The house appears to have been built with a view to defence, like most houses erected previous to A.D. 1600. A most interesting part of the house is the chapel, which is placed on the second storey. It is of the time of Henry VIII., and is mostly constructed of timber and plaster; it is divided by a screen into nave and chancel, and altogether is in a very perfect state. The ceiling is close boarded, of an arched form, and is painted with what appear to be the several Tudor badges. It is much to be regretted that this very interesting house, on account of its distance from Rochester, cannot be visited by the Society during the present congress. Our members will, however, have an opportunity of viewing a house of the same date—I mean Battle Hall, near Leeds Castle, where there was a roof of the same character as at Mayfield and the Moat, and where there is a curious dark vaulted apartment at the east end of the hall, probably a cellar, with a sort of principal chamber above it, having a fireplace.

“At Nursted, near Gravesend, are some of the remains of the old hall of Nursted Court (engraved in our Magazine for April 1837), said to have been built by Stephen de Gravesend, who was Bishop of London in 1318, and who died in 1338. The predecessors of the present proprietor, Captain William Edmeades, divided this ancient hall into several floors, and erected a modern house against it, so that only a part, but at the same time sufficient, can be seen to show the construction of this curious relic. The interior of this hall is distinguished by the singular construction of its roof, which, like that of the hall of Oakham Castle, stood on four columns, standing about four feet within the walls; but in this case the columns are of wood, instead of stone as at Oakham. From these columns spring arches of timber, upon which rests the immense weight of the roof. The object of the architect has been evidently to relieve the walls from the weight of the roof; and although he has, perhaps, quite succeeded in doing what he wanted, yet the design will in no way whatever compare either in scientific construction or in elegant forms with the fine example at Mayfield.

“The county of Kent contains many houses of the fifteenth century in a pretty perfect state. In very large and spacious houses the plans vary, but the several buildings generally surround one or more quadrangles, as at Penshurst Place, and

Hever Castle, Knowle, and several others. Smaller houses were generally planned, however, on one principle, and the form of the plan somewhat resembled the letter I. The hall, which still continued the chief apartment, being in the centre, generally occupied the whole height of the building, as at Mayfield and Penshurst. The chief entrance to the house, which was often beneath a porch, was at one end of the hall; the door to the gardens was opposite to it, the hall being shut off by a screen, thus forming a passage through the building. On the side of this passage, opposite to the end of the hall, was one or two and sometimes three doors, leading to apartments variously used, such as the cellars, kitchens, butteries, &c. The buildings at Cobham college, although not exactly to be considered a private house, show this arrangement. The fireplace now began to be introduced into the hall.”

Mr. H. G. Adams read a paper “On Rochester Bridge,” giving a description of the ancient timber bridge across the Medway, of which an engraving may be found in the seventh volume of the *Archæologia*, accompanied by an account collected from two manuscripts, published in Lambarde’s *Perambulation of Kent*. The date of its erection is uncertain. Regulations and statutes referring to it were in existence at the time of Bishop Ernulph. A statement that the arches of this bridge rested upon piers of earth and stone, seems to be contradicted by the discovery of wooden piles, evidently the remains of an old bridge foundation, during the progress of the present works, as the new bridge will occupy the site of the ancient one. The piles thus found were many of them shod with iron, and driven far down into the bed of the river, out of which they had to be drawn. The overseer of the works reports that so much as 660 cubic feet of timber, chiefly oak, was removed in this way, a great portion of it being perfectly sound. Mr. Adams proceeded to notice various documents setting forth provisions for the maintenance of Rochester bridge, and afterwards gave a history of the present bridge, with notices respecting the one in course of formation.

The Association then proceeded to view the ancient buildings in Rochester, Strood, and Chatham, mentioned in Mr. Baily’s paper, Temple Farm, St. Katharine and St. Bartholomew’s hospitals, &c., and in the evening again assembled to hear several papers, viz.—1. by Mr. Essell, on an inscribed stone found in the Medway; 2. by the Rev. Beale Poste, on the attack of the Dutch on the defences of the Medway in 1667; and 3. by Mr. Halliwell, on

ancient sports, pastimes, and customs of the county of Kent.

*Tuesday, July 26.*—After service in the Cathedral, the canons in residence—the Rev. Dr. Hawkins and the Rev. Mr. Griffith—exhibited in the chapter-house the celebrated MSS., the *Textus Roffensis* and the *Custumale Roffense*, upon which Mr. W. H. Black delivered a highly interesting discourse, detailing very particularly the contents of those important records, and pointing out the necessity of a more accurate publication of them (particularly the *Textus*) than has hitherto appeared. A proposition for the publication of this MS., agreeably to the opinions expressed by Mr. Black, was proposed at this meeting, and has been referred for the consideration of the council.

The party then attended a lecture, by Mr. Ashpitel, "On the Architecture of the Cathedral," and afterwards minutely inspected the edifice under his guidance. Its erection was commenced by bishop Gundulph, who died in 1108, and completed by bishop Ernulph, who also, according to the Rochester Chronicle and Edmund de Hadenham, built the dormitory, infirmary, and chapter-house. The fronts of these latter remain, and they partake of the style of the west front of the church, which is attributed to Ernulph, after he had lengthened the nave by one bay. No consecration took place until 1133, when that office was performed by John archbishop of Canterbury, eighteen years after Gundulph's death. The existing nave is clearly that of Gundulph, till within two arches of the transepts. A little to the eastward of the north transept is a fine massive tower, called Gundulph's tower, and this is clearly Norman. In the crypt is found work of two periods, one evidently Early-English, the other consisting of very rude groins, supported by small plain cylindrical shafts, and heavy cushion-like capitals. So early does this work seem that it has often been called Saxon. At its eastern end Mr. Ashpitel suspected the original existence of a circular or octagonal apsis, but, on setting out the lines, and probing the ground with a borer, nothing of the kind was found. However, on proceeding eastward the distance of two bays more, the foundations of a huge rubble wall were found upwards of eight feet thick, which probably formed the straight end of the old church. Reginald, who was prior in 1154, made two bells and placed them in "the large tower," as stated in the *Registrum Roffense*, a clear evidence that there was *two* towers. Now, as one tower exists at the side of the church, and as there seem to be marks of a large arch in it, the possibility is, that

this tower formed part of a species of transept, and that the other tower stood on the north side and matched it, as the two towers stand at Exeter Cathedral. A mistake has crept into some books that prior Silvester built the refectory, the dormitory, and the hostelry, and nothing could show in a stronger light the necessity of going to the fountain-head, and consulting the original documents. Only two words are omitted, but these make all the difference. Silvester did erect buildings, as stated, but the MS. adds "at Waletune." It goes on, however, to say, "and at Rochester he removed the private house which formerly was attached (*adhesit*) to the dormitory, and he made two windows in the chapter-house towards the east." A great number of notices are given of presents of windows. We are then told that "Thalebot the sacrist made the whole lavatory, and the great cross with Mary and John, and a great clocca, which to the present day retains the name of the aforesaid Thalebot." Whether by "clocca" is meant a "clock" in our sense of the word, or only a bell, seems uncertain. The annalist always uses the word "campana" to signify the latter. He continues:—"In 1199 Radulphus, the prior, made the brewery, and the great and less chambers of the prior, and the stone houses in the cemetery, and the hostelry, and the grange in the vineyard, and the grange at Stoke, and the stable; and he caused the great church to be roofed and the greater part covered with lead. Helyas, the prior, leaded the great church, and that part of the cloister next the dormitory; and he made the lavatory and the guests' refectory. Heymeric de Tunebregge, the monk, made the cloister towards the infirmary; Roger de Saunford, monk and cellarer, made the brewhouse of stone and lime and tiles." To return: it has been stated that a strange chance had enabled the monks to receive money enough to rebuild their choir, spite of all their former untoward accidents. It occurred that a baker of Perth, who had attained a character for piety and charity, and who was said to give every tenth loaf to the poor, resolved on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. He sold all he had for that purpose, and set off for the continent; passing through Rochester, he stopped there some days, and by his pleasing manners won the good opinion of every one. On his departure, his servant, tempted by the money he carried, attacked him as soon as he went out of the town, and murdered him. His fate caused great sympathy, and his remains were interred in the cathedral. Shortly after, reports of miracles done at his tomb were spread abroad, and pilgrims

from all parts of the country flocked to his shrine with offerings. The Rochester Chronicle states three things which seem to be very discrepant; first, that Richard Eastgate built the north aisle opposite the gate of St. William; that Richard de Waletune built the south aisle; that William de Hoo built the whole of the choir. Now, that aisles of such a construction could be built without a choir between them seems impossible. But if we reflect that "ala," in its primitive form signifies a transept, and that transepts are very often called cross-aisles, the matter seems intelligible. Not only so, it explains a thing which has not been done as yet. The two transepts differ in design: one is at least forty years later than the other. Now, if this interpretation be allowed, the whole is clear. Richard Eastgate, the sacrist, began the north aisle, which was finished by Thomas de Meopham, probably another sacrist; and then, after an interval, we can readily conceive how a third sacrist (or probably a fourth, for William de Hoo was sacrist ere he was prior) erected the other transept in a different style at a later period. This also explains the phrase that William de Hoo built the whole choir. This was finished in 1227, sufficiently to commence the performance of divine worship therein. In 1240 the church at Rochester was dedicated by the Lord Richard, its bishop, and the Bishop of Bangor. In 1343 he caused the new tower of the church at Rochester to be raised with stone and timber, and to be covered with lead. He also gave four new bells to place in the same, whose names are Dunstan, Paulinus, Ithamar, and Lanfranc. In the ensuing year he renovated the shrines of St. Paulinus and Ithamar, at the expense of 200 marks. This is the last mention we have in the chronicles of any buildings at Rochester. Among the works of this prelate are probably the magnificent doorway into the present Chapter-house, and the walls of its lower part; the few Decorated windows there are about the south-west transept, and probably the old Refectory with its internal passage. The work of the Perpendicular period consists of a chapel called by tradition St. Mary's Chapel, the great west window; some alterations at the east window, the windows of the clerestory, of the nave, and some minor matters. It is reported that at the time of the Reformation the Lady Chapel was thrown into the choir, and the new chapel built *in vice ejus*. If this be so it must have been done by Fisher, but there is no record of any such thing being done. The great west window was probably of the time of Henry VII.

At an evening meeting several papers were read. The first was by Mr. Pettigrew, "On the Leper Houses of Kent, and their establishment in England." Although the majority of these houses were not instituted until the time of the Crusades, it was clearly shown by historical documents, to which Mr. Pettigrew referred, that they had existed as early as the eighth century. They also were established in Italy, Germany, and France about the same time. The leprosy was looked upon as a peculiar visitation of the Deity, and the subjects of it were regarded with particular veneration, princes and potentates not hesitating to render even menial assistance to those who were afflicted with it. Instances of this kind were detailed in the paper. The number of leper-houses was very great, and they were specially placed under the protection of the Knights Hospitallers of the order of St. Lazare of Jerusalem. Mr. Pettigrew referred to the descriptions given by the mediæval writers on this disease, and showed that it was what is now known as the elephantiasis. London had in reality only two hospitals for lepers,—that of St. James, the site of which was St. James's Palace, and that of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. The date of the foundation of the former is unknown; but the latter was established and endowed by Queen Matilda. Prior to treating of the leper-houses of Kent, Mr. Pettigrew directed attention to the regulations established for them, and the rigour of the seclusion of the lepers, which varied considerably in different localities, but was most severe in Scotland, which afforded some exceedingly curious information. The leper-houses in Kent were at Boughton, Canterbury, Chatham, Dartford, Dover, Hythe, Otteford, Rochester, Romney, and Tannington. The paper was specially devoted to those of St. Bartholomew at Chatham, and St. Katharine of Rochester. The former of these was founded, in 1316, by Simon Potyn; the latter was built, in 1078, by Bishop Gundulph (consequently prior to the emigration of Englishmen for the Crusades). This building is very interesting, the more ancient part of the structure presenting a circular apse, lighted by three circular-headed windows, the centre light being the larger one. These are furnished with zig-zag mouldings. The walls are of rough flint work. On the south side there is a small sedilia, with two very early English columns, with pointed arch, and caps and bases. There was also a stoup for holy water, which has been removed, and is now built in another part.

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_<sup>200</sup>, the town clerk of Maidstone, per "On Gavelkind, the

Common Law of Kent," which embraced all the details of descent of lands in the county. From the time of the Conquest the feudal law gradually supplanted the old common law of the land; and in the reign of King John, the presumption of law became, that all socage lands (except lands in Kent) descended, on the death of the father, to the eldest son.

A paper by Mr. Holloway, the author of the "History of Romney Marsh," "On Romney Marsh," was read, and detailed a variety of interesting particulars relating to this locality. This was followed by the communication, by Mr. Jerdan, of "Three Documents relating to the Spanish Armada, and the Defence of the Medway."

Mr. Stephen Steele, of Rochester, detailed the particulars connected with the discovery of a Roman burial-ground at Strood, and exhibited a variety of drawings and specimens connected with this research.

Captain Henry Curling and Mr. George Wright contributed a joint paper "On the Historical Associations of Reculver," and the principal events connected with the rise and fall of that interesting monument.

A curious inedited letter by the celebrated John Ives, the antiquary, "On Dover Harbour," contributed by Mr. F. Turner, terminated the proceedings.

*Wednesday July 27.* This day an excursion was made to Cliffe, Cowling Castle, Shorne, Cobham-hall, Cobham church and college. A dinner was held at Rochester at six o'clock, followed by a *conversazione*, at which a paper was read "On a Palimpsest Brass in St. Nicholas," at Rochester, of which rubbings were exhibited. This paper was by the late antiquary Mr. Carlos, and was produced from the "Collectanea" of the Association. Many rubbings from interesting brasses were exhibited, and also specimens of various antiquities found in the neighbourhood. Mr. Thurston produced a cast from a dedication stone in the chancel wall of Postling church, near Hythe, and drawings of the curious helmet of Sir John Fogge, at Ashford church. Mr. Naylor exhibited some antiquities lately found in a Saxon cemetery on Star Hill, Rochester. These excavations occasioned the discovery of eighteen human skeletons, five spear heads, bronze buckles, rings, armille, &c. There were also beads of various colours and in amber; and two brooches, one of a square, the other of a circular form, of bronze, with coloured glass inserted.

*Thursday July 28.* The party proceeded to inspect Kits Coty-house and the cromlechs in that neighbourhood, from whence they visited the ruins of Allington castle,

an ancient chimney-piece at Wouldham, Aylesford church and hospital, an old barn in Preston-park, Malling abbey, and Snodland, returning to Rochester in the evening. In the course of the day Mr. S. I. Tucker read a paper on the history of the Colepepers.

On Friday the party came to Maidstone, visiting Boxley abbey on the road. The association was met at the Town Hall by the mayor, corporation, and local committee. They examined the ancient charters and deeds belonging to the borough; after which they proceeded to All Saints' Church, the peculiarities of which edifice were duly explained by Mr. Ashpitel. They then inspected the College, and the ancient mansion of T. Charles, esq. in St. Faith's-street, where a number of very valuable antiquities were examined. They afterwards proceeded to Hollingbourne Church, and viewed the ancient tapestry and other antiquities of Mr. Roper's farm, going thence to Leeds Castle, where they were hospitably received by C. Wykeham Martin, esq. An evening meeting was held in the Assembly Rooms at Maidstone, where a great number of curiosities and antiquities were exhibited. Mr. Planché read a paper on the Earls of Kent, from Odo the celebrated Bishop of Bayeux, half-brother to the Conqueror, to Edward, the late father of her Majesty Queen Victoria. Mr. J. Whichcord, jun. read a paper on the Polychromy of the middle ages, illustrated by reference to the tomb of the founder of All Saints' Church, Maidstone; and Mr. Brent read one on "Canterbury, its ancient guilds and fraternities."

On Saturday, after a public breakfast at the Crown Inn, the closing meeting was held for the despatch of the usual formal and complimentary business. Two short papers were also read, one from Mr. Lukis, of Guernsey, on Cromlechs; and the other from Mr. Pretty, on the Dumb Borsholder, an officer peculiar to the county of Kent.

#### ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*July 21.* The third public gathering of this Society took place at the ancient castle at Hedingham, which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the Society by its proprietor, Ashburst Majendie, esq. Excavations in the pasture surrounding the castle had been made during the two preceding days, with a view to trace, as far as possible, the foundations and boundary of the original structure. A variety of drawings of castles and other subjects of antiquarian interest were suspended on the walls of the hall, or deposited on the tables for the inspection of the company. Mr. Majendie read

a paper on the history of the Castle (of which a plan, and the survey made in 1592, were given in our June magazine); and Mr. Harrod, Secretary of the Norfolk Archaeological Society, gave an explanation of the excavations. Papers were read by the Hon. R. Neville, on "Roman Sepulture;" and by Professor Marsden, on a manuscript volume, which he discovered some time ago in the Castle library at Colchester. The book was without name or title, but upon examination it proved to be a diary of the youthful days of Sir Simonds D'Ewes, in his own handwriting, about 1618-1621. Mr. R. Almack read an account of the arms and quarterings on an ancient oak bedstead at Hedingham Castle, showing it to have belonged to the 15th Earl of Oxford, and his wife Elizabeth, heiress of the Trussells. He also explained the arms on the tomb of this Earl and his wife in the church of Hedingham, showing how the different quarterings were brought in, and giving a reference to the Chichele pedigree, as to the numerous descendants of this Earl and Countess who claim from her as founder's kin at All Souls' College, Oxford. He next made reference to the arms of three crowns granted for life to the Earl of Oxford, who was Duke of Ireland, and as now to be seen on the porch of Lavenham Church. Mr. Almack also produced a thick old book—a singular manuscript by William Tillotson, in 1594, which had been entrusted to him by the Society of Antiquaries, and which Peter Muilman, esq. presented to the Society in 1771; and the contents of which relate, in several instances, to Hedingham and the neighbourhood. Mr. Buckler then read an interesting paper on the Church of Maplestead, and the only three other circular churches existing in the kingdom. The company adjourned about five o'clock, and proceeded to inspect, first the excavations about the castle, and subsequently the church of Castle Hedingham, and dined at the Bell Inn.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Aug. 3. Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe, of Gateshead, read the first portion of an historical memoir of "the New Castle upon Tyne:" of which the following are the leading points. During the Roman period a cohort was stationed at the bridge of Ælius, being the second body of men *per lineam vallii*. In the Saxon times the king's wick, *Ad Murum*, was somewhere close to the Roman Wall, and twelve miles from the sea. There was also, in the time of the Conqueror, on the north side of the Tyne, a place called *Munecaceastre*, "that is (says Simeon of Durham) *Monachorum*

*Civitas*—now named *Novum Castellum*." In 1080 Robert Curthose, having undertaken a fruitless enterprise against Malcolm of Scotland, returned, and built "Novum Castellum super flumen Tyne" (Simeon), a *municiumculus* (Hoveden), that it might be a resistance against the Scots (Major). In 1086, the clito Edgar Etheling, the brother of St. Margaret (of Scotland), crossed the sea to Apulia with 200 *milites*. His sister Christina entered the monastery of Ramsey, and took upon her the habit of a nun. Fordun found it written, that Agatha, the mother of St. Margaret, and Christina her sister, were consecrated the spouses of Christ at *Novum Castrum super Tyne*. In 1090, according to several chronicles, when William Rufus was in Northumberland he repaired such castles as the Scots had impaired, and built (or finished) the New Castle upon Tyne. In 1095 Rufus took money of the nobles attached to Mowbray's rebellion in *quadam firmitate qua vocatur Novum Castellum*; and Mowbray himself was taken in attempting to escape from Bamburgh hither. One of William's charters is dated at the siege of Newcastle. In Stephen's reign, King David of Scotland is said by Wynton to have dwelt commonly in the New Castell. The borough of Newcastle, and the castle itself, are in the early rolls invariably styled *Novum Castellum*, not *Castrum*. In Bishop Poitou's charter to Gateshead, some time afterwards, *Castrum* is struck out, and *Castellum* inserted. In translating the records, Mr. Longstaffe renders *Novum Castellum* without the article "the," and leaves the application to town or castle open. In modern parlance the article would point to the castle, and might deceive. In 1166, as appears by the Pipe Rolls, the sum of 100*s.* was expended on a gaol at New Castle. In 1172 commences a series of items for the work of the tower of New Castle, amounting in 1177, after a lapse of six years, to 89*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* In 1175 the work appears to have been sufficiently advanced to be useful, for in 1176 occurs the first payment for custody of New Castle. After the tower was completed there was paid, in 1178, 80*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* for the work of New Castle, and of the gate of the same castle. In subsequent years occur frequent payments in respect of New Castle, and the emendation of the houses of the king therein. In 1205 and 1206 we have in the Pipe Rolls "the Castle of New Borough;" but in both cases the innovation is erased. In 1212-13, the see of Durham being vacant, King John mulcted its revenues in the sum of 132*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* for work of New Castle, and of the tower and of the fosses; and in

the same year the king gave his escheat rents in the town (*5l. 10s. 6d.*) to be divided amongst those "who lost their rents by the reason of the fosse, and of the new work made below the Castle towards the water."

In 1240 we come, for the first time, to the payment of a fee (*50s.*) to "a chaplain serving the chapel of New Castle," the English name then first occurring. In 1292, Dec. 26, John Baliol did homage to Edward I. for the crown of Scotland, in the hall of the palace within the castle of Newcastle. In 1317 or 18 the body of Gilbert de Midelton was ordered to be quartered, and one quarter sent to New Castle; and in 1323, one quarter of the body of Andrew de Hartela, the traitor Earl of Carlisle, was ordered to be fixed upon the tower of the Castle. Early in 1334 the sheriff Roger Mauduit represented to the king's council that the Castle was in sore decay, and all the country, as it were, at war. In June 1334 (8 Edw. III.), an important survey, in Norman French, of which the Newcastle Society has lately obtained a transcript from the Tower of London, was made before John de Denton and a jury, and it describes the various features of the Castle, with their defects then requiring repair. In 1357, the "great pit" and the "heron pit" (which were not subterranean, but encased in the unwindowed masonry of the towers in which they were respectively situated,) were repaired by the sheriff. The prisoners in those "pits" were let down through trap-doors; and in the year just named the loft floor of the "great pit" had suddenly fallen in, and "nearly killed those who were imprisoned beneath." Some of the prisoners escaped during the night, while the repairs were in progress, by breaking through *sedem latrinae*. The bolts and locks of the trap-doors were made of "Spanish iron," a common article of commerce in that day. It was at this time that new gallows were erected within the Castle; and William de Whitburn made "3 pair of manicles and 3 great bolts" for the Castle stocks. In 1528 the heads and quarters of seventeen Border thieves were "caused to be sett up upon the dungeon of the Castell of Newcastle, and in sundry other eminent and open places most apparent to the view and sight of the people." Mention is made, in 1556, of the "assyse in the bye Castell." In 1587 "Gilbert Heron, gent. prisoner in the high Castle," was buried at St. Nicholas. In 1589 Queen Elizabeth, reciting the inconveniences arising from disreputable persons evading punishment by escaping into "an old and ruinous Castle," situate within the town, but without its liberties, and that the said old Castle

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and the inclosed circuit, precinct, and ambit thereof, were of no further use than for a prison or common gaol for the county of Northumberland, and for the common hall called the "Moat Hall," or "Hall of Sessions," of that county, gives licence of entry into the inclosure of the Castle, and the houses and mansions within its ambit, circuit, and precincts, except only her gaol there, popularly called the "Dungeon," to seize and punish malefactors, and commit them to the gaol of the town. From 1605 to 1616 the Castle was farmed by the Newcastle Company of Taylors at *1l. rent*. In 1618, James I. leased the Castle for fifty years, with its site and herbage, at the annual rent of *40s.* to one of his countrymen, Alexander Stephenson, a page of his bedchamber. At this period, as appears by the Milbanke M.S., there were but two houses in the Castle inclosure outside the gate; and inside were the gaoler's and the deputy herald's under Norroy King at Arms; but Stephenson, who had "begged the Castle of the king," being "one of his Close Stool," licensed various erections—"Jordan, a Scotsman, and sword kipper," and "Thomas Reed, a Scotch pedlar," becoming, with others, inhabitants of the garth. Surrounding the inclosure was "a great stone wall." In the 18th year of James I. the dunghill within the wall had increased to a length of 98 yards, a breadth of 32 yards, and a depth of 10 yards! This enemy within the camp, more formidable than some enemies without, threw down the wall on the west side of the Castle, although two yards thick! The damage was computed at 120*l.* The inquisition disclosing these facts, likewise represents "the great square tower" to be "full of chinks and crannies"—"one-third of it almost taken away"—"all the lead and covering which it had of old, imbezzled and carried off, insomuch as the prisoners of the county of Northumberland were most miserably lodged, by reason of the showers of rain falling upon them." The Castle was fortified against the Scots in 1643-44; and the monster dunghill was removed by the mayor, Sir John Marley, to rampart the town walls. The year 1777 found the lease of the Castle garth in the hands of Lord Ravensworth, who sold it to John Chrichloe Turner in 1779; and he, in 1782, offered to let the Castle for conversion into a windmill—suggesting at the same time that as there was "a good spring of water" within the building, it was "a very eligible situation for a brewery!" The Half Moon Battery was pulled down in 1787, and was found to be of an octagonal figure, and apparently, "as regarded its masonry, essentially Roman."

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In 1809, to make way for the County Courts, the Moot-hall shared the same fate, and exhibited a curious mixture of Roman, Norman, Gothic, and Modern architecture. It was to Alderman Forster, who persuaded the corporation to purchase the Castle, that the public owed its preservation.—Mr. Longstaffe's paper was pronounced by Dr. Bruce to be one of the

most important that had ever been read before the Society. In the second part, to be read at the next meeting, he will examine and compare the structural evidence with the records and with analogous works, and give, as nearly as he can, an idea of the appearance anciently presented by the Castle.

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## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

The Duke of Brabant, the heir to the throne of *Belgium*, has married the Archduchess Henrietta Maria, daughter of the Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary, and cousin of the Austrian Emperor. The marriage was performed by proxy at Schoenbrunn on the 10th of August. The bride was then conducted with great state to Verviers, on the Belgian frontier, where she was delivered over with much ceremony into the custody of the Belgian representatives. The civil marriage took place in the royal palace at Lacken on the 22nd, and the religious ceremony followed on the same day in the church of S. Gudule at Brussels, being performed by the Archbishop of Malines.

The Emperor of *Austria* was betrothed on the 19th of August at Ischl to the Princess Elizabeth Amelia Eugenia, second daughter of Maximilian Duke of Bavaria, and first cousin of the Emperor. The bride is only in her sixteenth year, but it is stated that the marriage will take place in November next. By an imperial order the state of siege will cease in Vienna and Prague on the 1st of September.

The disputes between *Austria* and *Switzerland* will remain unsettled, and the Swiss Government has ordered active measures to be taken for the defence of the country. Bellinzona, which commands the approach to the two passes of S. Gotthard and S. Bernardino, is to be fortified. It is very doubtful, however, whether, in the event of actual collision, the Swiss Government could hold their ground to the south of the Alps for any time.

The question between *Russia* and *Turkey* remains much in the same position as at the date of our last notice. It appears, however, that the consent of the Porte had not been, as we stated, previously obtained to the note proposed by the joint mediation of England, France, and Austria. The Emperor of Russia has consented to ac-

cept the note as proposed, but it yet remains doubtful whether the Porte will submit to it without annexing conditions as to the prior evacuation of the principalities which will not be acceptable to the Emperor. In the meantime the main body of the Russian army has marched through Moldavia into Wallachia, and has established itself on the northern bank of the Danube, fortifying some islands in the river which, it is said, belong to Turkey. This army is reported to consist of 110,000 men with 32 batteries. The Hospodar of Moldavia has notified to the Porte that the principality considers itself independent of Turkey, and will withhold the payment of tribute. A similar resolution, it was expected, would be signified by Wallachia. The Russian Government has, moreover, decreed that those principalities shall have the assistance of a Board of Government to be appointed by the Czar.

The Russians are preparing for another campaign against the insurgents of the *Caucasus*, and have demanded from the Shah of *Persia* the cession of a province on the shores of the Caspian Sea in satisfaction of an alleged debt.

The Exhibition of the *Crystal Palace at New York* was opened on the 14th of July by the President of the United States, attended by several of his ministers, the Governors of States, and other authorities. Sir Charles Lyell, Professor Wilson, Mr. Dilke, and other foreign commissioners were present, but Lord Ellesmere was unfortunately confined to his hotel by illness. The ceremony commenced with a prayer offered by the Right Rev. W. Wainwright, Bishop of New York; after which Mr. Sedgwick, the president of the Association for the Exhibition, made a very eloquent address, to which the President responded; and the Hallelujah chorus was then performed by the sacred music societies. The American Exhibition is a specula-



tion, under a charter granted by the legislature to a company calling themselves the "Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations;" but the stock is distributed into so many hands, that it gains much of the character of a national undertaking. The building is entirely constructed of iron and glass; its general idea is a Greek Cross, surmounted by a dome at the intersection. Each diameter of the cross is 365 feet long, and each arm of the cross is on the ground plan 149 feet broad, divided into a central nave and aisles. The central portion is carried up to the height of 67 feet: the central dome is 100 feet in diameter, and on the outside, with the lantern, 149 feet high. The exterior angles of the building are ingeniously filled up with a triangular lean-to, 24 feet high, which gives the ground plan an octagonal shape. At each angle is an octagonal tower 8 feet in diameter, and 75 feet high. The building contains, on the ground floor, 111,000 square feet of space, and in its galleries 62,000 square feet more, making a total area of 173,000 square feet, for the purposes of exhibition.

On the 15th of July a destructive earthquake took place at Cumana, in *Venezuela*. A great part of the city is in ruins, and about 800 persons were estimated to have perished, among whom was Colonel Paez and a company of artillery. The

disaster is said to have put a stop to the civil war.

The blockade of *Buenos Ayres* ceased on June 20, by Urquiza's squadron going over to the legal government. Urquiza's resources are said to be quite exhausted, and there appears a prospect of a return of peace to this unfortunate locality.

From *India* we hear that the King of Ava has made submission and begged for peace. This result has been brought about by the blockade of the river Irawaddy, which had nearly caused a famine in Burmah. The British Government is to be confirmed in the possession of Pegu, and the army has been ordered to be placed on a peace establishment.

Sir Charles Grey has been recalled from the government of *Jamaica*. He is succeeded by Henry Barkly, esq. whose administration of British Guiana under circumstances of similar difficulty has been signally successful.

The accounts from the *Cape of Good Hope* continue peaceful. The new constitution was legally promulgated on the 1st of July, and appears to give satisfaction to the colonists.

The gold diggings of *Australia* continue as productive as ever. All prices, especially at Port Philip, have risen enormously, and great distress has been experienced by newly-arrived emigrants.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*July 27.* A large circus or amphitheatre upwards of 270 feet in circumference, which had been erected in the gardens of the *Rosemary-Branch*, in Islington fields, was destroyed by fire. Its erection had cost between 3000*l.* and 4000*l.*

On the same day the streets of London presented an extraordinary appearance, in consequence of the total withdrawal of the public *Cabriolets*, which are now 3000 in number. It occasioned very great inconvenience at the railway stations. The object of the proprietors was to make better terms in the Public Carriages Bill then pending in Parliament. The strike continued for four days, when, on the evening of the 30th of July, the Committee of the Trade came to a resolution to resume their work. The government conceded the principal point of their demands, namely, a back-fare for distances beyond four miles in a radius from Charing-cross. The fare for two persons is reduced to 6*d.* a mile, with an additional 6*d.* for the whole hiring for every person above

two, and two children are to be considered as one adult person. The proprietor of every hackney carriage or metropolitan stage-carriage who shall withdraw his carriage from hire for two consecutive days in one week, without just cause, will be liable to a penalty of 20*s.* for each day, and the licence to be suspended, or recalled, at the discretion of the Commissioners of Police. In case a proprietor intends to withdraw his cab from hire, he must previously give ten days' notice.

*Aug. 1.* Judgment was given in the case of the Earl of Guildford, Master of the *Hospital of St. Cross*, near Winchester. The Master of the Rolls described the Consuetudinarium of 1696, on which the charity had since been administered on, as one of the most nefarious deeds the court had ever seen,—a most wicked and shameful perversion of benevolent intentions; and said that his judgment should this time be clear and unmitigable. An injunction must be granted to restrain the granting of any leases or

finer of the property of the charity, and an inquiry would be directed as to the leases now existing, and as to the present state of the institution and the appropriation of its funds. The court could not go further back in calling for accounts than the filing of the information. From that time, however, the master would be called upon to account for all the rents received by him, and for the expenses of keeping the buildings in repair, &c. The master would not be called upon to pay costs, but he would not, of course, receive any. The costs of the Bishop of Winchester would come out of the funds.

On the same day the Master of the Rolls also gave judgment in the case of the *Exelme Hospital*, which was to determine whether the right of presentation to the mastership rested in the Crown or in the University of Oxford, or in the Earl of Macclesfield, who, in 1821, purchased the manor of the Crown. James I. had granted by letters patent the right of presentation to the University of Oxford. This right had not been disturbed, and the judgment of the court must be that in the University it still continued, and that a scheme for the better management of the Charity should be referred to the Master.

Aug. 3. A hall erected in Thurland Street, *Nottingham*, was formally opened by the Mayor and Corporation as a General Exchange. A public dinner afterwards took place, at which the members for the town, Mr. Walter and Mr. Cheetham, were present.

Aug. 11. Queen Victoria reviewed a great war-fleet at *Spithead*, in the presence of a floating crowd which fairly represented the English nation,—its most spirited gentry in their yachts; its flourishing traders in the commercial steamers; its sturdy sailors in their own ships; and the two Houses of Parliament in vessels specially assigned to them. In the last experimental squadron of 1845 there was but one screw steamer. Of the twenty-five ships assembled on this occasion three were great ships-of-the-line of the old construction, nine were propelled by paddles, thirteen by screw. There were no less than 1076 guns, the smallest 32-pounders, but as large as the largest used in the great sea-fights by which our ancestors won the sovereignty of the seas. The largest throw 84-pound shells, which would be 104-pounders if solid shot were used; and the frightful destructiveness of these missiles may be imagined, exploding on concussion according to Captain Moorsom's recent invention. There were employed the power of 9680 horses, (nominally, but in reality nearly double that amount,) 40,207 tons of shipping, and ships' companies that

should altogether have amounted to 10,423 hands, although the actual numbers probably fell short of that by 1000. The weight of force embodied in such a fleet is perhaps only paralleled by the range to which its operations can now extend, and by the increase to the rapidity and certainty of its movements. Over this machine, gigantic in its dimensions and power, the commanding mind is enabled to carry its control to every part, by a perfection of discipline and training, animated with a hearty and obedient intelligence. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that the race of Englishmen endowed with naval genius, which has been ever found when wanting, from the day of Blake to that of Nelson, is extinct; but never yet did any Nelson wield in his hand so suggestive a machinery.

The Military Camp at *Chobham* was broken up on Saturday the 20th August, the total number of 16,000 men, in two divisions, having been exercised there during the summer. The General Commanding in Chief has conveyed to Lieut.-Gen. Lord Seaton and the officers and men the Queen's approbation of their military training on all the occasions when Her Majesty passed the troops in review, and his own satisfaction at the perfect state of discipline which they have exhibited.

Aug. 14. A fearful fire occurred at *Dover*, on the premises of Messrs. Walker and Co. oil-merchants and seed-crushers, situate under the cliffs. The heat of the flames detached large masses of chalk, and it was feared that many persons had been crushed by their fall: but the alarm fortunately proved groundless.

Aug. 15. A very serious accident occurred in the *Crystal Palace at Sydenham*, where the works were proceeding for the great arches intended to span the North transept. They are of 120 feet span, and the men were at work at the height of 102 feet from the floor. The trusses had been erected for seven arches, and two arches were already in their place. The latter remained firm, but the fifth, sixth, and seventh trusses suddenly gave way, carrying with them about twenty men, of whom ten were killed on the spot, and two others have since died in Guy's Hospital. One man escaped without any serious injury. Two coroner's inquests have returned verdicts of Accidental Death. None of the engineers or workmen who have been examined have been able to assign a cause for the accident, all the materials and workmanship being pronounced of the best description. Sir Charles Fox stated that he had previously raised arches of greater span (265 feet) on a permanent bridge of the Great Northern Railway.

On the 19th Aug. the House of Lords delivered its judgment in the great case of *Egerton v. Brownlow*, in which property to the amount of 2,000,000*l.* was concerned, in favour of the present Lord Alford. Lord Lyndhurst moved that the condition in the Earl of Bridgewater's will, which directed a forfeiture of the estates in case the late Lord Alford should die without acquiring the title of Marquess or Duke of Bridgewater, was a condition "subsequent," and being against "public policy," could not be enforced. The judgment moved by Lord Lyndhurst was carried, although the Lord Chancellor and a majority of the Judges' opinions were that the proviso was a condition precedent. Lords Brougham, Truro, and St. Leonard's coincided with Lord Lyndhurst.

Aug. 20. This day the session of Parliament was closed by commission, when the Lord Chancellor read the following Speech on the part of her Majesty:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,—We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from your attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express Her Majesty's cordial approbation of the zeal and assiduity with which, during a protracted and laborious session, you have applied yourselves to the consideration of many subjects of great importance to the public welfare.

"Her Majesty has seen with much satisfaction that, by the remission and reduction of taxes which tended to cramp the operations of trade and industry, you have given fresh extension to a system of beneficent legislation, and have largely increased the means of obtaining the necessaries of life. The provision which you have made for meeting the demands of the public service, not only in the present but also in future years, is of a nature to give permanent stability to our finances, and thereby to aid in consolidating the strength and resources of the empire. The buoyant state of the revenue, and the steady progress of our foreign trade, are proofs of the wisdom of the commercial policy now firmly established; while the prosperity which pervades the great trading and producing classes, happily without even a partial exception, affords continued and increasing evidence of the enlarged comforts of the people.

"The measure which you have passed for the future government of India has been readily sanctioned by Her Majesty, in the persuasion that it will prove to have been wisely framed, and that it is well calculated to promote the improvement and welfare of Her Majesty's Eastern dominions.

"Her Majesty regards with peculiar satisfaction the provision you have made for the better administration of Charitable Trusts. The obstacles which existed to the just and beneficial use of property set apart for the purposes of charity and of education have been a serious public evil, to which Her Majesty is persuaded that, in your wisdom, you have now applied an efficient remedy.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons*,—We are commanded by Her Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and for the provision which you have made for the defence of the country both by sea and land. Her Majesty will apply them with a due regard to economy, and consistently with that spirit which has at all times made our national security the chief object of her care.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,—Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she continues to receive from her allies the assurance of their un-

abated desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with this country.

"It is with deep interest and concern that Her Majesty has viewed the serious misunderstanding which has recently arisen between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. The Emperor of the French has united with Her Majesty in earnest endeavours to reconcile differences, the continuance of which might involve Europe in war. Acting in concert with her allies, and relying on the exertions of the Conference now assembled at Vienna, Her Majesty has good reason to hope that an honourable arrangement will speedily be accomplished.

"Her Majesty rejoices in being able to announce to you the termination of the war on the frontiers of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and she trusts that the establishment of representative government in that colony may lead to the development of its resources, and enable it to make efficient provision for its future defences.

"We are also commanded to congratulate you that, by the united exertions of the naval and military forces of Her Majesty and the East India Company, the war in Burmah has been brought to an honourable and successful issue. The objects of the war having been fully attained, and the submission made by the Burmese Government, peace has been proclaimed.

"Her Majesty contemplates with grateful satisfaction and thankfulness to Almighty God, the tranquillity which prevails throughout her dominions, together with that peaceful industry and obedience to the laws which insure the welfare of all classes of her subjects. It is the first desire of Her Majesty to promote the advance of every social improvement, and, with the aid of your wisdom, still further to extend the prosperity and happiness of her people."

The Times enumerates as the most prominent results of the Session, that it has settled for ever the long-vexed question of Free Trade, abolished a heavy duty on Soap, reduced one on Tea, re-arranged the Income Tax and provided a permanent substitute, modified the greater part of our Customs and Excise, including those very important parts which relate to the public press of the country and the public vehicles of the metropolis; remodelled the constitution of our Indian Empire, removed the last restrictions on Navigation, and rescued the management of Charitable Trusts from malversation.

The Corporation of London are now actively engaged forming the *New Smithfield Market* in Copenhagen-fields. The ground has been purchased for 65,000*l.* and Copenhagen House and grounds are now entirely gone. The sewerage has been contracted for by the Commissioners of Sewers, and the works have already commenced. The entire cost of the erection of the new market will be 343,221*l.*; it will contain lairs for 3,000 bullocks, and pens for 42,000 sheep; the income from tolls, rent, &c. is put down at 18,350*l.*; the annual cost of management is estimated at 4,350*l.* leaving a clear annual income of 14,000*l.* to the Corporation. It is expected that the new market will be completed and ready for opening at Midsummer, 1854.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

## GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

*July 26.* Brevet, Capt. E. Roche, half-pay Unatt. (late on Staff of Major-Gen. Sir J. Thackwell, G.C.B.), to have the rank of Major in the Army.

*July 27.* Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. T. Grantham to be Colonel; brevet Lieut.-Col. C. H. Burnaby to be Lieut.-Colonel.

*July 29.* Brevet, Capt. J. D. G. Tulloch, h. p. 94th Foot, serving with local rank of Major (Military Superintendent of Pensioners in North America), to have the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel in North America; Capt. J. J. Graham, h. p. Unatt., Staff Officer of Pensioners at London, Canada West, to be Major in the Army.

*July 29.* 12th Dragoons, brevet Lieut.-Col. W. H. Tottenham to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. D. A. Monro to be Major; Major L. Fyler to be Major.—43d Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. R. N. Phillips to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major G. Talbot to be Major.—74th Foot, Major G. Monkland to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major F. W. L. Hancock to be Major.

2d Royal Cheshire Militia, Capt. George Francis Stuart, late of 49th Foot, and Capt. George Cornwall Legh, M.P., from the 1st Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia, to be Majors.—Devon Militia Artillery, William Hole to be Major.—Durham Militia Artillery, H. Stobart, esq., late of Royal Artillery, to be Captain Commandant, with the rank of Major.—Mid-Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, Lord Aberdeen to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.—Artillery Battalion of Sussex Militia, Lieut.-Col. George Kirwan Carr to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.—2d Warwickshire Militia, J. Atty, esq., late Capt. 52d Foot, to be Major.—The Duke of Wellington to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the Victoria Rifles, and George Drummond, esq. Duc de Melfort, to be Major in the same.

*Aug. 1.* William John Law, esq. to be Chief Commissioner for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, *vice* Reynolds, esq. resigned.—Francis Stack Murphy, esq. sergeant-at-law, to be one of the Commissioners for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

*Aug. 3.* The Hon. Frederick Bruce, now Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, to be Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

*Aug. 5.* 94th Foot, Major-Gen. W. Staveley, C.B. to be Colonel.

*Aug. 8.* The Right Hon. Duncan M'Neill, Lord Justice General of Scotland, sworn of the Privy Council.—The Rev. William Parsons Warburton, M.A. to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.—Knighted, John Forbes, esq. M.D., D.C.L., and F.R.S., Physician to Her Majesty's Household, and Physician Extraordinary to his Royal Highness Prince Albert; and James Lomax Bardsley, esq. M.D. of Manchester.

*Aug. 9.* Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. (some time Governor of British Guiana), to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica and its dependencies.

*Aug. 10.* Francis Earl of Wemyss and March to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Peebles.—The 33d Regiment of Foot to bear on the regimental colour and appointments the crest and motto of the late Duke of Wellington.

*Aug. 12.* The Rev. George Winne Langmead, Officiating Chaplain to the Camp of Chobham, to be a Commissioned Chaplain to the Forces.

—Lieut.-Col. Arthur Cunliffe Pole, of the 63d Foot, has assumed the name of Van Notten, and is to be styled Arthur Cunliffe Van Notten Pole.

*Aug. 15.* Royal Marines, brevet Major Thomas Hurdle, Capt. Thomas Peard Dwyer, Capt. William Clendon, and Capt. John Land to be Lieut.-Colonels.

*Aug. 16.* The Right Rev. William Lord Bishop of Limerick, the Right Hon. John Hatchell, and Montfort Longfield, esq. Q.C., to be Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, *vice* the Archbishop of Dublin, Mr. Blackburne, and Baron Greene.—Thomas Graham, esq. to be Crown Commissioner, Surveyor, and Engineer, for the Turks and Caicos Islands.—William S. Field, esq. to be Sub-Collector of Customs at Port Elizabeth; and Louis Henry Meurant, esq. to be Resident Magistrate of Stockenström District, in the division of Fort Beaufort, in the Cape of Good Hope.—John Bird, esq. to be Chief Clerk in the office of the Colonial Secretary, and Clerk of the Legislative Council; and George Macleary, esq. to be Registrar of Deeds for Natal in South Africa.

*Aug. 20.* The Right Hon. Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls, Sir William Erie and Sir Charles Crompton, Knt. Justices of the Queen's Bench, the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, Henry Singer Keating, esq. Q.C., John Herbert Koe, esq. Q.C., Alfred Septimus Dowling, esq. sergeant-at-law, John Pitt Taylor, esq., and Joseph Randolph Mullings, esq., to be Commissioners for inquiring into the state and practice of County Courts.

*Aug. 23.* The Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, Sir George Rose, Knt., Clement Tudway Swanston, esq. Q.C., Mathew Davenport Hill, esq. Q.C., James Bacon, esq. Q.C., Edward Holroyd, esq. Commissioner of Bankruptcy, Edward Cooke, esq. barrister-at-law, and George Carr Glyn, esq., to be Commissioners for inquiring into the Law of Bankruptcy.—William Nanson Weisby, esq. barrister-at-law, William John Williams, esq. Inspector of Prisons, and William Baly, M.D. Medical Superintendent of Millbank Prison, to be Commissioners for inquiring into Birmingham Borough Prison.

*Aug. 24.* Brevet, Major-Gen. W. Staveley to have local rank of Lieut.-General at Madras (where he has been appointed Commander-in-Chief).—Major-Gen. J. Jackson, K.H. to have local rank of Lieut.-General at the Cape of Good Hope.

Henry Appleton Wallis, esq. to be one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, *vice* Turnley.

## Members returned to serve in Parliament.

*Clitheroe.*—Legendre Nich. Starkie, jun. esq. *Cork.*—F. M. Beamish, esq.

*Dungareen.*—John Francis Maguire, esq.

*Peterborough.*—Thomson Hankey, jun. esq.

*Staffordsh. (South).*—Hon. E. R. Littleton.

*Stamford.*—Lord Robert Gascoigne Cecil.

## NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

*Aug. 1.* Lieut. George O. Poppellwell to be Commander in the *Indefatigable*.

*Aug. 2.* Comm. J. M. D. Skene to the *Philomel*.

*Aug. 6.* Comm. Matthew Connolly (1853),

recently promoted from First Lieutenant of the Phaeton to the President 50.

*Aug. 8.* Rear-Adm. David Price to be Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, and Capt. Richard Burridge, his flag-Captain, in the President 50.

*Aug. 15.* Comm. William Houston Stewart (1848), to the Prince Regent 90, at Portsmouth; Comm. Thomas Wilson (1843), to the rank of Captain; Lieut. Elphinston D'O. D'A. Aplin (1845), to the rank of Commander.

*Aug. 19.* Capt. Henry Byam Martin, C.B. is promoted to be a Commodore of the Second Class, and appointed to hoist his broad pendant on board the Duke of Wellington, 131, screw steamship, as a mark of Her Majesty's approbation of the distinguished part he performed at the recent review of the Fleet.—The following promotions also have been made on the same occasion: Comm. Henry Caldwell (1847), of the Prince Regent 90, to the rank of Captain; Lieut. George Mason (1837), First Lieutenant of the Victory flag ship at Portsmouth, and David Miller (1840), First Lieutenant of the Duke of Wellington, to the rank of Commander; Henry E. Bacon (1850), First Mate of the Prince Regent, and Charles R. Tuckey (1851), First Mate of the Duke of Wellington, to the rank of Lieutenants.—Capt. Hon. Fred. T. Pelham (1840), to command the Blenheim 60, screw steam-guardship.

#### ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. F. N. Clements, Hon. Canon of Durham.

Hon. and Rev. J. H. Nelson, St. Mary R. Trimley, Suffolk.

Ven. J. Sandford, Grimley V. w. Hallow C. and Christ's Chapel, Worcester.

Rev. J. A. Sellar, Canonry of Perth, and Rector of the Cathedral Grammar School.

Rev. H. H. Westmore, Minor Canon of Manchester.

Rev. H. Alford, Quebec Chapel, Marylebone.

Rev. F. E. Arden, West Beckham P.C. Norfolk.

Rev. W. B. Arrowsmith, Byton R. Herefordsh.

Rev. C. B. Barrow, Barwell R. w. Stapleton C. and Moreton C. Leicestershire.

Rev. A. H. Bellman, Henham V. Essex.

Rev. A. Braddell, St. Martin-at-Palace P.C. Norwich.

Rev. T. Brooke, Ballyseedy V. dio. Ardferf.

Rev. G. Brown, St. John's P.C. Darlington, Durham.

Rev. J. Buckley, Sopworth R. Wilts.

Rev. W. Callendar, Blackmore P.C. Essex.

Rev. C. H. Carr, St. John P.C. Limehouse, Middlesex.

Rev. R. Collis, Clontuskart R. and V. dio. Clonfert.

Rev. J. Coombes, St. Mary Magdalene V. Wiggshall, Norfolk.

Rev. W. Craig, Free Church P.C. Derry.

Rev. G. B. Dawson, Gilbertstown R. w. Aghade dio. Leighlin.

Rev. R. Dugdale, Cross-Canonby P.C. Cumb.

Rev. W. E. Edwards, Orleton V. Herefordsh.

Rev. E. K. Elliott, Broadwater R. Sussex.

Rev. J. E. A. Fenwick, Christ Church P.C. Needwood, Staffordshire.

Rev. K. Gale, St. Andrew P.C. North Horton, Yorkshire.

Rev. F. Gipps, Corbridge V. w. Halton C. Northumberland.

Rev. G. Hales, Birch P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. E. Hanson, Thaxted V. Essex.

Rev. L. M. Hogg, Cranford St. Andrew R. w. St. John R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. W. Holdsworth, Clifton R. Notts.

Rev. R. C. Hubberdy, Helpstone V. Northamptonshire.

Rev. J. Hughes, Longcot P.C. Berks.

Rev. W. G. F. Jenken, Ingatestone R. w. Buttsbury P.C. Essex.

Rev. J. Jerram, Fleet R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. P. Jones, Hindley P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. T. Jones, All Hallows R. Lombard Street, London.

Rev. R. Kent, Burley-Dam P.C. Cheshire.

Rev. J. Langdon, Mudford V. Somerset.

Rev. J. Lee, Far-Forest P.C. Worcestershire.

Rev. S. H. Lee-Warner, Houghton-in-the-Hole V. Norfolk.

Rev. J. W. Lester, Ashton Hayes P.C. Chesh.

Rev. J. Lewes, St. John P.C. Charlton Road, Blackheath.

Rev. R. Lowe, Kiltloom U. dio. Elphin.

Rev. A. J. Maclean, Charlcombe R. Somerset.

Rev. B. A. Marshall, St. Cuthbert P.C. Carlisle.

Rev. W. H. Milner, Horncastle V. Lincolnsh.

Rev. W. Morton, Penkhill P.C. Staffordshire.

Rev. W. H. Nason, Rathcormack R. dio. Cloyne.

Rev. S. Newall, Clifton-upon-Dunsmore V. w. Brownsover C. Warwickshire.

Rev. P. S. Newell, East Lydford R. Somerset.

Rev. W. Nicol, Denton P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. M. O. Norman, Harby R. Leicestershire.

Rev. J. Nunn, Thorndon R. Suffolk.

Rev. E. J. Phipps, Stansfeld R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. F. Pixey, Bozeat V. w. Strixton R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. H. A. Plow, Weild P.C. Hants.

Rev. W. S. Prout, Lakenheath V. Suffolk.

Rev. C. M. Robins, Holy Trinity P.C. Crockham Hill, Westerham, Kent.

Rev. J. Rowlands, Grimstone R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Serjeant, North Petherwin V. Devon.

Rev. S. H. Sherard, Chideock Chapelry, Dorset.

Rev. J. Taylor, Croxton-Keyrial V. Leicestersh.

Rev. H. P. Thomas, Nash R. w. Upton C. Femb.

Rev. F. Thorpe, St. Peter's P.C. Charlotte Street, Fimlico, London.

Rev. W. P. Trevelyan, Broomfield P.C. Som.

Rev. A. Watson, Burrehead.

Rev. J. W. Wenn, Wickhambrook V. Suffolk.

Rev. E. Whitehead, Godmanstone R. Dorset.

Rev. H. J. Wilkinson, Troutbeck P.C. Westm.

Rev. P. A. L. Wood, Devizes R. Wilts.

Rev. J. Wynne, Warnford R. Hants.

#### To Chaplaincies.

Rev. J. W. L. Bampfild, H.M.S. Imaum, Jamaica.

Rev. S. Beal (and Naval Instructor) H.M.S. Sybille, Devonport.

Rev. J. L. Gilborne, Fulham Union, Middx.

Rev. T. James (Examining) to the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Rev. W. F. J. Kaye (R. of Riseholme), to the Bishop of Lincoln.

Rev. H. Kitton, Walsingham House of Correction, Norfolk.

Rev. G. W. Langmead, to H. M. Forces.

Rev. J. Sedgwick, to the Earl of Guilford.

Rev. J. W. Watson, to the English at Thun, Switzerland.

Rev. C. H. Wilson, to the Earl of Stair.

*Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.*

Rev. P. V. M. Filleul, Warden of Christ's College, Van Diemen's Land.

Rev. J. Harris, Head-Mastership of the King's School, Chester.

Rev. H. Holden, Head-Mastership of the Cathedral School, Durham.

Rev. R. P. Smith, Head-Mastership of the Proprietary Grammar School, Kensington, Middx.

Rev. C. W. Underwood, Vice-Principal of the Collegiate Schools, Liverpool.

Rev. R. L. Watson, Head-Mastership of the Grammar School, Kimbolton, Hants.

Rev. W. P. Warburton, to be one of H. M. Inspectors of Schools.

Rev. Mr. Weidon, to the Gaelic Episcopal Mission, dio. Glasgow and Galloway.

BIRTHS.

June 8. At Hong Kong, the wife of the Master of "Crown," a son.

July. At Lahore, Emma West, the wife of Sir John Phear, Bart. a son and heir.—At Crowder park, the wife of James Ingherville, esq. a son.—At Warrington in Bucken, the wife of J. E. McCannell, esq. a son.—At Brighton, the daughter of James Adams.—At Barchinot, Dover, the wife of Capt. Warner, R.N. a son.—At Port Royal, Jamaica, the wife of John Martin Wilson, esq. and W. J. Esq. a son.—At St. James's Hospital, the daughter of Barrett a son.—At Warrington near, North, Mrs. Henry Hargreaves, a son.—At Killesnooth, near, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Brewer Smith, a son.—At the Curate of the Curate in Dublin to Sydney, a son.—At Killybegs, Lady Arthur Rev. of a son.—At Kensington, the wife of the Rev. J. L. Knappley, a son.—At Blimfield, the Hon. Mrs. Sargent, a son.—At Northwick park, near, the Hon. Mrs. Percy Macclesfield, a son.—At Cranley rectory, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Sargent, a son.—At Barchinot of the wife of John Martin, esq. M.P. a son.—At St. James's, the wife of Francis Sander, esq. C.E. a son.—At Grosvenor square, Lady Anna Grove Langton, a son.—At Upper Harley st. Mrs. William Rivland, a son.—At Chesham, Lady Perce, a son.—At York, the wife of Capt. R. Ginn, R.N. a son.—In Loughborough street, the wife of V. Alderson, esq. M.P. a son.—At The wife of the Hon. and Rev. J. T. Boscawen, a son.—At Cranston pk. Lady Adelaide de Trafford, a son and heir.—Hon. Gordon Cammings, of Akyre, a son.

Aug. 1. In Grosvenor square, Mrs. Anthonia, a son.—1. In Grosvenor st. London, Lady Charles Lennox Fitz-Roy, a son.—At Purley Berke, Lady Hope, a son.—1. At Wotton, Kent, the wife of George Fawcett Lovell, esq. a son.—1. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Anthony Denny, esq. a son and heir.—1. In London at the wife of the Rev. James Hamilton, D.D. a son.—At the Admiralty, Lady Hermine Graham, a son.—4. At Wellington, the Hon. Mrs. Watson, a son.—At the Rectory, St. George's Hospital of Mrs. Howard, a son.—3. At Tavistock, the wife of the Rev. Richard Mann, a son.—At Piccadilly, the wife of Charles Warren Lewis esq. succeeded at law twin sons.—At Leigh rectory, the wife of the Rev. C. R. Harrison a son and son.—At Earham Lodge, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Hay Gurney, a son.—In Curzon st. Mrs. Lockington, a son.—At Lee, Kent, the wife of Fawcett's Wylburn esq. a son.—12. At Upper Berkeley of Lady Frances Lloyd, a son.—13. In London, Lady Curzon Paget, a son.—1. At Grosvenor sq. Kent, the wife of Marjorie Bell esq. a son.—17. At Burlington st. Kensington in France, the wife of Charles Dwyer, esq. a son.—At Circle Mall, Dover Mrs. Port Lane, a son.—19. In Lower Regent st. the wife of Lieut. Col. North Reynolds, a son.—In Louisa sq. Lady Mary Paget, a son.—20. At Hilton park, Mrs. George Vernon, a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 22. At Bangalore, Bengal, Wm. Chas. Owen, esq. M.D. of the 8th Regt. of Lancers, and second son of the late John Owen, esq. of Ford house, in Staff. to Adelaide Anne, eldest dau. of Lieut. Col. Wake, 44th S. Inf.

May 19. At Miramichi, New Brunswick, James Charles Edward Carmichael, esq. only

son of the late John Edmund Carmichael, esq. and grandson of Charles Douglas Smith, esq. late Lieut. Gov. of Prince Edward's Island, to Miss Jane, eldest dau. of John Williamson, esq. M.P.

20. At Charlotte Erven, Prince Edward Island, Edward Douglas Howard, esq. 56th Regt. eldest surviving son of Major Howard, Lieutenant, and grandson of Charles Douglas Smith, esq. late Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island, to Theresa Maria, eldest surviving dau. of Capt. the Hon. Ambrose Lane, Esq. Major and Sub-Lieutenant of Militia, P. R. Island, and grandson of the above C. D. Smith, esq.

June 4. At Cambridge, Capt. Robert Henry Howard, 5th Regt. to Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Howard, Quarmby, Kent.

7. At St. Pierre, the Rev. Francis Louis, in India, widow of the Rev. H. Scudamore Barr, —At Brighton, Capt. Peabody, late 14th Regt. son and heir of Sir Richard Peabody, Bart. to Catherine Smith, youngest dau. of the late Richard Peabody Wilson, esq. of Weston park, in York.

8. At Gilling, George Foster, esq. of Scarborough house, York, to Jane Elizabeth, second dau. of John Ashurst, esq. of Shady Grove, near Richmond.

9. At St. Vincent, Jonathan Rogers Powell, esq. of Antigua, Barbadoes, to Fanny-Isabella, dau. of Thomas Dumas, esq. of Malpas Haven. —At Circle, Robert William Leary, esq. Capt. 47th Regt. to Emily Barbara, dau. of Sir H. G. Ward, Lord High Commissioner in the Ionian Islands. —At St. James's Park, Frederick Smith, esq. of Chelsea, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of G. Barclay, esq.

10. At Clipperton, Mrs. the Rev. G. H. R. Colver, Vicar of Chesham, Bucks, to Selina Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Richard Webb Esq. esq. of Chesham, near, London. —At Broom, Bucks, Richard Henry Rowan, esq. of Chesham, to the late Col. Rowan, to Isabella Maria, eldest dau. of the late Newton Wynn, esq. M.P. for Brighton. —At Shrewsbury, the Rev. Geo. London, Curate of St. Chary's Liverpool, to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late James Hamble, esq. of Wolverhampton. —At Barchinot, Francis Hulse, esq. eldest son of Sir F. Hulse, Bart. of Thame park, Northants, to Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. Richard Douglas, of Thame park. —At Fenich, the Rev. J. C. MacDonnell, Rector of Kilmington, and son of the Rev. the Provost of Trinity college, Dublin, to Charlotte Henrietta, dau. of the Rev. C. W. Dwyer, Rector of Fenich, co. Carlow. —At Christ St. Mary, Devon, the Rev. Charles Urmarch, Incumbent of Witherscombe Raleigh, and second son of T. F. Urmarch, esq. of Gurnsey, to Rose Anne, eldest dau. of Henry Porter, esq. Wimslade house, Devon. —At Peabody, Kent, the Rev. J. C. Franks, M.A. Curate of St. Mary's Whittisen, Cambridgesh. to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. Conter, formerly Fellow of Catherine hall, and Vicar of Huddersfield. —At Littleham, Essex, the Rev. Ludlow Garrett, M.A. son of John Garratt, esq. of Bishop's court, to Anna Maria, dau. of the late Ven. George Barnes, D.D. Archdeacon of Barnstable. —At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. Edmund John Mayson, of Poyrke, Wore. to Jennam second dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Making, of the Edms. Aberley, Wore. —At St. George's Hanover sq. Fitzpatrick Henry Vernon, esq. eldest son of the Right Hon. R. V. Smith, M.P. to the Lady Alfredo-Elizabeth Westworth, youngest dau. of Earl Fitzwilliam. —At Scotcross, Hill, the Rev. Henry Palmer Leach, third son of James Lenkey, esq. late Curate of St. John's, Hull, and now Curate of Bedford, Yorksh. to Eliza-

beth, second dau. of the late William West, esq. of Hull.

22. At South Shields, Thomas James *Steinburne*, esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Birckett, Vicar of Kelloe.—At St. George's, Camberwell, Alfred *Carpenter*, esq. of Croydon, to Margaret-Jane, eldest dau. of Evan Jones, esq. Marshal of the Admiralty, Doctors' commons.—At Stroud, the Rev. William Darke *Stanton*, M.A. eldest son of the late John Stanton, esq. of Haywardsfield, Glouc. to Mary, third dau. of C. Stanton, esq. of Uppfeld.—At Norwood, Edward Cooper *Willis*, esq. surgeon, Caius college, Cambridge, to Henrietta-Margaret, eldest dau. of Joseph Turnley, esq. of the Manor house, Norwood.—At Lewisham, Kent, John Hill *Williams*, esq. of Waterloo place, Pall Mall, to Edwina-Anna, dau. of Major-Gen. Edward Nicolls, late R.M.—At Dublin castle, Edward J. Stopford *Blair*, esq. 13th Light Dragoons, only son of Lieut.-Col. Stopford Blair, of Penninghame, Wigtonsh. to Elizabeth-Lætitia-Morgan, eldest dau. of the Very Rev. H. U. Tighe, Dean of Leighlin.—At Sweptone, Leic. the Rev. James Bradley *Sweet*, M.A. Perp. Curate of Woodville, Leic. to Emily-Jane, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Hallward, M.A. Rector of Sweptone and Soarestone.—At Market Bosworth, Evan Herbert *Lloyd*, esq. of Ferney hall, Salop, to Emily-Juliana, youngest dau. of Sir Alexander Dixie, Bart. of Bosworth park, Leic.

23. At Surbiton, Charles *Leach*, esq. Comm. R.N. fourth son of the late Abram Leach, esq. of Corston, Pemb. to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Owen, A.M. Rector of Hodgoston, and Vicar of Llanstadwell.—At Brighton, Thomas, eldest son of Thomas *Routledge*, esq. of Denmark hill, to Matilda, widow of the late Augustus L. Steinkopf, esq. of Camberwell grove.—At York, William-Henry, eldest son of Richard Wheeler *Preston*, esq. of Beech hill, West Derby, Liverpool, to Emily, eldest dau. of William Hudson, esq. proctor of York.—At Woodmansterne, the Rev. Francis R. *Cronther*, M.A. Head-Master of the Diocesan School, Lincoln, to Anna-Louisa, younger dau. of the late Joseph Francis Bessy, esq. of Her Majesty's Exchequer.—At Norton, Derby, Henry St. John *Halford*, eldest son of Sir Henry Halford, Bart. M.P. to Elizabeth-Ursula, second dau. of the late W. J. Bagshawe, esq. of the Oaks, Derby.—At Bishopwearmouth, Alderman Richard *Ord*, of Stockton, to Margaret, eldest surviving dau. of Joseph Lumsdon, esq. shipowner.—At Rainhill, near Liverpool, Robert Henry *Charters*, B.A. Mathematical Master of Sedburgh Grammar School, to Charlotte, dau. of the late J. J. Deighton, esq. of Cambridge.—At Brighton, the Rev. Frederick Charles *Cass*, eldest son of Frederick Cass, esq. of Little Grove, Hertf. to Julia-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late William Tewart, esq. of Glanton, and Swinhoe, Northumberland.—At Exeter, Stuart Murray *Anderson*, esq. Madras Civil Serv. to Jean-Allan-Fraser, youngest dau. of Joseph Buckley, esq. of Alphington, Devon.—At Eastwood, Notts, John, eldest son of Francis *Wright*, esq. of Osmaston manor, Derby, to Emily-Sophia, second dau. of the Rev. H. W. Plumtre, Rector of Eastwood.—At Hampstead, Enoch *Harvey*, esq. of Liverpool, to Helen-Bourne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Tagard, of Wildwood.—At All Souls' Langham pl. Edw. *Griffiths*, esq. of Newcourt, Heref. to Martha, only child of the late Robert Card, esq. of Madras, and niece of the late John Card, esq. of Fitzroy square.

25. At Hove, William *Dewsnap*, esq. surgeon, Chesham, Bucks, younger son of Mark Dewsnap, esq. of Hammersmith, to Ellen, third dau. of T. W. Elam esq. of Brunswick

place, Hove, and Court House, Nutley, Sussex.—At Mereworth, Kent, Mr. John Wickham *Barnea*, surgeon, late of the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late John Walter Violett, esq. solicitor, Yatton.—At West Bromwich, Staff. Henry Edward *Ransom*, esq. of New York, fourth son of the late William Ransom, esq. of Stowmarket, to Elizabeth fourth dau. of the late James Roberts, esq. of Heath house, West Bromwich.—At Greenwich, William *Crozier*, esq. Bengal Medical Service, to Mary-Ann-Dorothy, eldest dau. of H. Hughes, esq.—27. At Chelsea, William Charles Mark *Kent*, esq. only son of William Kent, esq. and grandson of the late Capt. William Kent, R.N. to Ann, eldest dau. of Murdo Young, esq. proprietor of the Sun newspaper.

28. At Rushbury, Salop, the Rev. H. *Guyther*, Vicar of Yardley, Warw. to Frances, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Fewtrell.—At Ferryside, Carmarthensh. the Rev. David *Lloyd*, LL.D. Principal of the Presbyterian college, Carmarthen, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Stephen Smith, esq. of Swainby, near Bedale.—At Sydenham, Kent, George *Couburne*, esq. Lincoln's inn, to Elizabeth-Loosemore, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. G. Gregory, Vicar of Dunsford, Devon.—At Wrawby, the Rev. S. G. *Wood*, B.A. Vicar of Keeby, to Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Mason, esq. of Brigg.—At Painswick, the Rev. Robert *Strong*, B.A. to Elizabeth-Guilielma, eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Way, Minister of the British Chapel at Tours.—At Peterborough, John Christopher *Mansel*, esq. of Cosgrove, to Katherine-Margaret, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Longueville Mansel.—At Temple Balsall, Warw. the Rev. Boteler Chernocke *Smith*, of Bolus, Salop, to Selina-Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Couchman.—At St. George's Hanover sq. John-Morgan-Edwards, youngest son of the late H. R. Jones, esq. of Garthmyl, Montg. to Harriet, eldest dau. of Sir William Clay, Bart. M.P.

29. At Little Raveley, John *Martin*, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Emily, eldest dau. of P. Martin, esq.—At Sherborne, Dorset, Brook *Kay*, esq. Capt. 6th Bengal N. Inf. eldest son of Sir Brook Kay, Bart. to Eliza, eldest dau. of John Percival Willmott, esq. of Westbury.—At Newport, Mayo, Edward, second son of the Rev. F. H. *Maberly*, of Stowmarket, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. R. Gildea, Newport rectory.—At the Hague, Robert Fraser *Turing*, esq. eldest son of Sir James Henry Turing, Bart. to Catherine-Georgiana, second dau. of Walter S. Davidson, esq. of St. James's st. and Lowndes sq.—At Caundle Marsh, H. P. *Auber*, esq. to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of L. G. St. Lo, esq. of Marsh Court, Dorset.—At East Teignmouth, the Rev. James *Saunders*, M.A. of Sidney Sussex coll. Camb. and Rector of Week St. Mary, Cornwall, to Mary, younger dau. of the late W. B. Seaman, esq. of Vere, Jamaica.

30. At St. Peter's Pimlico, Hew Dalrymple *Fanshawe*, esq. Capt. 12th Regt. son of Major-Gen. Fanshawe, C.B. to Barbara, youngest dau. of Gen. Sir Thomas Bradford, G.C.B. and G.C.H.—At Dawlish, Frederick *Church*, esq. to Emma, second dau. of the late Rev. Theobald Walsh, of Grimblethorpe hall, Linc. and Bridge house, Dawlish.—At St. Michael's Pimlico, the Rev. James *Bolton*, incumbent of St. Paul's, Kilburn, to Lydia-Louisa, third dau. of the late Rev. William W. Pym, Vicar of Willian, Herts.—At Hintlesham, the Rev. Maurice William *Ferdinand*, eldest son of the Hon. Ferdinand St. John, to Charlotte-Lucy-Hamilton, eldest dau. of the late John Dalzell, esq. of Lingo, Fife.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Capt. George *Warburton*, R.A. to the

Hon. Augusta E. B. Hanbury, sister of Lord Bateman.—At Christ Church, St. Pancras, the Rev. G. Cosby *White*, of Chislehurst, Kent, to Harriette-Curtis, third dau. of the late Thos. Wyatt, esq. of Willenhall, Warw. and East Barnet, Herts.—At Hanover, the Rev. A. C. *Neely*, Rector of Ashton, Northamptonsh. to Louisa, dau. of the late Samuel Renny, esq. solicitor, Dublin.—At Cranbrook, the Rev. J. *Matthews*, of St. David's college, Lampeter, to Charlotte, dau. of the late C. Willis, esq.—At Croydon, James, son of Daniel *Birkett*, esq. of Upper Clapton, to Matilda, third dau. of John Simm Smith, esq. of Blount house.—At St. James's Westminster, Sir Henry Mervyn *Vavasour*, Bart. of Spaldington, to the Hon. Louisa-Anne-Neville, second dau. of Lord Braybrooke.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Hastings *Dent*, esq. formerly of the Coldstream Guards, son of the late John Dent, esq. M.P. to the Lady Beaujolis Bury, only dau. of the late Earl of Charleville.—At Peterborough, Mr. W. H. Fitzer *Burckell*, architect, Lowestoft, to Miss E. West.—At Windlesham, Surrey, the Rev. W. S. *Grignon*, Principal of the Collegiate School, Sheffield, and nephew of the late Lord Abinger, to Adelaide-Wilhelmina-Sophia, younger dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Sir Edmund Currey, and granddau. of the late Lord Abinger.

*Lately*. At Milan, D. P. Watts-*Russell*, esq. of Islam hall, Staff. to Charlotte, dau. of the late Charles Nevill, esq. and Lady Georgiana Nevill, of Nevill Holt.

July 2. At Aigburth, the Rev. Edwin *Day*, M.A. to Anne-Elizabeth, dau. of the late T. Kendall, esq. of Liverpool.

4. At St. George's Hanover sq. Lord Edw. *Thynne*, to Cecilia-Anne-Mary, only dau. of the late Charles Arthur Gore, esq. 1st Life Guards.—At St. Peter's Pimlico, Henry William *Holmes*, esq. only son of the late Rev. William Holmes, Rector of Cripplegate, to Sarah, youngest dau. of John Key, esq. of Chester st. Grosvenor pl.—At Brussels, the Rev. Charles Shaw *Lock*, M.A. Incumbent of St. Botolph's, Colchester, to Caroline, dau. of George Harris, esq.

5. At Norwich, the Rev. John Wm. *Clarke*, A.M. Rector of Cattistock, Dorset, son of the late Sir William Clarke, Bart. to Elizabeth-Frances, second surviving dau. of Edward Smyth, esq. of Norwich, and of Hurdfield, Macclesfield.—At Bratford, Septimus H. *Palairer*, esq. late Capt. 29th Regt. of the Grange, Woolley, to Lydia-Mary-Charlotte-Keane, dau. of the Rev. J. H. Bradney, of Leigh house, North Wilts.—At Stoke Newington, Arthur, third son of George *Witherby*, esq. of Highbury park, to Isabella, second dau. of John Young, esq. of Highbury.—At Trinity Church Marylebone, George Henry *Brooks*, esq. of Doctors' commons, second son of John Thomas Brooks, esq. of Flitwick Manor House, Beds, to Louisa, eldest dau. of Edmund Pepys, esq. of Upper Harley st.—At Littlemore, the Rev. F. Raymond *Barker*, M.A. of Oriel college, son of the late Charles Raymond Barker, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of William Hackett, esq. of Smeeton, Linc.—At Sparkford, Som. the Rev. R. W. *Church*, M.A. of Oriel college, Rector of Whitley, to Helen, dau. of the Rev. Henry Bennett, Rector of Sparkford.—At Barnes, Surrey, the Rev. William Robert *Croft*, M.A. of Stoke court, Somerset, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Robert Bliss, esq. of Oxford.—At Kennington, William, youngest son of John *Nichols*, esq. of the Spa gardens, Leicester, to Emily-Elizabeth-Georgiana, only dau. of the late Edward Cookson Yates, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica, and granddau. of the Hon. Thomas Legal Yates.—At Stoodleigh, the Rev. Edward King *Elliott*, Rector of Broad-

water, Sussex, eldest son of the Rev. Edward B. Elliott, to Mary-Anne-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Rickey.—At St. Hilary, Cornwall, the Rev. Francis Talbot *O'Donoghue*, Incumbent of Godolphin, and son of Lieut.-Col. O'Donoghue, of St. Heller's, Jersey, to Ellen-Catherine, dau. of William Pascoe, esq. of Tregembo, Cornwall.—At Weston-super-Mare, Henry George *Tomkins*, esq. of Park lodge, son of Charles Tomkins, esq. M.D. of Weston-super-Mare, and of Abingdon, Berks, to Sophia, dau. of R. J. Colethurst, esq.—At Muswell hill, the Rev. James *Browell*, M.A. to Dora, eldest dau. of Job Wright, esq.—At Tottenham, William L. *Searle*, esq. of the Indian Navy, to Agnes-De-Hacking, youngest dau. of George Edmund Shuttleworth, esq.

6. At Chetwynd, Salop, Wm. *Washbourne*, esq. of Chetwynd house, Newport, to Rosa-Fleming, dau. of Robert Fisher, esq. of Chetwynd lodge.—At Westerham, the Rev. Arthur *Garfit*, M.A. youngest son of William Garfit, esq. of Boston, Linc. to Caroline, only dau. of the late Henry Spencer Heathcote, esq.—At Darlington, John Pringle *Nichol*, LL.D. Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Joseph Pease, esq. of Feethams.—At St. James's Westminster, Henry Morgan *Yunc*, esq. of Jermyn street, to Louisa, younger dau. of the late Rev. Richard Farrer, Patron and Rector of Ashley, and Vicar of Fawsley, Northampt.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Charles Edw. *Newcomen*, esq. to Mary-Rebecca, widow of Lieut. Robert Doran, 18th Regt. and dau. of the late Thomas Bracken, esq. of Calcutta.

7. At St. James's Piccadilly, Lord *Aberdour*, eldest son of the Earl of Morton, to Lady Alice Lambton, third dau. of the late Earl of Durham.—At Walcot, the Rev. Fred. *Sowden*, A.M. of Dunkerton rectory, Somerset, to Martha, only dau. of Admiral Saumarez, K.L. of Bath, and Fern Down, Dorset.—At Glendermott, John Barré *Beresford*, esq. Learmont, co. Londonderry, to Caroline, dau. and only child of William and Lady Elizabeth Hamilton Ash, Ashbrook, Londonderry.—At Winchester, the Rev. Edward *Wickham*, Vicar of Preston Candover, Hants, to Louisa, widow of the Rev. C. H. White.—At St. James's Paddington, Frederick *Paget*, esq. of Vienna, to Sarah-Lucy, fourth dau. of the late James Shoubridge, esq. Hanover terr. Regent's pk.—At Breage, Cornwall, the Rev. Henry *Clelan*, to Louisa-Frances, fourth dau. of the late Rev. George Trewicke, Rector of Illogan.—At Warmister, Philip Bowden *Smith*, B.A. eldest son of Nathaniel Bowden Smith, esq. of Brockenhurst lodge, New Forest, to Emily, eldest surviving dau. of Robert Robertson, esq. of Portway house.—At Ballaugh, Isle of Man, Ernest R. *Raith*, esq. youngest son of Col. Raith, K.C. to Charlotte-Emma, younger dau. of the late Capt. Joseph Ellis, 80th Regt.—At Marylebone, the Rev. Alfred *Codd*, Rector of Hawridge, Bucks, to Emily, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. Du Cane, of the Grove, Witham, Essex.—At Baling, Middx. John Booth *Freer*, esq. M.D. of New Brentford, to Julia, dau. of the late W. Pitt, esq. of Forberry grove, Berks, and relict of the Rev. D. C. Lewis, Vicar of Ruislip.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. William Wellwood *Stoddart*, Vicar of Charlbury, eldest surviving son of Sir John Stoddart, late Chief Justice of Malta, to Augusta, youngest dau. of the late Major Baddeley, 7th Hussars.—At Wavendon, Bucks, Henry *Walters*, esq. late of the Enniskillen Dragoons, to Caroline, youngest dau. of Frederick Woodbridge, esq.

8. At Belper, Derbysh. William *Williams*, esq. surgeon, Tetbury, Glouc. to Fanny, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Charles Fletcher, M.A. of Southwell, Notts.



## O B I T U A R Y.

**THE EARL OF WARWICK, K.T.**

*Aug.* 10. At Warwick Castle, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. Henry Richard Greville, third Earl Brooke, of Warwick Castle (1746), Earl of Warwick (1759), and tenth Baron Brooke, of Beauchamp's Court, co. Warwick (1620); K.T.; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Warwickshire; Colonel of the Warwickshire Militia; a Trustee of Rugby School; and D.C.L.

This nobleman was born on the 29th March 1779. He was the eldest child of George the second Earl, by his second wife Henrietta, daughter of Richard Vernon, esq. of Hilton in Staffordshire, by Evelyn, dowager Countess of Upper Osory, daughter of John first Earl Gower.

He was returned to parliament for the borough of Warwick at the general election of 1802, and again in 1806, 1807, and 1812, on every occasion without a contest. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, May 2, 1816; and was nominated a Knight of the order of the Thistle in 1827. In Sept. 1841 he was appointed a Lord in Waiting to her Majesty.

As Colonel of the Warwickshire Militia, the Earl was for many years with them on actual service in Ireland and elsewhere during the late war. He took great interest in the welfare of the regiment, even to the day of his death; and he was extremely punctual in the discharge of his duties during the many years he held the important office of Lord Lieutenant of the County. These various duties were always performed solely for the public good, without favour or affection.

In politics he uniformly supported the Tory or Conservative party, but rarely took an active part in the business of the Upper House. He voted with the minority against the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846, and continued an adherent to the Protectionist policy until its defeat. He was President of the Warwickshire Agricultural Society; and in his private capacity, a kind, considerate, and liberal landlord, courteous and benevolent in the discharge of all the social and friendly relations of life.

The Earl of Warwick married Oct. 21, 1816, Sarah-Elizabeth dowager Lady Monson, eldest daughter of John second Earl of Mexborough, and mother of the present Lord Monson. By that lady, who died on the 2d Feb. 1851, he had issue an only child, George-Guy, now Earl of Warwick, born in 1818. The present Earl has been

M.P. for South Warwickshire from Nov. 1845; and he married in Feb. 1851, Lady Anne Charteris, second daughter of the present Earl of Wemyss and March; by whom he has issue one child, now Lord Brooke, born on the 9th Feb. 1853.

The late Earl's funeral took place on the 20th August, when his body was deposited in the family vault in St. Mary's church, Warwick. The principal mourners were the present Earl, the Earl of Aylesford (nephew to the deceased), the Earl of Mexborough (his brother-in-law), and the Earl of Wemyss; Lord Guernsey and his brother-in-law Lord Lewisham, the Hon. Colonel Scott, the Hon. Daniel Greville Finch, the Hon. C. B. Percy, and George Repton, esq. M.P. together with many of the clergy of the town and neighbourhood, and a numerous body of tenantry.

**THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH.**

*July* 14. At Hurstbourne Park, near Andover, in his 86th year, the Right Hon. John Charles Wallop, third Earl of Portsmouth (1743), Viscount Lymington and Baron Wallop, of Wallop in Hampshire (1720.)

His Lordship was the second but eldest surviving son of John the second Earl, by Urania, daughter of Coulson Fellowes, esq. of Hampstead, Middlesex, and Eggsford, co. Devon. He was born at Hurstbourne Park, Dec. 18, 1767; and succeeded his father in the peerage May 16, 1797.

From an early period of his life he evinced much eccentricity.

In the Biographical Index to the House of Lords published in 1808, it is remarked: "This nobleman takes no part in public affairs, but is said to be particularly fond of processions and public shows. He gives an annual ball on the anniversary of his marriage." His partiality for funerals was afterwards proverbial; and he frequently amused himself by performing the most humble occupations of a farm-labourer. At length, in 1823, he was declared, by an inquisition, to be of unsound mind.

His Lordship was twice married: first, Nov. 12, 1799, to the Hon. Grace Norton, only daughter of Fletcher first Lord Grantley; she died without issue on the 15th Nov. 1813; and secondly, March 7, 1814, to Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. John Hanson, of Bloomsbury Place. This marriage was annulled by a decree of the Lord Chancellor in the year 1828, after a long

and very costly legal inquiry: a remarkable point in which was that Lord Byron had been present at the solemnity, and expressed his satisfaction at Miss Hanson's preferment, as is recorded in the *Life of the noble Poet*.

The peerage is inherited by the late Earl's brother, the Hon. Newton Fellowes, which surname he assumed in 1795. He was M.P. for Andover from 1807 to 1820, and for North Devon from 1832 to 1838; and by his second wife Lady Catharine Fortescue, daughter of Hugh first Earl of Fortescue, has issue one son, Isaac-Newton now Lord Lymington, born in 1825, and who is named after the illustrious Sir Isaac Newton, to whom Catharine Viscountess Lymington, his Lordship's great-grandmother, was niece and coheir.

#### THE EARL OF SEAFIELD.

*July 30.* At Cullen-house, co. Banff, aged 75, the Right Hon. Francis William Grant-Ogilvie, sixth Earl of Seafield, Viscount of Reidhaven, and Baron Ogilvy of Deskford and Cullen, co. Banff (1701), Viscount of Seafield (1690), and a Baronet of Nova Scotia (1704), a Representative Peer of Scotland, Lord-Lieutenant of Inverness-shire, a Deputy-Lieutenant of Banffshire, and Colonel of the Inverness-shire Militia.

His Lordship was born on the 6th of March, 1778, the fourth son of Sir James Grant, of Grant, Bart., by Joan, only daughter of Alexander Duff, esq. of Hatton, co. Aberdeen, by Lady Anne Duff, daughter of the first Earl of Fife.

He entered the army in 1793, attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1799, and of Colonel in 1809. He was previously to the latter date Colonel of the Inverness, Banff, and Nairn militia.

At the general election of 1806 he was returned to Parliament for the boroughs of Inverness, Forres, &c.; at that of 1807 for the counties of Elgin and Nairn, and he continued their representative during ten Parliaments, supporting Whig politics, until April 1840, when he resigned his seat.

His eldest brother succeeded to the Earldom of Seafield in 1811, on the death of his grandmother's nephew James Ogilvy, Earl of Findlater and Seafield; and on his brother's death, unmarried, on the 26th Oct. 1840, the same dignity devolved upon the nobleman now deceased. He was first elected a Representative Peer of Scotland in August 1841.

The Earl was twice married; first, on the 20th May, 1811, to Mary-Anne, only daughter of John Charles Dunn, esq. of Higham-house, Surrey; who died on the 27th Feb. 1840, and secondly, on the

17th August, 1843, to Louisa-Emma, second daughter of the late Robert-George Maunsell, esq. of Limerick; who survives him. By his first wife he had seven sons and one daughter: 1. James, who died in 1815, in his third year; 2. Lady Jane, married in 1843 to Lieut. Col. Edward Walter Forrester Walker, of the Scots Fusilier Guards; 3. Francis-William, who died in 1840, in his 26th year; 4. John-Charles, now Earl of Seafield; 5. the Hon. James Ogilvie-Grant, who married in 1841 Caroline-Louisa, second daughter of Eyre Evans, esq. and cousin to Lord Carbery, who died in 1850, leaving one son; 6. the Hon. Lewis Alexander Ogilvie-Grant, who married in 1849 Georgiana, fourth daughter of the late Robert George Maunsell, esq.; 7. the Hon. George Henry Essex Ogilvie-Grant, Lieutenant in the 42d Highlanders, and Fort-Adjutant in Bermuda; 8. the Hon. Edward-Alexander, who died in 1844, in his eleventh year.

The present Earl married in 1850 the Hon. Caroline Stuart, youngest daughter of Robert-Walter late Lord Blantyre, and has issue one child, Ian-Charles, now Viscount Reidhaven.

The remains of the late Earl of Seafield were interred in the family burial-ground at Duthill. Every person present on this occasion (says *The Inverness Courier*), who remembered the circumstances attending the funeral of the father of the late Earl, appeared to be struck with the great change that has taken place in the management of the solemnities of this description in the Highlands. For the first time probably in the history of the very ancient family of the Laids of Grant, the late head of the clan was consigned to the tomb in the simple capacity of a private country gentleman, without even the accompaniment of a bagpipe; and those who attended the funeral quitted the churchyard without a single glass of ardent spirits. It is remarkable that, for the last three generations, the head of the house of Seafield died in his 75th year.

#### LORD RUTHVEN.

*July 27.* At Freeland, Perthshire, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. James Ruthven, fifth Lord Ruthven (1651), a Deputy-Lieutenant of Perthshire.

Lord Ruthven was the eldest son of James, the fourth Baron of the creation of 1651, by Lady Mary Elizabeth Leslie, second daughter of David ninth Earl of Leven and Melville. The first peer of the creation of 1651 was descended from William, the second Baron of the earlier creation of 1487, whose grandson William was the first Earl of Gowrie, and his great-

grandson John, the third Earl, was attainted for his attempt on the life of King James VI. in the year 1600.

Lord Ruthven was born at Melville-house, Fifeshire, Oct. 17, 1777. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Dec. 27, 1789; but he never sat in Parliament. In early life he was an officer in the army. He attained the rank of Major in the 90th Foot in 1802, and quitted the service in 1807.

He was an excellent and indulgent landlord, and his treatment of his cottars was most considerate and kind. To several of his tenants his lordship was in the habit of saying—"Keep your cottages in order, and I shall never ask any rent from you." The piety of Lord Ruthven was evinced by his uniform attendance upon religious ordinances, and by his daily walk and conversation.

He married Dec. 20, 1813, Mary, daughter of Walter Campbell, esq. of Shawfield, which lady survives him, without issue.

The peerage has now devolved on the sister of the late Lord, Mary-Elizabeth-Thornton, married in 1806 to Walter Hore, esq. the present representative of the very ancient family seated at Harpers-town, co. Wexford, and who has a numerous family; the eldest surviving son, Walter, being in the Bengal military service.

ADM. SIR CHARLES BULLEN, K.C.B.

*July 2.* At Shirley, near Southampton, aged 86, Sir Charles Bullen, K.C.B. and K.C.H., Admiral of the Blue.

Sir Charles Bullen was born on the 10th Sept. 1769, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and was son of John Bullen, esq. Surgeon-general on the coast of North America from 1779 to 1781, by Ruth, daughter of Charles Liddell, esq. of Newcastle.

He entered the navy Feb. 16, 1799, as first-class volunteer aboard the *Europe* 64, the flag-ship of Vice-Adm. Marriot Arbuthnot; in which ship, and in the *Renown* 50, the *Loyalist* sloop, and the *Halifax*, he took part in various operations on the American coast, including the reduction of Charlestown. In 1786 he joined the *Culloden* 74, employed on Channel service; and in 1789 he removed to the *Leander*, bearing the flag in the Mediterranean of Rear-Adm. Joseph Peyton. On the 9th Jan. 1791 he there became Acting-Lieutenant of the *Mercury* 28, and on the 9th Aug. following was confirmed into the *Euridice* 24. After twelve months' half-pay, he was again appointed to the *Culloden* on the 22nd Dec. 1792, and was engaged in the unfortunate attack on Martinique in April,

1793. In 1794 he was appointed to the *Ramillies*, and witnessed Lord Howe's three actions of that year; in 1796 to the *Oberysel* 64, the flag-ship of Admiral Peyton; and in 1797, as first Lieutenant, to the *Monmouth* 64, in which his life was nearly sacrificed during the mutiny at the *Nore*. He was present at the battle of *Camperdown* in the same year, and for his spirited conduct on that occasion, and afterwards, when he took possession of the *Delft*, one of two 50-gun ships that had struck to the *Monmouth*, and remained in her, out of humanity to the wounded, until the very moment of her going down, when he sprang into the sea, and was picked up, he was promoted to the rank of Commander, Jan. 2, 1798. On the 28th June, 1801, he was appointed to the *Wasp* 18, in which he proceeded to the coast of Guinea, where his important protection of the colony of Sierra Leone, then threatened by a powerful combination of native chiefs, procured him a post commission dated April 29, 1802. After proceeding to the West Indies, he returned home in the following August. From the 8th May to the 3d June, 1803, he held the temporary command of the *Minerve* frigate, off Cherbourg, and during that short period he captured 23 French merchantmen, and detained a frigate of the largest class. He was next appointed to the Plymouth district of Sea Fencibles; and in November following to the command of a flotilla fitting out in the Thames. On the 8th May, 1804, he was selected by Lord Northesk to be his flag-Captain in the *Britannia* 100, off Brest; and he served at the battle of *Trafalgar*, for which he received the gold medal. He brought home three of the prizes, and was paid off in June, 1806.

On the 7th Sept. 1807, he was appointed to the *Volontaire* 38, in which he conveyed the Duke of Orleans and his brother the Comte Beaujolais to Malta; and commanded, occasionally, the in-shore squadron off Toulon. At the commencement of the war between France and Spain, he undertook an overland expedition from Fez to Tangiers, and succeeded in inducing the court of Morocco to supply the Spanish patriots with provisions. In 1809 he effected the capture of the island of Pomégue near Marseilles, and the destruction of Fort Rioux, mounting 14 guns, near Cape Croisette; and on the 23d Oct. 1809, when off Cape St. Sebastian, he signalled to Lord Collingwood the information which led to the pursuit by Rear-Adm. George Martin, of the two French line-of-battleships *Robuste* and *Lion*, which were destroyed, and the subsequent capture, in the bay of Rosas, by the boats of

a squadron under Capt. Benj. Hallowell (whom he ably assisted by his zeal and experience,) of a convoy of three armed and seven merchant vessels. In 1810 and 1811, at the beginning of which latter year he was removed to the *Cambrian* 40, he was engaged, with a small squadron under his command, in a series of active co-operations with the Spaniards on the coast of Catalonia; where he took, in the latter year, the towns of St. Philon and Palamos, of which he destroyed the batteries and embarked the guns. He also captured, at Cadaqués, nineteen merchant vessels, and was severely wounded while serving on shore in a battery at Selva. He quitted the *Cambrian* on the 9th Dec. 1811.

On the 5th Nov. 1814, Capt. Bullen was appointed to the *Akbar* 50, in which he superintended, under Sir T. B. Martin, the partition of the fleet and naval stores at Antwerp, and was afterwards on the *Halfax* station, until paid off, Jan. 1, 1817.

On the 12th Dec. 1823, he hoisted a broad pendant on board the *Maidstone* 42, as Commodore on the coast of Africa; and between that period and the expiration of his term of service in 1827, he co-operated with Lieut.-Colonel Sutherland during the Ashantee war, and restored nearly 10,000 slaves to liberty.

On the 22nd July, 1830, he was appointed Superintendent of Pembroke dockyard and Captain of the Royal Sovereign yacht, both which appointments he held until advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, Jan. 10, 1837. He became a Vice-Admiral Nov. 9, 1846.

Sir Charles Bullen was nominated a Companion of the Bath in June, 1815; a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic order, Jan. 13, 1835, and dubbed a Knight Bachelor on the 25th of the following month: and he was advanced to the grade of a Knight Commander of the Bath, April 18, 1839. A good-service pension of 300*l.* was assigned to him, July 12, 1843.

He married, in 1791, Miss Wood, a distant relative of his own; and by that lady, who died July 10, 1842, he had issue.

#### ADMIRAL JOHN ALLEN.

June 4. At Torpoint, near Plymouth, after an illness of nearly four years, John Allen, esq. Admiral on the reserved half-pay list.

He was the youngest son of the late Admiral John Carter Allen, and entered the service Feb. 12, 1787, on board the *Sybil*, Capt. Richard Bickerton, on the West India station. From 1790 to Oct. 1793 he served in the *Boyne* 98, Captain George Bowyer, and the *Impregnable*

and *Assistance*, flag-ships at Plymouth and Newfoundland of Sir Richard Bickerton and Sir Richard King. Having removed to the *Penelope* 32, he assisted in the action fought off St. Domingo by that vessel and her consort the *Iphigenia*, of the same force, with the French 36-gun frigate *l'Inconstante*, which was captured after a contest of half an hour, in which the *Penelope* had one man killed and seven wounded, of whom one was Mr. Allen. On the 10th Dec. in the same year he was appointed to a Lieutenantancy in the *Convert* 36, which was wrecked in the West Indies, March 8, 1794. After that event he was successively attached to the *Isis* 32, on the North American and African stations; and the *London* 98, the flag-ship of Sir John Colpoys in the Channel.

On the 6th Dec. 1796 he was promoted to the rank of Commander; and between Feb. 1798 and Nov. 1799 he served in the *Childers*, *Alecto*, and *Echo* sloops; in the last of which he captured, on the Jamaica station, July 3, 1799, *l'Amazon*, a French letter of marque, of 10 guns and 60 men. He was posted April 29, 1802; and did not again go afloat until Jan. 1810, when he joined the *Franchise* 36. After visiting Newfoundland, he proceeded to the Mediterranean, and was there transferred, Aug. 1, 1811, to the *Rodney* 74. He returned to England in April 1812 as Captain of the *Perlen* 38, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. C. Boyles. During the last two years of the war Capt. Allen officiated as Agent for Prisoners of War at Newfoundland.

He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1840; to that of Vice-Admiral in 1846, and to Admiral in 1852. He was in receipt of a pension for wounds of 250*l.*

He was married, and has left children.

#### REAR-ADMIRAL COOKESLEY.

Nov. 25, 1852. At Rackley, Portishead, near Bristol, aged 78. Rear-Admiral John Cookesley.

He entered the navy June 29, 1791, as a boy on board the *Triton* 32, Capt. George Murray, employed off Halifax. In 1794 he was appointed to the *Polyphemus* 74, the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, on the Irish station; and was promoted, 16 Dec. 1799, to a Lieutenantancy in the *Trusty* 50. In 1801 he accompanied the expedition to Egypt, where he commanded a gun-boat on the Nile, and fought some of the enemy's batteries; for which services he received the Turkish gold medal. In 1803 he became First Lieutenant of the *Zebra* bomb, employed in the bombardment of Havre, and in 1805 of the *Constant* 24, at

the blockade of the Elbe. In 1809 he was senior Lieutenant of the Gibraltar 80, when Lord Gambier made his attack on the French squadron in the Basque roads. On that occasion Mr. Cookesley enacted a very conspicuous part as commander of one of the five successful fire-vessels, and behaved with so much gallantry and judgment that he compelled two of the enemy's line-of-battle ships, la Ville de Varsovie and l'Aquilon, to cut their cables and run on shore, where they were soon afterwards destroyed. In acknowledgment of this success, the First Lord of the Admiralty gave Mr. Cookesley a Commander's commission, bearing date the day of the action, and otherwise promoted the whole of his crew, seven in number. From the 10th May 1810 to the 16th Dec. 1816 he commanded the Recruit and Hazard sloops on the Newfoundland station. On the 7th Dec. 1818 he was advanced to post rank; and on the 1st Oct. 1846 he accepted the retirement.

Captain Cookesley was the inventor of a very simple and efficacious species of raft, which is fully described and illustrated in the fourth volume of the Nautical Magazine.

He married in 1809 Miss Nash, of Anthony, near Torpoint.

#### CAPTAIN TWISDEN, R.N.

June 22. At Brabourne Park, Kent, Commander John Twisden, R.N. the senior Commander on the retired list of 1816.

He entered the navy in April 1780 on board the Victory 100, bearing the flag of Admiral Kempenfeldt in the Channel. From April 1781 to March 1783 he served on the coast of North America, in the West Indies, at the Nore, and again in the Channel, in the Centurion 50, Robust 74, Sandwich 90, and Tisiphone sloop; and from August 1783 until Oct. 1790 he was employed on the Home, West India, and Halifax stations, in the Pegase, Unicorn 32, Latonafrigate, Edgar 74, Dido, Thisbe, Scout, and the Queen Charlotte 100, bearing the flag of Lord Hood. On the 28th Oct. 1790 he was made Lieutenant in the Dromedary. He left that ship in Dec. 1791; and from Dec. 1792 to Aug. 1794, he was employed in the Sandwich 90, the flag-ship at the Nore. At the latter date he was promoted to the command of the Fearless gun-vessel, from which he removed to the Alfred armed-vessel, in which he remained on home service until Dec. 1796. He was afterwards, for two periods, from June 1798 to May 1802, and from May 1803 to Dec. 1814, in charge of a Signal station. He accepted the rank of a Com-

mander on the retired list, March 27, 1823.

Commander Twisden was married, and had issue.

#### COMMANDER JAMES SPRATT, R.N.

June 15. At Teignmouth, aged 82, Retired Commander James Spratt, R.N.

Mr. Spratt was born on the 3d May 1771, at Harrel's Cross, co. Dublin; he was the son of Mr. Spratt, of Ballybeg, near Mitchelstown, co. Cork, and brother-in-law to the late John Abel Ward, esq. Judge in the Admiralty Court at Nevis.

He entered the navy in 1796 as first-class volunteer on board the receiving-ship at Cork, and he was a midshipman of the Bellona 74 at the battle of Copenhagen, where his Captain Sir T. B. Thompson lost a leg. In 1803 he joined the Defiance 74, and was master's mate under Captain P. C. Durham in Sir Robert Calder's action of the 22d July 1805, and at Trafalgar in the following October. In that memorable battle Mr. Spratt distinguished himself in a most extraordinary manner. After the Defiance and the Agile 74 had been for some time hotly engaged, and the fire of the French ship, within pistol-shot of her opponent, had slackened, he volunteered, as all the boats had been disabled, to board the enemy by swimming. His offer being accepted, he instantly, with his sword in his teeth, and his battle-axe in his belt, dashed into the sea, calling at the same time upon 50 others to follow—a mandate, however, which was either unheard or unheeded. Undaunted, though alone, Mr. Spratt, on reaching the French ship, contrived, by means of the rudder-chains, to enter the stern gun-room port, and thence to fight his way through all the decks, until he reached the poop. He was charged by three grenadiers, with fixed bayonets, but, springing with dexterity over them by the assistance of the signal balyards, he got upon the arm-chest, and, before they could repeat the operation, disabled two of them. Seizing the third, he threw him from the poop on the quarter-deck, where he fell and broke his neck, dragging with him Mr. Spratt, who however escaped injury. By this time the British were engaged in a second more successful attempt to carry the enemy's ship, and Mr. Spratt, who joined in the desperate hand-to-hand conflict raging on her quarter-deck, saved the life of a French officer. Immediately after he was shot through the right leg, but managed to defend himself from further injury till relieved by his friends. Having refused to have his leg amputated, he was sent to the hospital at Gibraltar, where he endured great sufferings but finally preserved his leg, though reduced three inches

in length. As a reward for his valiant conduct at Trafalgar, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant by commission dated Dec. 24, 1805.

Having returned to England in the *Britannia* 100, Capt. Charles Bullen, and not being able from the effects of his wound to go afloat, he obtained the charge of a Signal station at Teignmouth, where he remained from Oct. 1806 to March 1813. He was then appointed to the *Albion* 74, in which he served for about 12 months on the coast of North America. He invalided home in April 1814, in consequence of acute pain which the preceding severe winter had reproduced in his leg; and his last employment was from Dec. following until Oct. 1815 in command of the *Ganges* prison-ship at Plymouth. He was granted a pension of 91*l.* 5*s.* for his wound, Jan. 8, 1817; and was promoted to the rank of retired Commander July 17, 1838. Shortly after the battle of Trafalgar he was presented by the Patriotic Society with the sum of 50*l.*

In 1809 he was presented with the silver medal of the Society of Arts, for his invention of a Homograph, or mode of communicating at a distance by particular positions of a handkerchief. This contrivance formed the groundwork of the Semaphore afterwards adopted through England and France.

Capt. Spratt married in 1809 Jane, dau. of Mr. Thos. Brimage, of East Teignmouth; by whom he had issue three sons and six daughters. His eldest son, Thomas Abel Brimage, is a Lieutenant R.N.; his second, James, commands a country ship in India; and his youngest, Henry, is a First Lieutenant in the Royal Marines.

COMMANDER J. R. BLOIS, R.N.

June 19. At Ballycastle, co. Antrim, aged 58, John Ralph Blois, esq. Commander R.N.

Captain Blois was the second son of the late Sir Charles Blois, the sixth Baronet, of Grundisburgh and Coxfield Hall, co. Suffolk, by Clara, daughter of Jocelyn Price, esq. of Camblesworth Hall, Yorkshire.

He entered the navy July 1, 1807, as first-class volunteer on board the *Colossus* 74, Capt. Jas. Nicoll Morris, attached to the force in the Mediterranean; where, and on the Home station, he afterwards served, as midshipman, in the *Royal Sovereign* and *San Josef*, the flag-ships of Sir Edward Thorabrough and Sir Charles Cotton, the *Furieuse* 36, *Repulse* 74, *Bacchus*, *Berwick* 74, and *Impregnable* 104. He assisted, while in the *Furieuse*, at the capture of the island of Ponza and of the town of Via Reggio, as also in the unsuccessful attack

upon Leghorn, in the year 1813; and in the *Berwick* he witnessed the surrender of Gaeta in Aug. 1815. Having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 6th March in the latter year, he was next, in that capacity, appointed, on the 6th Feb. 1816, to the *Mæander* 38, and in July 1818 to the *Euryalus* 42, stationed in the West Indies; where, on the 30th Dec. 1820, he assumed the acting-command of the *Nautilus* 18, in which he continued until confirmed Commander into the *Bann*, March 6, 1821. From June 1823 to the spring of 1832 he officiated as an Inspecting Commander of the coast guard; and since the latter date had continued on half pay.

He married, Feb. 15, 1827, Eliza-Knox, second daughter of the Rev. John Barrett, Rector of Enniskeel, co. Donegal.

COMMANDER FEAD, R.N.

*Lately* at Bahia, after a very short illness, Commander William Frederick Fead, of the *Express* 6.

This gallant officer, we believe, was the son of Colonel Fead, grandson of General Fead, and nephew of the late Capt. Francis Fead, R.N.

He entered the navy in 1824, and had served actually afloat more than 26 years.

He served as midshipman on the Home and Mediterranean stations, in the *Prince Regent* 120, *Clio* 18, and *Philomel* 10; and as mate in the *Revenge* 78, *Rattlesnake* 28, *Spitfire* steamer, *Jupiter* 38, *Inconstant* 36, and *Hercules* 74, in which ships he served in every quarter of the globe. He attained the rank of Lieutenant June 28, 1838; was appointed in 1839 to the *Curagoa* 24 on the South American station; in 1840 to the *Grecian* 16 at the Cape of Good Hope; and in the years 1844 and 1845 successively to the *Camperdown* 104, *Queen* 110, and *Trafalgar* 120, flag-ships at Sheerness. Being flag-Lieut. of the *Trafalgar* when visited by Her Majesty at Spithead, he was in consequence promoted to the rank of Commander, by commission dated 21st June, 1845. On the 27th Sept. 1847 he was appointed to the *Howe*, Capt. Sir James Stirling; and on the 10th Dec. following transferred to the *Prince Regent*, Capt. Wm. F. Martin.

At Bahia the merchants have subscribed to erect a suitable tablet to his memory.

LIEUTENANT MICHAEL FITTON, R.N.

Dec. 31, 1852. At Peckham, aged 86, Lieutenant Michael Fitton, R.N. one of the Lieutenants of Greenwich Hospital.

He was born at Gawsorth in Cheshire, the ancient seat of his family, but now the property of the Earl of Harrington.

He entered the navy in June 1780, as captain's servant, on board the *Vestal* 28,

Capt. George Keppel. In that frigate he assisted in the capture of the *Phoenix*, a heavy privateer, and also of an American packet, which had on board Mr. Laurens, ex-President of Congress, who was proceeding to Holland with a secret treaty of alliance with the Dutch. Mr. Fitton, who was employed in furling the fore-top-gallant sail, observed, shortly before the capture of the ship, what he supposed was a man overboard, and on his reporting it immediately, the object was recovered, which proved to be a bag containing this treaty. A declaration of war against the Dutch, and the immediate sweeping of their vessels from the sea, were the momentous results of Mr. Fitton's quickness of observation. He continued to serve with Mr. Keppel until 1784, as midshipman of the *Fairy*, *Æolus*, *Fortitude*, and *Hebe*; and in consequence took part in many of the scenes of the American war, and also at the relief of Gibraltar in 1782, as aide-de-camp to his captain. In 1793 he rejoined the same officer, as master's mate, on board the *Defiance* 74; from which he removed, in 1796, to the *Bristol*. He next became purser of the *Stork* sloop, in which he went to the West Indies. In Jan. 1799 he was appointed acting Lieutenant of the *Abergavenny* 54, in command of whose tenders he fought more than one gallant action with Spanish and French privateers. On the 23d Jan. 1801, being on a cruise in the Spanish main, in command of a small felucca, carrying only one long 12-pounder and 44 men, he fell in with a Spanish guardacosta of six long 6-pounders, ten swivels, and 60 men; which vessel, having driven her ashore on the island of *Varus*, he boarded and carried with irresistible heroism, plunging into the sea and swimming to her, with his sword in his mouth, followed by the greater part of his crew, similarly armed. Notwithstanding these valiant exploits, however, the peace of 1802 left him without either promotion or reward.

At the recommencement of hostilities Mr. Fitton was again appointed as an acting Lieutenant to the *Gipsy* of 10 guns, the tender to the *Hercule* flag-ship at Jamaica. During the operations against Caracooa in 1804, being the only officer in the squadron who had been at the island before, he was assigned the duty of directing its movements. He joined in the attack upon Fort *Piscadero*; and, upon the enemy being driven out, he landed with a detachment under Commodore *Bligh*, taking with him the *Gipsy's* guns, which were mounted in battery to annoy the town of Amsterdam. At length, having been sent with despatches

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to the Commander in Chief, he was confirmed in the rank of Lieutenant, March 9, 1804. On the 21st Jan. 1805 he attacked one of five privateers which pursued him off Cape Antonio; and on the 26th Oct. 1806, having removed into the *Pitt* of 12 guns (towards the purchase of which vessel into the service he himself expended the sum of 400*l.*), he effected the capture, after an arduous chase of 67 hours, of *la Superbe* of 14 guns, one of the most formidable privateers that then infested the trade of the West Indies. He soon after received the thanks of the Admiralty, and a 50*l.* sword from the Patriotic Society; but was unsuccessful in his efforts to obtain an appointment, and remained on half pay for nearly four years.

In April 1811 he was appointed to the command of the *Archer* gun-brig in the Channel, and in Feb. 1812 to the *Cracker* gun-brig, on the Baltic station, where he remained until 1815. In Feb. 1831 he was appointed to the Ordinary at Plymouth, to which he was attached for the usual period of three years. He was admitted into Greenwich Hospital on the 20th April, 1835. During his service in the West Indies he had the good fortune to capture upwards of forty sail of vessels, many of them privateers; but with little benefit to himself, from the circumstance of his having been so long in command of a tender, and only sharing in consequence with the officers on board the flag-ship.

His eldest son died in the West Indies, whilst serving with his father as clerk. His only surviving son holds an appointment in the Merchant Seamen's Office. His youngest daughter is married to the only son of Sir Richard Dobson, M.D., F.R.S., Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

#### LIEUT.-COLONEL HAWKER.

Aug. 7. In Dorset-place, Dorset-square, aged 67, Peter Hawker, esq. of Long Parish-house, Hants, Lieut.-Colonel of the North Hampshire Militia.

Few men ever enjoyed a higher reputation in the sporting world than this veteran, who, after serving with distinction in the Peninsular war, where he was severely wounded at the battle of Talavera, when a Captain in the 14th Light Dragoons, on his return published the "Journal of a Regimental Officer during the recent campaign in Portugal and Spain." 1810. 8vo. Finding himself equally apt to wield the pen as the sword, he shortly after produced his well-known work, "Instructions to Young Sportsmen in all that relates to Guns and Shooting." This book has been very successful—the tenth edition being nearly ready for the press at the time of

his release. To the public and the public schools he made or had many valuable inventions and improvements in fireworks, several of which he sent to the Great Exhibition of 1851, and which he entertained some hopes would have been adopted by government, as they were equally suited to military purposes as to the amusement and the pleasure of the field. Indeed, he was anxious in this point, to be made known, prematurely so, in that illness which has terminated his life.

George, however, was a man possessed of many and most varied accomplishments. In the first place, science is music, to which he devoted much of his leisure hours; he was a perfect singer and a faithful composer, and he was an excellent pianist; and he was also an accomplished amateur for the operation of "hand-organists" for the pianoforte. He was a man of noble bearing, frank temperment, and possessed manners.

He was left an affluent widow, and three children by a former marriage.

**T. G. B. ESTCOURT, Esq.**

July 20. At Estcourt, Gloucestershire, in his 71st year, Thomas Grimston Becknall Estcourt, esq., D.C.L. and F.S.A., a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of the counties of Gloucester and Wilts, and late M.P. for the city of Oxford.

He was born on the 31st August 1773, the eldest son of Thomas Estcourt, esq., who died in 1801, by the Hon. Jane Grimston, a daughter of James, second Viscount Grimston, by Mary, daughter of John Ayscough, esq., of Oxford, co. Hertford.

He was a member of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and graduated M.A. 1791. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lawyers on Jan. 20, 1820. He was some time Recorder of Devizes, and Chairman of the Wiltshire General Quarter Sessions.

In Jan. 1866 he was returned to Parliament for the town of Devizes in the place of the Right Hon. Henry Adlington, then created Viscount Somersham, and he was re-elected at the five subsequent elections of 1866, 1867, 1872, 1878, and 1880. In Feb. 1876 he was elected for the university of Oxford in the place of Richard Heber, esq., who had resigned his seat; and he continued to occupy that distinguished position during that and the seven subsequent parliaments until the dissolution of 1847. The university conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. on the 27th June 1827.

Mr. Estcourt married, May 12, 1800, Eleanor, second daughter of James Sutton, esq., of New Park in Wiltshire; and by

that lady he had issue six sons and three daughters. Of the latter the second is deceased. The sons are: 1. Thomas Henry Sutton Becknall Sotherton, esq., of Bowden Park, Wilts, M.P. for North Wiltshire, who assumed the name of Sotherton only in 1879, having married in 1830 Lucy-Susan, only child of the late Admiral Frank Sotherton, of Kirdlington, Notts.; 2. James Becknall Estcourt, esq., Lieut.-Col. in the army, and late M.P. for Devizes; 3. the Rev. Edward Hiley Becknall Estcourt, M.A. Vicar of Great Wolford, Warwickshire; who married in 1830 Anne-Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir John Lawrence Johnson, Bart. of Wester Hall, co. Durham; 4. Walter Grimston Becknall Estcourt, Commander R.N. who died in 1845 when in command of H. M.'s steamer *Eclair*, of African fever, which proved fatal to nearly the whole of his crew; 5. William John Becknall Estcourt, M.A. of Balliol college, Oxford; and, 6. Edward Douglas Becknall Estcourt, esq., M.A. of Balliol college, and a barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn.

**Mrs. FLORENCE SMYTH.**

July 15, 1852. At her seat, Ashton Court, Somersetshire, aged 83. Mrs. Florence Smyth.

This lady was the elder daughter of Thomas Smyth, esq., of Stapleton, by Jane, only daughter of Joseph Whitechurch, esq., of the same place. Her father was the younger son of Sir Jarrit Smyth, who was created a Baronet in 1763, by Florence, fourth daughter of Sir John Smyth of Ashton Court, the second Baronet of the earlier creation in 1661, and sister and coheir of Sir John Smyth, the third and last Baronet of that line, who died unmarried in 1741.

The subject of this notice was married to John Upton, esq., of Ingmire Hall, Westmorland, who left her his widow in 1823; and after the death of her nephew Sir John Smyth, the fourth and last Baronet of the second creation, on the 19th May, 1842, Mrs. Upton, on inheriting his estates, resumed her maiden name.

Her son, Thomas Upton, esq. (born in 1800) was previously deceased, on the 23d Dec. 1843; having married in 1829 his cousin Eliza, second daughter of Benjamin Way, esq., of Denham Place, co. Buckingham, by Mary, his mother's only

\* Mr. Upton's first wife was Dorothy, one of the daughters of Dr. Christopher Wilson, Lord Bishop of Bristol; and Margaret, another of the bishop's daughters, was the wife of Sir Hugh Smyth, the third Baronet, nephew of Mrs. Florence Smyth.



sister. (Mrs. Way died on the 29th Aug. 1850, as recorded in our Vol. xxxiv. p. 451.) He had issue two sons, Thomas-Smyth, who is deceased; and John-Henry-Greville, now heir to the large estates of the Smyth family. The latter was born on the 2d Jan. 1836, and is consequently still a minor.

The body of Mrs. Florence Smyth was deposited in the family vault in Ashton church on the 24th July, 1852.

We have been reminded of the omission of Mrs. Florencé Smyth's decease from our Obituary, in consequence of the extraordinary claim recently made to her estates by a person assuming himself to be the lawful son and heir of Sir Hugh Smyth the third Baronet, by a marriage pretended to have taken place (before his alliance to the daughter of Bishop Wilson) with "Jane daughter of Count John Samuel Vandenberg, by Jane the daughter of Major Gookin and Hester his wife, of Court Macksherry, co. Cork."

The claim was tried by an action of ejectment at the Gloucester Assizes, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th August, 1853, when, among other evidence completely negating the plaintiff's pretensions, it was stated by Capt. the Hon. Wm. Smyth Bernard, that his grandmother Catharine-Henrietta Viscountess Bandon was the widow of Major Gookin, of Court Macksherry, but he had never heard of Major Gookin having a daughter, or of any connexion with the name of Vandenberg. The claimant was proved to be the son of John Provis a carpenter at Warminster; and his only connection with Ashton Court consisted in his wife having lived as housekeeper there. He was some time a schoolmaster at Bath, and afterwards assumed the designation of "Dr. Smith," and went about as a lecturer on mnemonics. He is however a man of imperfect education, and his want of scholarship betrayed in the documents fabricated to support his case has contributed materially to detect him. His character is bad, and he once narrowly escaped capital conviction for horse-stealing. He now stands committed for trial on two charges of forgery.

**JOHN HUGH SMYTH-PIGOTT, Esq.**

June 26. At his residence, the Grove, Weston-super-Mare, John Hugh Smyth-Pigott, esq. of Brockley-hall, co. Somerset, a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate for the county, and F.S.A.

It appeared on the trial mentioned in the preceding article that this gentleman was the natural son of Sir Hugh Smyth, the third Bart. (1763), of Long Ashton, by Elizabeth Howell. The pretender con-

sequently assumed to be his half-brother, but legitimate.

The connection between the families of Smyth and Pigott is of very old standing, and dates from the same period as the introduction of the Christian name of Florence into the former family, in the reign of Charles the First. John first Lord Poulett of Hinton St. George, the lineal ancestor of Earl Poulett, had a daughter Florence, who was married first to Thomas Smyth, esquire, of Long Ashton, and secondly to Colonel Thomas Pigott, of the kingdom of Ireland, who purchased the manor of Brockley. That lady became the progenitrix of both families. By the former marriage she had issue Sir Hugh Smyth, Knight of the Bath and the first Baronet. We have not met with a pedigree of the Pigotts; but from the cursory notices which are given of them in Collinson's History of Somersetshire, and in Rutter's "Delineations" of the same county, we gather that they continued in the male line until the death of the Rev. Wadham Pigott, B.D. in the year 1823, who left his property to the gentleman whose decease we now record.

Mr. Smyth-Pigott greatly enlarged and beautified the family mansion, of which a view is given in Rutter's "Delineations of Somersetshire," together with a full account of the pictures, &c. He served the office of High Sheriff of Somersetshire in 1828.

He married, Dec. 19, 1815, Miss Anne Provis, and had issue five sons: John Hugh Wadham Pigott, esq.; Henry-Thomas-Coward; Edward-Frederick; George-Octavius; and Alfred-Constantine-Norman; and five daughters: Anne, married in 1839 to Thomas Platt, esq. barrister-at-law; Florence; Elizabeth-Augusta, married in 1841 to Edwin F. Fox, esq. son of the late E. L. Fox, esq. M.D.; Emily-Isabella, who died in 1838; and Agnes-Clara.

**RICHARD THOMAS BATEMAN, Esq.**

June 18. At Bath, aged 60, Richard Thomas Bateman, esq. of Hartington Hall, Derbyshire, a Deputy Lieutenant of that county, and a magistrate for the county of Somerset and city of Bath.

He was the eldest son of Richard Bateman, esq. Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1812, by Elizabeth, only child and heir of the Rev. Thomas Keelinge, of Uttoxeter. He succeeded to the estate of Hartington (where his family was seated in the reign of Elizabeth) on the death, in March, 1824, of his uncle Sir Hugh Bateman, who had been created a Baronet in 1806, with remainder to the male issue of his daughter: in pursuance of which the dig-

nity devolved on his posthumous grandson, the present Sir Francis Edward Scott.

Mr. Bateman married, May 26, 1820, Madeleine, daughter of Robert Willoughby, esq. of Cliffe, co. Warwick, by Lucy, his third wife, daughter of Edward Ferrers, esq. of Baddesley Clinton. He had issue four sons, Hugh, Richard, Thomas, and Francis-Willoughby; and two daughters, Elizabeth and Madeleine.

JOHN CREE, Esq.

July 3. At Osmington, near Weymouth, aged 73, John Cree, esq. of Ower Moigne, Dorsetshire, for many years an active magistrate and a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

He was the son of the late Terence M'Mahon, esq. of Cullenswood, co. Dublin, by Rachel, daughter and co-heir of George Longworth, esq. of Craggan House, near Athlone. He entered the army at the age of seventeen, and served the entire campaign in Holland, under the Duke of York, and subsequently in the Mediterranean, under Sir Ralph Abercromby. He was placed on half-pay in the year 1805; and afterwards served as a Captain of the West Dorset militia until its reduction.

In 1814 he exchanged his paternal name by royal licence for that of Cree, in compliance with the will of his uncle John Cree, esq. of Thornhill House, Dorset.

He married, in 1806, Anne, third daughter of Robert Strickland, esq. of Dorchester, and had issue, besides other children who died young, two sons and one daughter. The former are both in the church,—the Rev. John Robert Cree, Rector of Ower Moigne; and the Rev. James Cree, Vicar of Cheldon, near Dorchester.

BRANSBY COOPER, Esq. F.R.S.

Aug. 18. Suddenly, at the Athenæum Club, aged 60, Bransby Blake Cooper, esq. F.R.S., Senior Surgeon of Guy's Hospital.

He was the eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Lovick Cooper, Rector of Ingoldesthorpe and Barton, Norfolk, by Sarah-Leman, daughter of Robert Rede, esq. of Leveringham Abbey, Suffolk. His younger brother, the present Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart., succeeded by a special remainder to the baronetcy conferred on his uncle the illustrious surgeon Sir Astley P. Cooper. Their grandfather the Rev. Samuel Cooper, D.D., was for many years Vicar of Great Yarmouth, in which town the subject of this notice was born, on the 2nd September, 1792, and where also he received the elements of his general education. At an early age he entered the naval service of his country as a midshipman in the *Stately*, a 64-gun ship, under the

especial care and instruction of the First Lieutenant, afterwards Admiral Fisher. The sea, however, not agreeing with his delicate health, he consented to return again to school, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Spurdens, of North Walsham, Norfolk. Having finished his education he visited his uncle, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Astley Cooper, who was then rising rapidly in public estimation, and at his suggestion repaired to the Norwich Hospital, where he remained for two years, at the expiration of which time he came to London, and entered the house of Mr. Hodgson, then resident in the city, who subsequently attained considerable fame as an operating surgeon in Birmingham and the midland counties, and to whose high professional attainments Mr. Cooper was to a great extent indebted for his surgical acquirements.

In 1812 he entered the army as Assistant Surgeon in the Royal Artillery, and immediately repaired to the Peninsula, where our troops were then vigorously engaged. He was present at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, the siege of St. Sebastian, and the battle of Toulouse. Mr. Cooper was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England on the 5th Dec. 1823, having for three years previously acted as Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, and having already published a valuable treatise on the ligaments. In 1843 he was elected an honorary Fellow of the college, and in 1848 became a member of the Council. He made some valuable contributions to the advancement of surgical knowledge, especially in the *Guy's Hospital Reports*. He was also the author of *Surgical Essays*, on the growth and formation of bone, on fractures in general, on dislocations, &c., and a separate volume on fractures and dislocations; and has shown his veneration for the memory of Sir Astley Cooper by editing his biography.

Mr. Cooper was a most kind and amiable man, beloved and respected by his pupils and hospital patients, with whose sufferings he sympathised. He married, May 21, 1816, Mary-Anne, daughter of John Keeling, esq. of Broxbourne, Herts., whom he has left his widow with a numerous family.

From a *post-mortem* examination of Mr. Cooper's body it appeared that the immediate cause of his death was a sudden effusion of blood on the lungs, arising from malignant sore-throat.

His funeral took place on the 25th of August, when his body was deposited in the family-vault at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Lord Palmerston having permitted it to be placed in the vault in obedience to the wishes

of the deceased as expressed in his will, notwithstanding that the church is now closed for interments. The coffin was preceded by the medical and surgical staff of Guy's Hospital, and followed by the relations and friends of the deceased, including all the students of the Hospital now in town.

REV. JOHN OLIVER HOPKINS, M.A.

*August 1.* At his residence, St. Austin's Priory, Shrewsbury, aged 43, the Rev. John Oliver Hopkins, M.A. Incumbent of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and Rural Dean.

He was born at Fitz, co. Salop, of which place his grandfather and father were successively Rectors; and was the eldest son of the Rev. William Hopkins, M.A. (who died April 7th, 1846), by Jemima, youngest daughter of Bold Oliver, esq. of Shrewsbury. He received the rudiments of his education at a respectable private academy in Shrewsbury, from which he was sent to the Royal Free Grammar School in the same town, and afterwards entered at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. in 1833.

In 1835, on the nomination of Mrs. Corbet, of Sundorne, he was presented to the perpetual curacies of Uffington and Battlefield, near Shrewsbury, in which he had only two years before been preceded by the pious and amiable Rev. Edward Williams.\* On the elevation of Dr. Butler to the Episcopate, he appointed Mr. Hopkins to the office of Rural Dean of the Deanery of Shrewsbury, a situation for which his habits of business well qualified him, and in the exercise of the various duties thereof his services were duly recognised and appreciated by the clergy generally.

On the death of the Rev. W. G. Rowland (of whom a memoir was given in vol. xxxvii. p. 99), Mr. Hopkins received an earnest invitation to become his successor in the incumbency of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and, although nothing could exceed the cordiality and uniform attachment which subsisted between himself and his parishioners at Uffington and Battlefield, yet from a desire to be useful in a more extended sphere of service, he decided to accede to the request, and was accordingly unanimously elected to St. Mary's, Dec. 16th, 1851, by the five trustees in whom the right of presentation to that benefice is vested.

Possessing a thorough knowledge of parochial duties, and a disposition naturally active, he entered with more than

ordinary zeal (yet without any forced obtrusiveness) upon the duties of the new and enlarged situation thus assigned to him. The benevolence of his heart was evinced, not only by the earnestness with which he promoted every measure calculated to assist the present comfort and future happiness of those entrusted to his charge, but also in the exercise of good will in those minute acts of kindness which exhibit the unstudied suggestions of Christian courtesy and genuine amenity of manners. He soon gained an ascendancy among the people of his parish, which added weight to his pastoral character; and, having thus secured their esteem and confidence, he was the better enabled to discharge his ministerial functions with efficacy and acceptance.

His beneficence, like that of his revered predecessor, was without ostentation in the assistance he afforded to his poor parishioners. He cordially patronised the various institutions connected with the Established Church, whether in reference to the extension of its services in populous districts at home, or in foreign parts; the support of schools, or the relief of the widows or orphans of clergymen; and also furthered such other useful institutions as were more immediately connected with the town.

During several years he acted as an upright and indefatigable magistrate of the county of Salop and a visiting justice of the prison, the onerous duties of which, however, he declined on his appointment to the cure of St. Mary's.

As a preacher he was highly acceptable; his discourses exemplified the graces of the spirit in the great matters of faith and practice, and were so impressive as to touch the conscience, and animate the affections; whilst the devotional spirit which pervaded his exercise of the offices of the church showed that he felt the dignity and responsibility of the solemnity in which he was engaged.

It may here be noticed, that at this time there is in course of completion in St. Mary's church an elegant stone pulpit, designed as a commemorative memorial to the late Rev. W. G. Rowland. From this it was only permitted Mr. Hopkins to address his congregation on one Sabbath.

The death of Mr. Hopkins was a striking instance of the uncertainty of life. Wednesday, July 27, being fixed as the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, he preached an earnest and forcible sermon at St. Chad's church, Shrewsbury, from the words "Ye are the salt of the earth." He then appeared in his usual health and spirits, as also on the Friday, when he officiated at the morning service

\* Vide Memoir, vol. ciii. part i. p. 182, and Review of Life, part ii. p. 155.

at St. Mary's church. On the Saturday he suffered from an attack of erysipelas in the face, which, although somewhat modified by medical treatment, increased so rapidly on the Monday evening, that before midnight his sun had set in its meridian, causing, when his decease became known, a general feeling of regret among all classes of his fellow-townsmen at his premature removal from among them.

In 1840 Mr. Hopkins published a sermon preached at St. Chad's church, Shrewsbury, in behalf of the Societies for promoting Christian Knowledge and the Propagation of the Gospel; and in 1841 another preached in the same church at the Primary Visitation of the Right Rev. James Lord Bishop of Lichfield. A Memorial has been respectably signed, requesting the publication of that preached only a few days before his lamented demise.

Mr. Hopkins married Beatrice-Julia, second daughter of Egerton Leigh, esq. of Highleigh, co. Chester, by whom he had no issue.

On the day of his funeral the Mayor and body corporate, thirty clergymen, and nearly two hundred inhabitants and friends, attended his remains from his residence to St. Mary's church. The burial service was read by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Head Master of Shrewsbury School, and the body deposited in a brick grave in the north-east angle of the churchyard. On the following Sunday the Ven. John Allen, Archdeacon of Salop, preached an appropriate sermon at St. Mary's church, from Psalm xxxvi. v. 7, 8, 9, in reference to the melancholy event.

#### DR. JAMES MELVIN.

*Lately.* Aged 58, Dr. James Melvin, Rector of the Grammar School of Aberdeen, which office he had held for nearly 30 years.

Dr. Melvin's life was passed unobtrusively in the discharge of his duties as principal of the classical seminary of his native city. As a profound and accurate Latin scholar, however, and as an earnest, indefatigable, and successful teacher, he has, probably, left few equals either in Scotland or in England. The study of Latinity was with him a passion; and he wrote Latin with a purity and elegance rarely attained by modern scholars. In his capacity as a teacher, instruction in the Latin language became, with him, more than that mere dabbling in a dead tongue which our educational reformers have in view when they attack classical studies. He taught it so thoroughly, made his pupils interpret out every particle of the meaning of the authors whom they read so punctiliously, was so severe on a bad con-

struction or a false quantity, that to learn Latin from him, though it was only Latin, was to be disciplined in accuracy and research on all subjects for the whole of one's life. He was among the last of those teachers of the fine old school, now wearing out of fashion, who regarded *method* and *intellectual training* as the great end of teaching, rather than the supply of a large quantity of interesting miscellaneous information. In carrying out this view he was greatly assisted by the impressiveness of his character. Strict, conscientious, candid, and kindly, he was regarded by his pupils with a species of affectionate awe, and by the city where he lived with pride and respect. Altogether, morally, he was a man after the stamp of Dr. Arnold. Of his learning and rare Latin scholarship the only literary relic is a Latin Grammar;—the laboriousness of his professional duties having prevented him from going far with an undertaking on which he at one time set his heart—the compilation of a thoroughly good Latin Dictionary.

His body was followed to the grave by the magistrates and a large concourse of the citizens of Aberdeen—and he will be long remembered by hundreds of his old pupils, now scattered over the world.

#### MR. JOHN STRUTHERS.

*Aug. 7.* At Gorbals, Glasgow, in his 78th year, Mr. John Struthers, author of "The Poor Man's Sabbath," and other poems.

The works of this humble follower of the muses were recently collected by himself in two tasteful volumes: \* and prefixed is an autobiography of rare interest to all who value an authentic contribution towards the still unwritten history of the lowly firesides of Scotland at the close of the last and the early part of the present century. From that source we find that this estimable and pious man was born at Forefaulds, a cottage built upon the estate of Longcalderswood, in the parish of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire, on the 18th of July, 1776. His father was a shoemaker: and, like Bloomfield, our poet was for many years a craftsman of St. Crispin. In the earlier sections of his memoir there are many vivid sketches of the scenes of his infancy: and his reminiscences as a "herd" (Anglicè shepherd) are dewy and odorous as "Castlemilk and Cathkins bonnie braes" themselves. Throughout the autobiography there are scattered and very pleasing memorials of many saintly individuals in humble life; and also playfully sarcastic,

\* 2 vols. 12mo. 1850. London and Edinburgh. A. Fullarton and Co.

or perhaps we should say humorous notices of his various masters and mistresses and eke of his fellow servants. Altogether it is a plain, unpretending, delightfully simple, chatty, and thoughtful production.

The "Poor Man's Sabbath," his earliest and by much his best poem, was first published in 1804, previously to "The Sabbath" of James Grahame, a fact which it is the more necessary to state from an incidental inadvertency of Lockhart in his *Life of Scott* in noticing the "third edition" which was printed by Ballantine for Constable, and published under the auspices of Sir Walter and Joanna Baillie. The poet modestly and affectionately acknowledges the kindly attentions of Scott and Miss Baillie. He was a welcome visitor at Castle Street when he happened to be in Edinburgh; and the distinguished poetess sought him out in the Gorbals when on a tour to her native Scotland.\* The "Poor Man's Sabbath" met with immediate success and passed through various editions in rapid succession; and now for nearly half a century it has been regarded as a Scottish lowly classic. The entire poem has an autumnal pensiveness flung around it. There is a vein of tender reflection, scintillations of fine fancies, single felicitous images (such as the exquisite one of the Robin Red Breast, that like a "falling leaf" comes "wavering bye,"), a pervading pathos, and, above all, a sweet unction in this poem that must long preserve for it (if we may be allowed to quote from Ferguson) a "far-ben corner" in the Scottish heart. When the "Poor Man's Sabbath" was published, Struthers was employed as a working shoemaker. In 1806 appeared "The Peasant's Death," intended to be a sequel to the "Sabbath." It met with the same success as the former. In 1811 appeared "The Winter's Day," and in 1816 "The Plough." Excepting "Dychmont," which was originally published in 1836, this embraces all his longer poems. They have been again and again reprinted, single and collected. In 1817-18 Struthers edited "The Harp of Caledonia," in three volumes, a collection of the songs of Scotland. To this collection, Scott, Joanna Baillie, Mr. William Smyth of Cambridge, Mrs. John Hunter, and other famous writers sent various voluntary contributions. The work, now somewhat scarce complete, was undertaken at the request of Mr. Fullarton of the publishing firm of Khull, Blackie, and Co. Glasgow, in whose establishment, by this time, the poet

had gotten himself ensconced as a proof corrector, &c.

Besides his poems, Struthers was the author of "The History of Scotland from the Union in 1707 to 1827," a work of research and valuable for its materials. He likewise furnished to his employers a great number of biographies which have since been incorporated in Chambers's *Lives of Eminent Scotsmen*.

In 1832-3 he was appointed to the office of librarian in Stirling's Library, Glasgow, an office held by him till within a few years ago, and which only a change in the constitution of the library, involving more arduous duties than the venerable poet was either able or willing to undertake, caused him to resign. The present writer is not aware how he spent his closing years. It is to be hoped that they did not illustrate the poet's fate; and indeed we have reason to conclude they did not, though the death of his first wife, a fitting "helpmeet," was a bitter sorrow to him; and he was again left a widower in 1847. Lightly lie the turf upon the grave of this not the least of the sacred poets of Scotland.

SALIS SCHWABE, Esq.

July 23. In Anglesea, from a sudden attack of scarlet fever, Salis Schwabe, esq. of Manchester, merchant.

Mr. Schwabe was a native of Oldenburg, where he was born at the commencement of the century, but removed to Glasgow soon after the close of the war, and in 1832 became a resident of Manchester. As a manufacturer and merchant he was eminently successful, and acquired considerable wealth, a liberal portion of which he devoted to aiding the charities and other institutions of the city. He was, amongst other great movements, a liberal contributor to the funds of the Anti-Corn-law League, and subsequently to the Great Exhibition in London. After the free-trade movement had been crowned with success he accompanied Mr. Cobden, M.P. on his continental tour. His loss will be deeply felt at Manchester, where his many social qualities, in addition to his great hospitality and charitable liberality, had endeared him to a large circle of its highest and worthiest citizens.

He has received the honours of a funeral of almost public character. The mayors of Manchester and Salford, and deputations from the Manchester School of Design, Royal Institution, Athenæum, and other public institutions, were present, and a line of more than forty private carriages formed part of the cortège.

He has bequeathed a legacy of 3000*l.* to the Manchester Infirmary, and the like

\* A mis-print 1818 for 1808 in p. xcix perplexes the chronology and makes errant the statement as to the priority in publication of the "Poor Man's Sabbath."

amount to the Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.

ROBERT HARRILD, ESQ.

July 28. At his residence, Round Hill Villa, Sydenham, after many months' illness, Robert Harrild, esq.

Mr. Harrild was well-known as one of the largest dealers in the materials necessary for the art of printing, to the improvement of which he materially contributed. He practically introduced the use of "the roller," as a substitute for the old "balls" of Caxton, and its adoption soon led to the fabrication of machines. With the balls, about 150 to 200 copies of a newspaper was the greatest speed that could be attained in an hour. With the cylindrical movement, dependent upon the rollers, however, newspapers are now printed at the rate of 10,000 and even 15,000 per hour. These changes in an art to which he was warmly attached were watched by Mr. Harrild with the greatest interest, and were aided by every means in his power. His factories in Friday-street, and afterwards in Distaff-lane, obtained a wide reputation, and were the resort of printers from all parts of this kingdom and its colonies. Latterly he occupied also extensive warehouses in Farringdon-street. In the course of his merchandise he discovered the original press at which Franklin worked, in London, in the years 1725-6, and preserved it, and a few years ago he presented it to the American government, which is now exhibiting it at the New York Exhibition. It was previously (in 1841) exhibited at the Medical Institution at Liverpool, and a lecture on the Life of Dr. Franklin was delivered there by the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, from the united profits of which exhibition and lecture (the latter was subsequently published) 150*l.* were transmitted through Messrs. Harrild, towards the support of "The Franklin Pensioner" of the London Printers' Pension Society.

Active and energetic in his business, Mr. Harrild was not less so in his support of the charities of the city of London; many of which are indebted to his zeal for reforms made at his suggestion. His philanthropy was eminently distinguished at the time of the New Poor Law, when he became a guardian. Even after his retirement from London, he retained this office, and for the performance of its duties he not only received a splendid service of plate from the inhabitants of his parish and his brothers in office, but what was still more valued by him, the thanks of the poor themselves.

About thirty years ago he fixed upon Sydenham as his future residence. It was

then merely a wild common; gypsies were to be seen, with their tents on the hill side. There were but very few public conveyances, and altogether it appeared as though in the heart of the country. To its change of character Mr. Harrild has contributed largely; villa after villa has sprung up upon his property, and his example has been followed rapidly by others. The substitution of the Croydon railroad for the old canal greatly accelerated this process.

Partial to horticulture, he devoted his leisure to the production of the finest fruits and flowers; and at the local shows the produce of his forcing houses was generally selected for prizes. As a friend, he was warm and generous; as a parent, kind and devoted. In fact, in all the relations of life, he secured the esteem and attachment of his friends, and his loss will be truly felt. In his last hours he ordered that all his dependents should receive some gift as a testimony to his memory, accompanied with his best wishes for their future welfare. Between the paroxysms of pain, he expressed a complete resignation to the will of Providence, and a perfect reliance upon the intercession of his Redeemer.

Mr. Harrild has left by his will 1000*l.* subject to two lives, the interest of which, in connection with the sum already collected by the old Press of Franklin, is to be invested until it reaches the amount of 40*l.* per annum, when *two* Pensioners are to be elected, being decayed overseers of more than seven years' standing in one office, to receive 20*l.* each.

CLERGY DECEASED.

June 12. At Kingston, Jamaica, the Rev. C. A. Cooper, of St. Thomas in the East, Manchester, youngest son of Mrs. Cooper, of Aston Old Hall, Newport, Shropshire.

June 18. Aged 50, the Rev. James Culshaw Parr, Rector of Stanton Wyville, Leic. (1852). He was the youngest son of the late Thomas Parr, esq. of Poole; and was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1825, M.A. 1828.

June 20. At Witney, Oxfordshire, aged 83, the Rev. Charles Jerram, Rector of that place, and late Vicar of Chobham, Surrey. He was of Magdalene college, Cambridge, where he obtained the Norrisian prize for the best essay on a sacred subject in 1796, and graduated B.A. 1797, the last on the list of Wranglers, M.A. 1800. He was for some time Minister of St. John's chapel in London; was presented to Chobham in 1810, by S. Thornton, esq. and to Witney in 1834 by the Bishop of Winchester. On entering upon that extensive parish he immediately promoted the erection of two chapels, at the hamlets of Curbridge and Crawley: they were opened for divine service in 1836, and consecrated in 1847. In 1849, a third was erected at Wood Green for the use of the poor residing in the northern district of the town: to this he contributed the sum of 500*l.* He printed in 1829 "The Commission, Qualifications, and Duty of the Christian Minister. A Sermon preached at Guildford, at the Primary Visitation of the Bishop of Winchester."

June 21. At Hinton Waldrist, Berks, aged 66, the Rev. *George Sherwood Evans*, Rector of that parish. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, B.A. 1808, M.A. 1811.

June 23. At Cotterstock, Northamptonshire, aged 53, the Rev. *Alexander Macdonald*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.D. 1834; and was presented to Cotterstock in 1831 by the Earl of Westmoreland.

At Kirk Louan, Isle of Man, aged 72, the Rev. *Joseph Qualltrough*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented by the King, in 1824.

June 24. At Hallow, Worc. the Rev. *Henry Joseph Steenson*, Vicar of that parish, a Prebendary of Worcester, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Worcester. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1827, M.A. 1830. He had been for many years Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Worcester; by whom he was collated to the rectory of St. Nicholas, Worcester, in 1842, and to the vicarage of Hallow in 1845. Having suffered for some time from nervous excitement, he had withdrawn from all active duty by the advice of his medical adviser; but, rising from bed at 1 a.m. for the purpose of taking a composing draught, he cut his throat with a razor, before his wife was able to prevent him.

June 25. At Hampstead, Middlesex, aged 88, the Rev. *Charles Holworthy*, Vicar of Bourn, Cambridgeshire. He was of University college, Oxford, B.A. 1786, and was presented to the vicarage of Bourn in 1795 by Christ's college, Cambridge.

At Warnford, Hampshire, aged 80, the Rev. *Richard Hume Lancaster*, Rector of that parish (1802). He was of Merton college, Oxford, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796.

June 27. Off St. Vincent, on his passage to England for the recovery of his health, aged 48, the Rev. *William Corneval*, Colonial Chaplain on the Gold Coast.

At Horwich, Lanc. the Rev. *John Hampson Johnson*, of Pembroke college, Oxford, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1823. He was brother of the Rev. S. Johnson, Incumbent of Atherton, with whom he matriculated on the same day at Lincoln college, Oxford; and graduated B.A. 1820, M.A. 1823. He published in 1851 "Family Readings from the Gospel of St. Luke."

June 28. At Sandy Cove, Dublin, accidentally drowned when bathing, aged 24, the Rev. *Moore Moryan Macintosh*, Curate of Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.

Lately. The Rev. *John Armstrong*, Incumbent of Bradfield, dioc. Ely.

The Rev. *John Fletcher*, M.A. Perp. Curate of Bradfield, Yorkshire (1819).

The Rev. *Richard Dods*, Rector of Fleet, near Holbech, Linc. (1807). He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, incorporated M.A. 1807.

At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, aged 61, the Rev. *Robert Little*, Rector of that parish. He was of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, B.D. 1832, and was presented to his living in 1841 by the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. *T. Peyton*, Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Sierra Leone.

July 2. At Comely Bank, Perth, the Rev. *John Dodgson*, M.A. formerly Incumbent of St. Peter's episcopal church, Montrose.

At his father's house, Llanerfyl, aged 32, the Rev. *Edmund John Lloyd*, late Curate of Tremereichon. He was of Christ's college, Camb. B.A. 1844.

At Catania, in Sicily, aged 27, of a coup-de-soleil, the Rev. *David Veil*, only son of the Rev. David Jones, of Stanley St. Leonard's, Glouc.

The Rev. *John Mort Wakefield*, M.A. late Assistant Master in the Free Grammar School, Shrewsbury, and Incumbent of Little Berwick near that town. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1825, M.A. 1828.

July 4. At Birtley hall, Northumberland, aged 80, the Rev. *Robert Louther*, Incumbent of Birtley (1805).

At Tadlow, Camb. aged 71, the Rev. *St. John*

*Wells Lucas*, Vicar of that place and Rector of East Hatley. He was of Downing college, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831; and was presented to both his churches by that society in Jan. 1840.

July 8. At Madras, the Rev. *Walter Posthumus Powell*, D.C.L. Chaplain to the Garrison, Fort St. George. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1828, B. and D.C.L. 1836.

July 9. At Down house, Olveston, Glouc. aged 85, the Rev. *George D'Arville*.

August 5. At Petworth, the Rev. *William Fry*, Rector of Egdean (1832). He was self-educated, and possessed a very intimate knowledge of Scripture; it might be almost said that the Bible was his only book. This familiarity with the Sacred Writings enabled him to become an effective extemporary preacher. He was a man of primitive simplicity and purity of life, and a most useful parish priest. The living is in the patronage of the Biddulph family of Burton Park.

## DEATHS,

## ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Jan. 8. At Nelson, New Zealand, by the accidental discharge of his gun, Henry, son of John Elliot, esq. of Lambourne, Essex.

Feb. 25. At Forest Creek, Australia, aged 15, Henry Stewart Forbes Leith, fourth son of the late Col. Forbes Leith, of Whitebaugh, Aberdeensh.

Feb. 26. At Melbourne, Australia, aged 25, George-Jackson, second son of the late Robert Henry French, esq. of Hunter Oak, Northumberland.

March 24. At Kyneton, Port Phillip, aged 33, Frederick-Augustus, third son of the late Henry Jeffreys, esq. and formerly of the 19th Regt.

On board H.M.S. Sphinx, between Trincomalee and the Cape, from severe wounds received under Capt. Loch, at the storming of Donabew, in Burmah, aged 23, Lieut. Hugh Alan Hinde, late mate of H.M.S. Winchester, and third son of the late Rev. Thomas Hinde, of Winwick, co. Lancaster.

April 15. On his way to Madras to embark for England, aged 19, Edward-Charles, second son of the late John Alexander Sutherland Forbes, esq. Bombay Civil Service, and grandson of the late Col. D. Prother, C.B.

April 18. At Young Daen, near Shewgheen, Burmah, aged 30, Capt. Edmund Disney Byng, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, and late A.D.C. to Gen. Sir Charles Napier; second son of Rear-Adm. the Hon. Henry Byng (uncle to Lord Viscount Torrington) by Maria-Jane, dau. of the Hon. J. B. Clarke, esq. member of council at Cape Breton. He married in April 1852 Elizabeth Egbertha, dan. of the late John Horsley, esq. Madras Civil Service.

April 19. On his passage to Australia, Thomas-Andrews, youngest son of Mrs. Wyld, of Winchester, widow of the Rev. Robert Wyld, Vicar of Claverdon, Warwickshire.

April 24. From fever, contracted whilst serving with his regiment in Burmah, aged 43, Capt. Edward Lionel Wolley, 51st Light Inf. son of the late Rev. Godfrey Wolley, Rector of Hawny, and Vicar of Hutton Bushell, Yorkshire.

April 26. At Donabew on the Irawaddy, aged 23, Wm. Haynes, esq. late of Evesham, Worc. Assistant Surgeon, 52nd Regt. H.E.I.C.S.

April 30. At Moulmein, aged 34, Marion, wife of Capt. T. P. Sparks, 17th Madras Nat. Inf. and Deputy-Comm. at Rangoon.

April. At Geelong, N.S.W., Charles, second son of the late John Towgood, esq. of Clement's-lane and Upper Bedford-place.

May 4. At Calcutta, aged 28, Thomas Tredgold, esq. Civil Eng. of the Stamp Office, son of the late Thomas Tredgold, esq. C.E.

May 8. At Port Natal, aged 28, Frederick-William Bishop, esq. second son of the late John Bishop, esq. of Sunbury House, Middlesex, and Ascot Lodge, Berks.

May 11. Aged 27, Lieut. George Adolphus Pidcock, R.N. youngest son of John Pidcock, esq. M.D. Watford, Herts. He was killed in the capture of a pirate fleet by H.M.S. Rattler, in the China Seas, near Amoy.

May 13. Killed by the fall of an avalanche, in the valley of Wardwan, to the north of Cashmere, aged 27, Christopher Wright Wray, Assistant Surgeon H.M. 87th Regt. and third son of the late George Wray, esq. of Cleasby, Capt. Bengal service.

May 21. At the Burdwan Dak Bungalow, near Calcutta, aged 29, Lieut. F. A. Hook, 73d N.I. eldest son of the late Theodore Hook, esq.

At Nussarahad, aged 24, Adam Gordon Newall, esq. Bombay Art. third son of Capt. Newall, E.I.C.N.S.

May 23. At Rangoon, aged 39, Lieut.-Col. Charles James Coote, 12th Regt. sixth son of the late Chidley Coote, esq. of Mount Coote, Limerick.

At Midnapore, Bengal, aged 27, Wm. Charles Owen, esq. M.D.

June 2. Drowned at Fernando Po, Mr. George Herrick Burnaby, mate of H.M. steamer Polyphemus. He was son of the late Rev. T. Burnaby, formerly of Quorndon, and for many years one of the curates of All Saints', Loughborough.

June 4. At Madras, aged 26, Maria-Margrita, wife of Capt. Robson Benson, M.N.I.

June 6. At Graaf Reinet, Cape of Good Hope, aged 27, Madeline-Meriel, wife of the Rev. Wm. Long, Chaplain of the English Episcopal Church, and dau. of Deputy-Comm.-Gen. Watt.

June 9. Aged 7, Emily-Spencer, youngest dau. of Francis Jackson, esq. Provost Marshal of Grenada.

At Copenhagen, aged 29, Mary-Frances-Constantia, wife of George P. L. Mansfield, esq. of Morrinstown, Leitlin, co. Kildare.

June 11. At Vera Cruz, on board H.M.S. Daring, Benjamin William Tribe, esq. Paymaster R.N. eldest son of Benj. Tribe, esq. of Chatham.

June 12. At Jerusalem, aged 10 months, Frederic-William, infant son of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jerusalem.

At Glenafon, Talback, Robert Lindsay, esq. formerly of the E. I. Co.'s Naval Serv. second son of the late Capt. Lindsay, R.N. of Charlton, Kent.

June 13. At Mogomalee, Ceylon, aged 39, Edwin Stanhope Whitehouse, esq. of Liverpool.

June 15. At Calcutta, Lieut. Wm. Chappell Coffin, R.N. Admiralty Mail Agent. He was second son of J. W. Coffin, esq. Devonport. He entered the service 1824, was made Lieut. 1841, and was for some years first Lieut. of the Scylla 18, and afterwards of the Recruit brig. In 1842 he was awarded a pension of 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for wounds.

June 20. At South-bank, Regent's Park, aged 53, Anne, widow of Lieut.-Col. Arthur Warde, 3d Bengal Light Cavalry.

June 23. Aged 24, Willoughby J. Smith, esq. Lieut. R.N. youngest son of William Smith, esq. solicitor, Hemel-Hempstead. He was drowned by the upsetting of a boat in crossing the bar of the river Tambo, in the Gulf of Mexico, while conveying dispatches from H.M.S. Daring, together with, aged 17, Maurice H. Trevilian, R.N. of H.M.S. Daring, third son of Major Trevilian of Newberry-house, Fosse.

June 24. At Fort Bowen, New Granada, aged 24, Arthur W., second son of the late Rev. G. Percival Sandilands.

June 28. At Pinidico, Archibald Stirling Gilchrist, esq. only son of the late Capt. Gilchrist, R.N.

June 29. At Kingston, Jamaica, aged 29, Lieut. H. N. Gell, R.N.

At Aden, Dunmore M. wife of Major C. W. Hudson, 16th Madras Inf.

At the Government House, Antigua, Bernet Langton, esq. late 56th Regt.

At Maldenoreton, aged 91, Mrs. Sarah Paxton.

June 30. At Woodstock, Upper Canada, aged 80, Richard Foxquest, esq. late of Newport, I.W.

At Weston Underwood, aged 78, Mrs. Susan

Haynes. She formerly lived in the service of the poet Cowper.

July 4. At Oporto, Baron d'Ancele, brother of M. J. Soares, esq. of Upper Hamilton-terr. St. John's-wood.

July 5. Aged 82, Thomas Timothy Benningfield, esq. of Hutton; and on the 20th, aged 77, Martha, his widow.

July 7. At Edinburgh, aged 59, Harriett-Anne, wife of John Macwhirter, M.D.

July 8. At Chantilly, France, Arthur Geddes, esq. At Delamere Rectory, Cheshire, aged 8, Frederick-William, second son, and on the 13th, aged 10, Zachary-Granger, eldest son, of Zachary Mudge, esq. of Sydney, Plympton, Devon.

July 9. At Fareham, Hants, aged 79, Anne-Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. W. Harrison, Vicar of Fareham and Canon of Winchester.

At Barnstable, aged 96, Miss Susan Servante.

At Tiverton, at an advanced age, the relict of the Rev. Robert Talley.

July 10. June, dau. of the late Adam Callender, esq. younger of Craigforth, Stirling.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Mrs. Blagg.

At Somerset Herbert, Derbysh. In his 24 year, Basil Derrin, youngest son of William FitzHerbert, esq.

Frances-Harriet, eldest surviving dau. of Nathaniel Edward Kinderley, esq.

At Ivy House, Strausraer, aged 63, Anne, widow of Lieut.-Gen. John M'Nair, C.B.

At St. Leonard's, aged 16, Frances Melville, dau. of George A. C. Plowden, esq. of Calcutta.

At Wellington, Som. aged 70, Anne, widow of the Rev. William Procter Thomas, LL.B. Preb. of Wells and Vicar of Wellington.

July 11. Aged 20, Osmond, eldest son of J. H. Alleyne, M.D. Gloucester-pl. Hyde Park-gardens.

At Twickenham, aged 20, Henry-Pulleins, third surviving son of Vice-Adm. Lysaght.

Aged 70, Thomas L. Rowbotham, esq. artist, many years professor of drawing at the Royal Naval School, Camberwell, and New Cross.

July 12. At Islington, aged 57, Lieut. Gustavus Spleker Baker, R.N. He entered the service 1819, and was for thirty years on full pay. He was actively employed as a midshipman during the whole of the American war, was made Lieut. 1824, and was for many years on the Coast Guard service. His brother, Charles Henry, is a Lieut. R.N. 1827.

At Kempsey, Worc. at an advanced age, Mrs. Bell, relict of Joseph Bell, esq. of the Ravenhurst, Staffordshire.

At Margate, Capt. Alex. Cowan, Madras serv. In Newgate-st. aged 78, John Rowland Durrant, esq. many years a member of the Stock Exchange.

At Brixton, Maria, wife of Adolph Rehder, esq.

At Goring Heath, Oxon, aged 19, Emily-Georgiana, dau. of the Rev. R. T. Fowys.

At Herne-bay, aged 46, John Spickett, esq. of Clifford's-inn, solicitor, and of the Grove, Hackney.

July 13. At Moffats, Herts, Miss Caroline Casamajor.

At Brussels, aged 82, Caroline, widow of John Perkins, esq. M.D. brother of Henry and Frederick Perkins, esqrs. of the firm of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co. of London.

At Haverstock-hill, aged 63, Sarah, relict of Henry Rensan, Lieut. R.N.

Aged 77, Elizabeth, wife of William Stark, esq. of Cockspur-st. and Clapton.

At Brighton, Maria, wife of William Henry Williams, esq. only son of the late Gen. Williams, of Eaton Mascot, Shropshire, and Leamington, Warwicksh. and dau. of the late Jas. Dormer, esq.

July 14. At East Malling, Kent, Georgiana, wife of the Rev. Nathaniel Dimock.

In Upper George-st. Bryanston-sq. aged 18, Mary-Anne, second dau. of the late Richard Hanbury, esq.

At Brompton, aged 28, Ann, wife of the Rev. W. J. Irons, B.D. eldest and last surviving dau. of John Melhuish, esq. of Upper Tooting.



Aged 77, Coeilla-Susanna, wife of R. D. Mackintosh, esq. M.D. of Exeter, formerly of Colchester.  
At Ipswich, aged 83, Ann, relict of the Rev. W. Powell, late of Hadleigh, Suffolk.

July 15. At Southsea, Helena, youngest dau. of the late Col. Adlett, Commandant R.M.

At Newmarket, aged 74, Mr. John Clark, sen. the race-judge for thirty years at Newmarket, Doncaster, Ascot, Epsom, and many other places; which office he resigned in 1852 to his son.

At Hastings, aged 73, Benjamin Dutton, esq. Commander R.N. He entered the service in 1799, was employed during the whole of the war, until invalided in 1814, and took part in several actions with the French and Danes. He was made Lieut. 1811, and Commander 185 . .

At Antigua, in the house of her brother, Dr. W. H. Edwards, aged 23, Ellen, sixth dau. of Dr. Edwards, of Bloomsbury-sq. and formerly of Wilton, Devon.

At Bayswater, aged 84, Harding Grant, esq.  
At Haverstock-park, Miss Myatt, late of Hounslow.

July 16. In Woburn-sq. aged 20, Catherine-Emma, only dau. of John Cutler, esq. of Sldmouth.

In the Old Kent-road, aged 65, Abraham Cutto, esq. solicitor, many years in the Receiver-General's Office, General Post Office.

At Notting-hill, aged 77, Frederick Grigg, esq. for sixteen years Commissioner of Arbitration at Rio de Janeiro, under the Slave Trade Restriction Treaties.

At Sudbury, Suff. aged 80, Mrs. Sarah Holman. Aged 61, Mr. James Ions, many years managing agent of the plate-glass works in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At Honfleur, Barré Phipps, esq. son-in-law of Mr. Pearson, of Sheffield.

At Tirrell House, near Penrith, Cumberland, aged 23, John Sykes, esq. only son of Mrs. Sykes, and brother-in-law of the late Henry Winch, esq. of Seacombe, Cheshire.

July 17. Aged 34, William Bateman, late cashier of the Sailors' Home, Well-st. Wellclose-sq.

At Stokesley, aged 74, Joseph Buckle, esq. alderman and magistrate and twice Lord Mayor of York.

At Crowcombe, Som. George Bucknell, esq.  
At Scarborough, aged 67, John Hill Coulson, esq. shipowner.

Aged 61, Mary, wife of George Eld, esq. of Coventry.

At Paris, aged 75, Louisa, widow of James Kenney, dramatic author.

July 18. At Kingsland, Middx. aged 70, John Arthur, esq. M.D. Deputy Inspector Gen. of Army Hospitals.

At Dawlish, aged 76, Francis Berry, esq.  
At Great Baddow, Essex, aged 61, George Clapham, esq.

At Wiesbaden, aged 43, John Craig Freebairn, esq. of Cantray, co. Inverness.

In the Isle of Wight, aged 25, Ibherson, youngest son of J. W. Izod, esq. of Esher.

At Cheltenham, Major Justinian Nutt, late of Bombay Eng.

At Blackheath, Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Osborne Tylden, esq. of Torre-hill, Kent.

At Wolston Manor, near Coventry, aged 31, Wm. Wilcox, esq. and Aug. 3, aged 31, Frances-Eliza, his widow.

July 19. At Bantry House, the Right Hon. Mary Countess of Bantry, niece to the Marquess of Thomond. She was the third daughter of William the second Marquess, K.P. by Elizabeth-Rebecca, only dau. and heir of Thomas Trotter, esq. of Duleck; was married on the 11th Oct. 1836, but had no issue.

At Bruntingthorpe, Leic. aged 62, Elizabeth-Sarah, wife of John Clarke, esq. late of Peatling Hall.

At Margate, Catherine, wife of Capt. Gape, R.N.  
At Kingsland, aged 32, Mary-Ann, wife of

Richard Coleman Henry Groombridge, of Pater-noster-row, bookseller.

At Ramsgate, Henry, eldest son of Henry E. Kendall, jun. esq. of Brunswick-sq.

At the Lawn, Kempsey, Worc. aged 82, Harriet, relict of Samuel Salisbury, esq.

At the Grange, Great Bowden, aged 79, George Seabroke, esq.

At Hereford, aged 92, Jane-Catherine, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Venn, successively Vicar of Huddersfield and Rector of Yelling, Hunts.

At Beverley, aged 44, George Harrison West, esq.

July 20. At Brinton, Norfolk, aged 72, Mary, relict of the Rev. Theophilus Girdlestone, Rector of Baconsthorpe and Bodham

At Sydenham, Martha, wife of Professor Hoppus, of University College, London, and dau. of the late Matthew Devenish, esq. of Bulford, Wilts.

At Camberwell, aged 76, Charlotte, relict of Joseph Lightfoot, esq. of Walworth, and of the Stock Exchange.

At Exmouth, Eliza-Ann, eldest dau. of J. Teschemaker, esq. D.C.L.

July 21. At Brighton, aged 77, George Wilbraham Browne, esq. late of the E.I.C.'s service.

At Chisleit, Kent, aged 86, John Collard, esq. late of Broomfield.

In London, Col. Charles Cornwallis Dansey, C.B. R.Art. He entered the service in 1803, served in the Peninsula, was slightly wounded at Burgos, and severely at Waterloo.

At Bellevue, Clifton, James Howard, esq.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Charles P. Millard, esq. Tottenham, aged 67, Sarah, widow of Anthony Hunt, R.N. of Maidstone.

At Nervi, near Genoa, aged 67, the Right Hon. Mary Countess of Minto. She was the eldest dau. of Patrick Brydone, esq. was married to Lord Minto in 1806, and had issue fourteen children, of whom the second daughter is Lady John Russell. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Minto Castle, N.B.

In consequence of being thrown from his chaise near Croydon, Mr. Jesse Oldfield. He formerly resided in Leicester, and married the daughter of Mrs. Dewell (who kept the Bull and Butcher public-house, Gallowtree-gate, now the Castle Tavern), by whom he had two children. After the birth of his second child he left the town under mysterious circumstances, and was not heard of by his wife for many years, until the publication of his name in various Chancery proceedings with the celebrated Mr. Cobbett induced her to visit London, when she discovered "Jesse Oldfield" to be her long-lost husband. She died several years after, and deceased has left a wife and family to deplore his loss.

At Gianrhydow, aged 74, John E. P. Saunders, esq. one of the oldest magistrates of Carmarthen.

At Birmingham, aged 48, Clement-Cotterill Scholefield, esq. eldest son of the late Joshua Scholefield, esq. M.P.

At Pimlico, Lydia, relict of William Stebbing, esq. late of Clapham.

In Camden Town, aged 78, Edward Tredway, esq.

July 22. At Abthorpe Vicarage, aged 44, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Thos. Coldwell.

At Cheltenham, aged 82, John Dowding, esq. of Martley, Worcestersh.

At Hampstead, aged 77, John James Halls, esq. eldest son of the late James Halls, esq. of Colchester.

At Brecon, aged 88, Arabella, relict of Edward Otto Ives, esq. of Colards, near Titchfield, Hants, and formerly Resident at Lucknow.

At Borteaux, aged 77, Susan, relict of William Johnston, esq. of that city.

At Kensington, aged 42, Letitia, wife of Major L. Murray Prior, D.L.

Miss Eliza Morrill, of Park-road, Twickenham. H. C. Reilly, esq. Oatlands-park, architect.

Aged 37, J. Stanley Reilly, esq. architect.  
At Alcester, aged 47, Sarah-Bishop, fourth dau.

of the late William Townsend, esq. Wood End, Medmenham, Bucks.

At Arundel, aged 82, Jane, relict of Edward Upperton, esq. of Sompington.

July 23. At Newington-green, aged 78, Jehoshaphat Aspin, esq.

At Turner's-hill, Cheshunt, aged 90, Mrs. Charlotte Frances Bowker.

In London, Mary, wife of Charles Browning, esq. of Dorset-pl. second dau. of the late John T. Giraud, esq. of Faversham.

In Salisbury-st. Strand, Ernest, youngest son and surviving twin child of the late Thomas Collet, esq.

At Yatton, Somersetsh. aged 47, Henry, son of the late Henry Cross, esq. of Exeter.

At Edinburgh, Margaret, wife of George Harley Drummond, esq. late of Stanmore-park, and Drumtochty Castle. She was the daughter of the late Alex. Munro, esq. was married in 1801, and had issue two sons, the late George Drummond, esq. who died in 1851, and Henry Dundas Drummond, esq.

In Stanhope-pl. Hyde-park, aged 63, Frederick Hart, esq.

William-Francis, eldest son of Francis Hernaman, esq. of the Exeter Court of Bankruptcy.

At Lacerne, aged 40, Catharine-Anne-Lucy-Spring, wife of Henry Cowper Marshall, esq. of Leeds, and second dau. of Lord Monteagle. She was married in 1837.

Aged 67, John Matthey, esq. of South Hackney.

At Ghent, aged 31, Mary-Jane, wife of John Bass Oliver, esq. solicitor, of St. Swifthin's-lane and Bruxelles, formerly of Loughborough, Leic.

At London, aged 49, John Richards, esq. of Gateshead, and Haven-row, Spitalfields.

Aged 84, Mr. George Mollieux Welch, of Salisbury-court, Fleet-st. for nearly 50 years an inhabitant of the parish of St. Bride.

July 24. At Durham, aged 66, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Bowly.

At Lymington, Sarah, wife of Lieut.-Col. Burer. In the Albany-road, Camberwell, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Curtis.

At Shirehampton, near Bristol, Williamina, wife of Gilbert Elliot, D.D. Dean of Bristol.

By falling into a chasm, in descending a mountain near Geneva, Mr. Goldsmith, senior partner of the firm of Goldsmith Brothers, in Queen-st., Cheapside. Mr. Richard Clark, son of Mr. W. Clark, of Doncaster, a member of the Society of Friends, shared the accident, and narrowly escaped with broken limbs.

At Lampton, Middlesex, Martha, wife of William Griffiths, esq. of Lower Berkeley-street.

In Stanhope-st. Margaret, widow of Lieut.-Col. Lee Harvey, of Castlesemp and Mousewald, N.B.

At the residence of Charles James Heath, esq. Balham-hill, aged 59, Mrs. Peacock, only surviving dau. of the late Sir Henry Pearce, Surveyor of the Navy.

At Barnstable, Elizabeth-Margaret, wife of the Rev. John J. Scott, late Perp. Curate of Holy Trinity Church in that town.

In Chester-square, aged 76, Augusta-Charlotte, widow of Sir Joseph Whatley, K.C.H. and last surviving sister of Peter first Lord Hendersham. She was the 2d dau. of Peter Theilinson, esq. of Brodsworth, Yorkshire; was married first, in 1798, to Thomas Champion De Crespigny, esq. who died in 1799; and secondly, in 1827, to Sir Joseph Whatley, who died in 1844.

July 25. From being thrown out of his chaise, aged 69, Mr. Richard Billing, surveyor, of Reading.

At Bristol, Lydia, wife of Thomas H. Hack, esq. formerly of Southampton.

At Brighton, aged 33, Agnes-Jane, wife of Lieut. William Horton, B.N. Tunbridge-wells. She was the 2d dau. of the late J. Jeddere Fisher, esq. of Tunbridge-wells, and was married in 1846.

In her 67th year, Charlotte, wife of the Hon. George King, of Fryers, uncle to the Earl of

Lovelace. She was the dau. of Nathaniel Tredcroft, esq. of Horsham, by Sarah, dau. of Thomas Steele, esq. of Hamptnett, Sussex; was married in 1808 to her cousin Mr. King, son of Peter Lord King, by Charlotte Tredcroft; and had issue one daughter and two sons, Frederick, and Henry, Commander R.N.

At Riga, aged 35, George Clinton Bunbury Wynyard, esq. H.M. Consul at that port, youngest son of the Rev. M. J. Wynyard, Rector of West Rounton, Yorkshire.

July 26. At Hamilton-terr. St. John's-wood, aged 66, William Bigg, esq.

Aged 72, Mrs. Arabella Dickinson, of Selby.

At Oxford, aged 48, Jesse Elliston, esq. late of Ipswich.

Aged 40, Mary-Ann, wife of Alexander Fraser, of Gatwick, Charlwood, Surrey, esq. eldest dau. of the late John Illidge, of Brixton, esq.

Elizabeth-Trist, wife of William Gillard, esq. surgeon, Totnes.

At Waters Upton, Salop, his native place, aged 51, Richard Groucock, esq. of Bow Churchyard.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, George, third son of the late Andrew Hobbs, esq. of Lynton.

At Paris, aged 21, Bertha, youngest dau. of the late Edward Hawke Locker, esq. Her death was caused by injuries received a fortnight before, in consequence of her dress catching fire.

At Chelsea, aged 76, Lydia, only surviving dau. of the late Christopher Thompson Maling, esq. of Herrington Hall and Hendon Lodge, Durham.

At Brighton, aged 73, Miss Anna Maria Morris.

Robert C. Mundell, esq. of Marlborough-road, St. John's-wood.

At Southampton, aged 55, Wm. Harvey Parry, esq.

At Bath, aged 58, John Patrick, esq. late of Fenchurch-st.

At Aldenham Abbey, Herts, aged 53, Henrietta-Maria-Sarah, wife of William Stuart, esq. and last surviving dau. of Adm. Sir Charles Morice Pole, Bart. G.C.B. She was married in 1821, and had issue three sons and three daughters.

At Darley-dale, near Matlock, aged 16, Annie, eldest and only surviving dau. of Adam Washington, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Constantinople, George Rhodes Wolridge, esq. Commander of H.M. steam sloop Inflexible. He was a nephew of the late Capt. Thomas Wolridge, B.N. He entered the service in 1828, passed his examination 1835, was made Lieut. 1842, and appointed to the Dublin 50 flag-ship in the Pacific; from whence he returned to England in 1845.

At Thorne, Minster, Isle of Thanet, aged 97, Mary, relict of Henry Wootton, esq.

July 27. At the residence of her son-in-law Mr. John Lozell, Eaton Lodge, Writtle, aged 86, Mary, relict of John Briant, esq. late of Golds Hill House, Loughton, Essex.

At Great Burdon, near Darlington, aged 72, Robert Feetham, esq.

At Paddington, George Deare Glass, esq. late of Dacca, Bengal.

At St. Alban's-pl. aged 73, Edmund Lally, esq. Farnham, Yorksh. formerly Capt. 4th Royal Dragoon Guards.

At Brook House, Hartley-row, Hants, George Nicholson, esq. of Old Palace Yard, Westminster, formerly of Hertford.

At Lee, Kent, aged 40, Arthur Phillott, esq. of Wimpole-st.

At Killymeal, Dungannon, James Sheil, esq. Queen's Counsel.

In Devonshire-st. Portland-pl. aged 82, Elizabeth, widow of Edward Charles Howell Shepherd, esq.

In Lloyd-sq. aged 68, Martha, relict of George Tindall, esq.

At Underriver, Seal, near Sevenoaks, Kent, aged 42, Mary, wife of Francis Woodgate, esq.

July 28. In Fitzroy-sq. Anthony Edward Anglo, esq. late Judge at Chittoor, Madras Presidency.

At St. Osyth, Essex, aged 48, William, second son of the late Smith Bawtree, esq.

At Tottenham, Martha, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Bowen, esq. of Welchpool.

At Diss, Norfolk, aged 28, Margaret-Ellen, wife of George Frederick Browne, esq. youngest dau. of the late Thomas Amyot, esq. Treas. S.A.

While bathing, at Ingoldmells, on the East Lincolnshire coast, John Borlase and Julian-Talfefer, sons of George Borlase Childs, esq. of Finsbury-place, brother to the Rev. T. Cave Childs, of Devonport.

In Connaught-terr. Hyde-park, aged 65, Lieut.-Col. Gunthorpe, late of the Grenadier Guards.

At Carmarthen, by taking prussic acid, Mr. W. Harris, son of Mr. Harris, formerly M.P. for Leicester, where the deceased was a member of the town council, and largely engaged in the stocking trade. He has left a widow and six children. It seems that he laboured under an apprehension that his embarrassments were of an irretrievable character, which was far from being the fact.

At the Court Lodge, West Farleigh, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of Joseph Jackson, esq.

At East Ness, aged 38, John Kendall, esq.

At Bodmeryc House, aged 84, Miss Meyrick, dau. of the late Rev. Owen Lewis Meyrick, Rector of Holsworthy.

At High Coniscliffe, aged 76, Isabella, widow of Robert Prescott, esq.

At Helensburgh, Dumbartonsh. aged 63, Thomas Samuel, esq.

At Ayr, Mr. Tennant, late farmer at Girvan Mains, Ayrshire, one of the last surviving contemporaries and personal friends of Robert Burns. Mr. Tennant was born either a year before or about a year after the poet (born Jan. 25, 1759), and had, therefore, attained the patriarchal age of 93 or 95.

At Tannton, aged 75, Mary-Radclyffe, wife of George Neale Tremlett, esq. Comm. R.N. brother of Adm. Tremlett, and youngest dau. of the late Robert Radclyffe, esq. of Hoxdenton Hall, and Ardsall Manor, Lancash.

At the Newcross station, Mr. Whitcomb, a solicitor, residing at Cheam. He was returning home from London Bridge: and wishing to change his seat, stepped out while the train was in motion, when he was thrown down between the carriages and the platform, receiving such frightful injuries that he expired in a few hours. He has left a widow and six young children.

July 29. At Theobald's, Herts. aged 69, John Britten, esq.

At Plymouth, aged 39, Capt. George Keith Bell, Bombay Art. only son of the late James Bell, M.D.

At the Place, Little Braxted, Essex, the residence of his brother-in-law C. Kush, esq. aged 75, Capt. J. T. Brown, Adjutant of the Royal Bucks militia.

Jane-Mary, wife of E. D. Colville, jun. esq. of St. James's-terr. Regent's-park.

In Cross-st. Islington, aged 88, George Reynolds, esq. formerly of Christ's Hospital.

Aged 80, Wm. Wall, esq. solicitor, of Brentwood, and many years clerk to the magistrates in that division.

July 30. Aged 35, Charles Browne, esq. solicitor, Laurence Pountney-hill, youngest son of Nevil Browne, esq. Senior Marshal of the city of London.

Aged 66, Thomas Daniel Dunn, esq. of the Green-lanes, Stoke Newington.

At Ufford Hall, Northamptonshire, aged 60, Juliana, widow of Wm. English, esq. of Camberwell, youngest dau. of the late James Underwood, esq. of Polton, Beds.

Aged 33, Mary-Greswolde, eldest dau. of Thomas Robert Wilson France, esq. of Rawcliffe Hall, Lanc.

At Brighton, aged 51, Webster Flockton, esq. of the Spa-road, and Horselydown, Southwark, and of Stanmore House, Weybridge.

Sarah, wife of James Parkerson, esq. of Felsted.

At Tenby, Edward Calvert Scobell, esq. late Capt. 17th Lancers.

At Stamford-hill, aged 46, Emma, wife of Wm. Goode Sercombe, esq. of the Bank of England, and dau. of the late Capt. H. S. Giffard, R.N.

July 31. At Dover, aged 84, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. George Carpenter, R.N.

Richard Sawrey Cox, esq. of Upper Woburn-pl. He was a native of Coventry, and has left the following sums to the benevolent institutions of that city: Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, 1,500*l.* to found a ward to be called after his name; Blue Coat School, 1,500*l.*; Fairfax's Charity, 1,000*l.*; Bailey-lane School, 1,500*l.*; Bablake School, 500*l.*; Bond's Hospital, 500*l.* In addition to the above he has left 6,000*l.* to several institutions in London.

In Milton-st. Dorset-sq. aged 30, Mr. Thomas Bentley Lambe, Member of the Royal College of Preceptors.

In Upper Bedford-pl. aged 74, Miss Mary Margaretta McCullom.

At Norton, near Malton, aged 83, Mr. John Mearbeck, formerly an extensive farmer and grazier, at Cawton, near Hovingham, Yorkshire.

At Windsor, Isabella, wife of the Rev. William Peart, M.A. eldest surviving sister of the Rev. Arthur P. Dunlap, Rector of Bardwell.

Aged 12, Frances-Ellen, youngest dau. of James Gale Senior, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

At Bedford, aged 74, Elizabeth, relict of John Wing, esq.

At Banbury, aged 27, Ann-Maria, wife of Robert Stanton Wise, esq. M.D.

July. At Hammersmith, aged 73, Daniel Alder, esq. formerly of Framlington, Northumb.

At Pearsay, near Aberdeen, aged 101, Mrs. Esson. She had resided above sixty years in the same cottage. Her husband died in 1843, aged 100.

At his seat in the south of Ireland, Mr. William Eliot Hudson. He was an enthusiast about Irish antiquities, and well known in Irish literary circles.

At Sandgate, at the house of her son-in-law G. Flockton, esq. aged 66, Jane, widow of John Main, esq. of Albert-road, Regent's-park.

At Ripon, aged 71, John Pudgett, esq.

Mrs. Sadler, an elderly lady residing in Pimlico. She was visiting the New Houses of Parliament with her daughter and another young lady, when the heavy doors of St. Stephen's Hall swung back, and she was thrown on the steps with great violence, her head striking the marble pavement, which proved fatal.

Aug. 1. In Jernyn-st. aged 68, Capt. Richard Burton, R.N. late Superintendent of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, at Southampton. He entered the service in 1799, and served for thirty-two years on full pay; was made Lieut. in La Bellone 36 in 1808; was made flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Adm. J. E. Douglas, in the West Indies, in 1816, Commander 1817, and was Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard from 1831 to 1836; post-Captain 1837.

At Malta, aged 24, Lieut. William Roberts Bent, late of H.M.S. Vengeance. He received his promotion recently for his gallantry in an action with a slaver off Lagos.

At Worcester, aged 71, James Bridgewater, esq.

At Malvern, Sophia, relict of Richard Gray Chambers, esq. of the H.E.I.Co.'s Civil Service.

At Horringford, I.W. aged 85, Jane, widow of William Ash Hills, esq.

At Silverknow, near Edinburgh, Isabella, wife of James Hay Mackenzie, W.S.

Aged 78, Beatrice, widow of Joseph Raw, of North Brixton.

At Ballow, co. Down, aged 75, Ellen, dau. of the late William Toole, esq. of Killocock, co. Kildare.

At Ferryside, aged 19, Charlotte-Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Rev. H. Stonhouse Vigor, M.A. of the Upper Hall, Ledbury, Preb. of Ledbury, and Rector of Eaton, Herefordshire.

Aug. 2. At Falmouth, aged 80, Wm. Broad, esq. He was the founder of the present firm of William Broad and Sons; was formerly a commander in

the Mercantile Marine, and a member of the old Levant or Turkey Company. He quitted the sea with the highest testimonials in 1806, his vessels (Pelican and Phoenix) for many previous years being invariably selected as the repeating ships in all convoys, entitled to a penant as such, and his crew always protected from impressment—a great privilege in those days. He was remarkable for extreme kindness of heart and great physical energy, which prompted him on all occasions to acts of daring humanity; and among numerous testimonials he received the gold medal of the Royal National Institution, for rescuing by his personal exertions the passengers and crew of the brig Larch, which was wrecked at Falmouth on the 7th Jan. 1828.

At Leamington, aged 45, Georgina-Catherine-Theresa, wife of Edward Hyde Clarke, esq. of Hyde Hall, Cheshire, and of Swanwick, Jamaica.

At Canterbury, John Furley, jnr. esq. banker, formerly Comm. H.E.I.C.S.

At Highgate, Joseph Gardiner, esq. of Newgate-st. He was a member of the Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Stationers.

At Slough, aged 83, Anna-Maria, relict of the Rev. John Glasse, late Rector of Burnham, Norf.

At Liverpool, Jane-Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. F. Hornblower, and dau. of the late William Roscoe, esq.

At Brize-Norton, Ox. Thomas Shaw Middleton, esq. He shot himself with a gun, in his bedroom, having been for some time previously in a desponding state of mind; verdict "Temporary Insanity."

At Potsgrove, aged 23, Thomas, son of Thomas Paxton, esq. and nephew of Sir Joseph Paxton.

At Islington, aged 22, Mary-Davis, youngest dau. of the late Richard Poole, esq. of Gray's-inn, and Great Ealing.

At Richmond, Surrey, Ann Margaret, widow of Poyntz Stewart, M.D. Bengal Med. Estab.

At Hythe Villa, Finchley-road, aged 41, Alexina, wife of Capt. James Vetch, R.E.

At Castlebellingham, John Woolsey, esq.

Aug. 3. In Addison-road North, Notting-hill, aged 48, James Daniell, esq.

In Great Cumberland-pl. Hyde-park, aged 47, W. H. C. Floyer, esq. of Hinta, Staff.

Aged 66, Dorothea-Maria, wife of Robert Hudson, esq. of Bootham, near York.

At Queen's College, Harley-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 49, Mrs. Mattam.

At Kirby Hall, Yorksh. aged 83, Richard John Thompson, esq.

At his residence, Athelstane Villa, Addlestone, Surrey, in his 65th year, Mr. Daniel Thorn, antiquarian and collector of curiosities.

At Paddington, aged 69, George Underwood, esq. Aug. 4. Aged 60, Edwood Chorley, esq. of Haregate, near Leek, Staff.

At Genoa, Augustus Granet, esq. Commissary-Gen. to the Forces.

At Guild Pitts, Stratford-on-Avon, aged 36, Charles LemonGreaves, esq. formerly of Ilmington.

At Hungerford, aged 71, Mrs. Lidderdale, widow of Capt. Lidderdale.

At St. Andrew's, Fishsh. Charlotte, wife of Major John Platt, 23rd Bengal N. Inf.

At the Rectory, Paul's Gray, aged 75, Catharine-Hodson, relict of Sir Walter Roberts, Bart. of Courtlands, Devon, and Bretfieldstow, co. Cork. She was dau. of the Rev. Edm. Gilbert of Bodmin, was married in 1801, and left a widow in 1829, having had issue the present Sir Thomas Howland Roberts, another son, and four daughters.

At Holvestere, Tunbridge-wells, aged 77, Thomas Thomson, esq. M.D. Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.

At Hyde, I.W. Rosa, youngest dau. of the late Robert Whitcroft, esq.

At Bromley College, Kent, aged 75, the widow of the Rev. John Williams, Curate of Leominster, Heref.

Aug. 5. At Knight's-hill, Dulwich, aged 39, Jane, wife of Zachary Brooke, esq.

At Ashford House, near Brecon, aged 25, Charles Dixon, esq. solicitor, eldest son of Hoper Dixon, esq.

At Chatham, aged 29, Charles Eustace Mac-Donnell, Capt. and brevet Major, 39th Infantry.

At Edwinstowe, aged 46, Ann, wife of the Rev. J. Peatfield, of Bridgeford, near Nottingham.

In Montagu-sq. Elizabeth-Mary, wife of Denzil Ibbetson Thomson, esq.

Aug. 6. At Croburn House, Douglas, William Gillespie, esq.

At Scarborough, aged 22, Percival Chas. Simms, artist, only son of C. H. Simms, esq.

Aug. 7. At Southampton, aged 74, Mary-Newton, widow of Joseph Bushnan, esq. of Guildhall, London, and dau. of the late Humphrey Osborn, esq. of the island of St. Christopher.

At Hornchurch, Essex, aged 52, Jane-Fulton, wife of Charles Butler, esq. surgeon.

At West Brixton, aged 66, William Carille, esq. of Bow-lane.

In Cambridge-sq. aged 17 months, Mary, only dau. of Spencer Follett, esq. Q.C. M.P.

At Willeborough vicarage, Kent, aged 65, Jane-Ann, relict of Vickris Pryor, esq. of Baldock.

Mary, wife of William Rhodes, esq. of Thirsk.

At Hedon, aged 71, Joseph Robinson, esq. an Alderman of the corporation, and at the time of his death serving as Mayor for the sixth time.

At Brighton, aged 56, Mary, the wife of Thomas Bradbury Winter, esq. surgeon.

Aug. 8. At Seacombe, Cheshire, aged 72, W. G. Colchester, esq. formerly of Ipswich.

At Southport, Lanc., William Docker, esq. M.R.C.S. eldest son of the late Rev. W. Docker, Incumbent and founder of Christ's church in that town.

At Wakefield, aged 32, Jane, wife of the Rev. John Drearer, assistant chaplain to the Convict Prison, Wakefield, and formerly Curate of Saddington, Leic.

In Elswick-villas, aged 61, William Hutchinson, esq. engineer, one of the partners in the firm of Messrs. Stephenson and Co. and for many years the active manager of that establishment.

At Aldeburgh, in her 3d year, Elinor-Caroline, dau. of C. R. Rowley, esq. and niece to Lord Huntingfield.

Aug. 9. At Spondon Hall, Derbyshire, aged 81, Frances, relict of Robert Cox, esq.

At Hambrook villa, near Bristol, aged 37, Jane, wife of Richard Eld, esq.

At Putney-hill, aged 30, Charlotte, wife of Chas. Warner Lewis, esq.

In Berkeley-sq. Humphrey St. John Mildmay, esq. fifth son of the late Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart. of Dogmersfield-park, Hampshire. He married first in 1823 the Hon. Anne Eugenia Baring, the eldest dau. of the late Lord Ashburton; and secondly, in 1843, Marianne Frances, daughter of Granville Vernon Harcourt, esq. M.P.

Aug. 10. At the residence of her son, Mornington-pl. aged 84, Mary Cruikshank, relict of Isaac Cruikshank, artist, and mother of Robert and George Cruikshank.

At the Rectory, Clift St. George, aged 22, Walter-Bridges Ellacombe, of Oriel college, Oxford, youngest son of the Rev. Henry Thomas Ellacombe.

In Lochindaal, between Bowmore and Fort Charlotte, in the island of Islay, by the up-sitting of a boat, George Lyon, esq. of Mountblunzie, Glasgow, George Guild, esq. Broomhill, Stirling-shire, and two other persons (both r and son), natives of Islay.

At Torquay, Marianne, wife of John M. Seppling, esq. late of Calcutta, and surgeon of the Indian navy. She was sister-in-law to the Rev. W. Miller, of Chichester Cathedral.

At his residence, Sturcell Hall, Sheffield, aged 79, John Watson, esq.

Aug. 11. At Yeovil, aged 80, Sarah, only dau. of the late William Donne, esq. of Odcombe, Somerset.

Aged 57, Joseph Ashby Gillett, banker, of Banbury, a member of the Society of Friends.  
 At Newbiggin, near Lancaster, aged 77, Wm. Wray, esq. chief constable for the west division of Chester ward during the last 32 years.  
 Aug. 12. At Great Baddow, Essex, aged 15, Henrietta-Frances, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Edward Cave Brown, H.E.I.C.S.  
 At the residence of her daughter, Woodstock, Anne, relict of Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, Bart. of Tichborne, Hants. She was the fourth dau. of Sir Thomas Burke, Bart. of Marblehill, co. Galway, and sister to Eliza Countess of Clanricarde. She was married in 1806 and left a widow in 1845; having had issue seven daughters, of whom the eldest is the present Lady Dormer, the second was the late Lady Arundell of Wardour, and the third is Mrs. Hibbert, mother of the present Earl of Shrewsbury.  
 Aug. 13. Aged 78, Mary, relict of the Rev. William Bridgnell, and mother of the Rev. W. Bridgnell, Wesleyan minister, of Bridlington Quay.  
 At Ripon, aged 78, John Duce Garthwaite, esq. formerly of Shackleford, Surrey.  
 At Clapham-rise, Surrey, aged 32, Henry Hall, esq. late of Egham.  
 At the house of the Rev. Dr. Hutton, of Derby, aged 23, Mary-Emily, eldest dau. of C. E. Langdon, esq. and grandaun. of the late Rev. Thos. Langdon, of Leeds.  
 At Oxton House, Mary, wife of Col. Studd.  
 Aug. 14. At the Lodge, Malton, aged 72, Wm. Allen, esq. steward to Earl Fitzwilliam.  
 Aged 89, at Norton, I.W. Mrs. Cotton, relict of Benjamin Cotton, esq. of Freshwater.  
 At Woodford, William-John, eldest surviving son of the late Peter Mallard, esq.

At Newburn-grange, near Darlington, the residence of her son, aged 65, Elizabeth-Jane, widow of William Potts, esq. of Sunderland.  
 At Barn Park House, East Teignmouth, aged 78, Samuel Walker, esq.  
 At Spring Vale, St. Helen's, I.W. aged 57, Robert Woodhouse, esq. a merchant from Oporto.  
 Aug. 15. At Woolwich, Ann-Crawford, wife of R. T. Barry, esq. West Thurrock, Essex.  
 At St. Columb, Cornwall, Caroline, wife of Thurston Collins, esq.  
 Aged 76, Elizabeth-Margaret, wife of the Rev. Charles Henry Hodgson, of the Close, Salisbury, Vicar of Kingston St. Michael.  
 At Kirklington, aged 73, Margaret, relict of James Lomas, esq.  
 Aug. 16. At Plymouth, Elizabeth-Fortescue, wife of Rear-Adm. Arthur, C.B. She was dau. of the Rev. Wm. Wells, Rector of East Allington, Devon; was married in 1809, and had issue three sons and one daughter.  
 At Honiton, aged 67, Frances, relict of Lewis Gidley, Esq. solicitor.  
 Aged 59, Isabella-Ellison, wife of Mr. William Lilley, of Colchester, and dau. of the late Benjamin Firmin, esq. of Wyvenhoe Lodge.  
 Aug. 17. At Brighton, Marianne-Barnes, fifth dau. of the late Thomas Massé Alsager, esq.  
 At Folkstone, on her return from the Continent, aged 76, Dame Elizabeth Harvey, relict of the late Admiral Sir John Harvey, K.C.B. She was the only daughter of William Wybom Bradley, esq. of Sandwich; was married in 1797, and left a widow in 1837.  
 At Bath, Judith, relict of Col. T. W. Forster, of Holt, Wilts.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered						Births Registered.	
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.		Females.
July 23 .	468	324	156	24	972	505	467	1553
„ 30 .	474	342	186	2	1004	520	484	1521
Aug. 6 .	511	289	181	11	992	519	472	1548
„ 13 .	518	283	172	11	984	534	450	1461
„ 20 .	530	319	204	—	1053	533	520	1518

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Aug. 26.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
51 1	29 7	22 0	34 10	40 11	34 9

PRICE OF HOPS, Aug. 29.

Sussex Pockets, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 0s.—Kent Pockets, 5l. 5s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Aug. 29.

Hay, 4l. 5s. to 5l. 7s.—Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 16s.—Clover, 4l. 15s. to 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 29. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef . . . . .	3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Aug. 29.	
Mutton . . . . .	3s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.	Beasts . . . . .	4,800 Calves 350
Veal . . . . .	3s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	22,150 Pigs 368
Pork . . . . .	3s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.		

COAL MARKET, Aug. 26.

Walls Ends, &c. 19s. 0d. to 26s. 6d. per ton. Other sorts, 17s. 3d. to 21s. 6d.  
 TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 52s. 9d. Yellow Russia, 52s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 26, to August 25, 1853, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
July	•	•	•	in. pts.		Aug.	•	•	•	in. pts.	
26	61	67	59	29, 83	cldy. rain, fair	11	61	78	59	30, 21	cloudy, fine
27	62	69	62	, 95	do. do. thdr.	12	61	68	59	, 24	do. do.
28	62	70	61	, 71	heavy rain	13	61	69	59	, 15	do. do.
29	63	70	62	, 81	fine, cldy. rn.	14	61	66	57	, 07	do. fair
30	63	68	55	, 78	do. do. do.	15	58	63	60	, 04	do. do.
31	63	71	61	, 99	do. do.	16	60	64	59	29, 72	do. rain
A. 1	64	75	61	, 94	do. rain	17	62	69	56	, 52	rain, fair, rain
2	63	69	62	, 94	do. cloudy	18	61	68	56	, 92	cldy. fr. rn. fr.
3	63	72	59	30, 01	do. do.	19	61	74	64	, 91	rain, fair
4	61	70	60	, 02	do. do.	20	65	72	63	, 84	do. do.
5	63	68	61	, 08	gloomy	21	63	74	63	, 99	do. cloudy
6	59	70	59	, 21	do.	22	63	71	69	, 89	do.
7	61	68	59	, 21	fine, cloudy	23	56	63	58	, 79	cdy. fr. rn. cdy.
8	63	70	59	, 21	cloudy, fair	24	60	67	59	, 77	do. rn. cldy.
9	62	69	59	, 25	do. do.	25	63	64	60	, 74	do. cloudy
10	62	69	57	, 31	do. do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	229	99½	98½	102	5½	—	—	257½	26 pm.	2 dis. 1 pm.
29	—	99½	98½	101½	5½	—	—	—	21 pm.	1 pm. 2 dis.
30	—	98½	98½	101½	—	—	115½	258	—	2 dis. 1 pm.
1	228	98½	98½	101½	6	—	116	—	22 27 pm.	par. 1 pm.
2	229	98½	97½	101½	6	—	115	—	21 27 pm.	1 pm. 2 dis.
3	—	98½	97½	100½	5½	—	—	—	20 pm.	1 pm. 3 dis.
4	227½	98½	97½	100½	6	—	—	258	24 25 pm.	3 dis. par.
5	228½	98½	97½	100½	6	—	—	258	—	par. 3 dis.
6	—	97½	97½	100½	5½	—	115½	258½	25 pm.	par. 3 dis.
8	228	98½	98½	101½	—	—	—	259	—	2 dis. 1 pm.
9	228	98½	98	101½	6	—	—	257½	21 pm.	2 dis. 1 pm.
10	228½	98½	98	101½	5½	—	115	257½	20 18 pm.	1 pm. 2 dis.
11	228½	99	98½	101½	6	100½	—	—	18 pm.	3 dis. par.
12	228	99	98½	101½	6	—	—	—	18 pm.	3 1 dis.
13	227½	98½	98½	101½	—	—	—	257	17 22 pm.	3 dis.
15	228½	98½	98½	101½	—	—	—	259	—	3 dis. par.
16	228	99	98	101½	6	—	—	257½	15 17 pm.	3 dis. par.
17	228½	98½	97½	101½	—	—	—	259	12 20 pm.	par. 2 dis.
18	228½	98½	98½	101½	6	—	115	259	18 pm.	par. 3 dis.
19	228½	99½	98½	101½	—	—	—	—	13 18 pm.	1 pm. 2 dis.
20	229	99	98½	101½	—	—	—	—	—	par. 1 dis.
22	228½	99½	98½	101½	5½	—	—	—	—	par. 2 pm.
23	229	99½	98½	101½	6	—	—	257	—	2 3 pm.
24	229	99½	98½	101½	6	—	—	—	20 pm.	1 dis. par.
25	—	99½	98½	101½	6	—	—	—	—	2 pm.
26	228½	99	98½	101½	—	—	—	257	20 15 pm.	1 dis.
27	227½	98½	98½	101½	—	—	—	—	15 18 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm.

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HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—I am obliged to your correspondent, Mr. Still, for correcting a slip of my pen, in his interesting communication on the "Roman Roads near Londeborough," p. 269 of your September number. *Warter*, and not Huggate, certainly ought to have been the name of the village specified in my communication, which you were so good as to admit into your August number.

But I can scarcely regret this inadvertence, since it has led Mr. Still to place on record, in the pages of your valuable Magazine, an accurate account of his painstaking research in the neighbourhood of *Warter*. Had he named nothing else, "the great packhorse way" may be of some importance in any future investigation.

E. W. S.

In our memoir of Mrs. Florence Smyth in our last Magazine, we inadvertently termed Sir John Smyth her nephew, and also in the foot-note Sir Hugh Smyth. They were her brothers: as we think would be sufficiently clear from the context, which we believe to be otherwise correct.

*Demolition of English Tombs at Boulogne.*—The British Consul at Boulogne has received formal notice from the Maire of that town of the intention of the authorities to demolish the tombs of British subjects buried in the cemetery of Boulogne, unless the ground be purchased according to the rules of the cemetery, *à perpétuité*, in such cases. Four months are allowed from the 25th of September before anything is done. In respect to one particular grave the French authorities have displayed a kindly feeling. The *Amphitrite* monument the municipality will allow to remain without purchase, and will present it, and a certain portion of ground round it, on the simple condition that four pillars and an iron railing or chain be placed round it to protect the spot. With regard to the other tombs, the period of concession, in some instances, expired some thirteen or fourteen years ago.—This suggests the advantage, for the purposes of genealogical evidence, of preserving copies of the English epitaphs erected in foreign cemeteries. Many such have been registered, *à perpétuité*, in the pages of the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica* and the *Topographer and Genealogist*, particularly those at Bruges, Brussels, &c. and we are sure that the Editor of the latter work would still be glad to give preservation to such as have not hitherto been printed.

The Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association has been held,

but we defer our report for more full particulars than we have hitherto received. In our next number we shall also notice the proceedings of the last Quarterly Meeting of that energetic body, the Kilkenny Archaeological Society. The Sussex Archaeological Society is about to hold its Autumnal Meeting at the ancient town of Seaford, and the churches of Bishopstow and East Blatchington will be visited *en route*. We find it also announced in a Sussex paper that the Roman antiquities which were found in a stone chest at Avisford, near Chichester, in the year 1817, and which were recently exhibited in the temporary museum of the Archaeological Institute at Chichester, have been presented by their owner, Lady Elizabeth Reynell, to the museum of the Literary Society and Mechanics' Institute in Chichester, in preference to an offer to receive them at the British Museum.

The *Yorkshire Architectural Society* has held a meeting at Richmond on the 13th Sept. The Parish Church, the ruins of the Priory, the Castle and Holy Trinity Chapel, were successively visited. A *séance* was held in the Town-hall, Sir William Lawson, Bart. in the chair, when Mr. James Raine read a paper on Easby Abbey, and the Rev. James Turner one by the Rev. A. W. Headlam, on Wycliffe Church. The party afterwards proceeded to view the ruins of Easby Abbey; and on the following day an excursion was made to the churches of Melsonby, Wycliffe, and Staindrop; Raby Castle and Barnard Castle; Egglestone Abbey, Stainforth, and Kirby Ravensworth.

A public meeting was held in the Town-hall at Banbury, on the 5th Sept. to give effect to certain resolutions passed at a meeting at Calthorpe House, relative to the formation of an Archaeological Society for the north of Oxfordshire. Lord Alwyne Compton presided. Mr. Miller, as one of the secretaries, stated that the Bishop of Oxford had consented to become a subscribing member and patron. Lord Alwyne Compton had accepted the office of President for the year. Those who had consented to be Vice-Presidents were Colonel North, M.P. Mr. A. Cartwright, and Mr. Guest, of Sandford. A discussion as to the name of the Society resulted in its being designated "The Archaeological Society for North Oxfordshire." The Rev. J. W. Hewitt consented to act as Editor of the Society's publications.



THE  
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SOME ACCOUNT OF RELICS.

BUT a short time since, Aix-la-Chapelle received, in one day, nearly 70,000 pilgrims to view a famous collection of relics there exhibited—famous alike for their sanctity and venerable antiquity. Some account, therefore, of relics in general may be not uninteresting, seeing, that after so many ages, and so many changes, they retain a scarcely diminished respect in the minds of the great mass of our European population. The attraction which the world's accumulation of industry presented in the most populous metropolis in the world, making a combination of wonders never before seen, was scarcely, except at particular times, so well attended as the few fragments of garments, &c. which constitute the treasures of the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle.

The feeling that operates in the mind towards relic-honour is not difficult of explanation, as the desire to retain a memento of the departed is one of the most universal of weaknesses, if indeed such a term should be applied to it. Still there is something different in the reverence of a religious relic; for we value a relic of a departed friend in proportion as we are certain of its authenticity. Our love or respect for the individual is not increased by it, but as we valued the friend so is the memento respected. But religious relics are said to be useful in promoting religion, and our love towards a hero of the faith is said to be increased, or likely to be increased, by the enjoined veneration of fragments of their clothing, bones, hair, and other trifles, not always conveying the most delicate ideas. But in the history of relic-honour, supposing we struck the

balance between the superstition and real devotion created thereby, how much merit would belong to the relic? The fact is, that, however harmless in its origin, it very soon degenerated into a regular system of gainful traffic. They were not suffered long to remain passive mementos of mortality, but were called upon to prove their authenticity by a series of wonders, exceeding far in effect and quantity those performed by the saints themselves during life; and it was their reputed miraculous power which constituted the true secret of their value. They were advertisements to monasteries and churches, and the source of ample revenues from the concourse of pilgrims who thronged to the sacred shrines. Not many years ago the exhibition of the Holy Coat at Trèves drew a concourse which astonished this age of scientific inquiry; and now, but a few weeks since, a septennial festival at Aix-la-Chapelle has proved itself not behindhand in its display of zeal or credulity.

Active rivalry between monastic bodies, each greedy of the honour of their relics, was the common and ordinary result of the system; and if by chance one obtained a relic of unusual power, a rival was sure to appear in the neighbourhood. Even this was not enough; for, setting all decency and probability at defiance, it often happened that when a head worked miracles in Rome or some other city, the *same head* was asserted to be in the possession of another place, and sometimes multiplied to three, or four, all equally authentic, and equally proving their authenticity by miraculous power. But they were not all kept stationary in their honoured receptacles beneath the

altars, or inclosed in gold and silver coffers incrustated with gems and precious stones; for some were committed to itinerants, who wandered about the country, gathering money by means somewhat less honourable than that of the common mountebank. These were the Pardoners, whose immoralities and audacity aroused the indignation of the satirist. Chaucer has drawn an admirable picture of them; and Heywood the dramatist, though a Catholic, attacked them with wit, coarse and homely, but effective. So singularly contorted were people's minds on this subject that the theft of a relic, if with the pious intent of enriching some other church or shrine, was by no means so serious an offence as one would suppose: indeed even sacrilege might be pious, if it supported superstition. This is borne out by the history of the nuptial ring of St. Joseph, said to be preserved at Perugia.

It had been kept for some time at a religious community of Franciscans at Chiusi, where one of the brethren, Winther by name, a German, secreted it, with the intention of carrying his prize to his native country. But, when on his road thither, he was frustrated by a sudden darkness, which struck him with penitence, so he hung the ring upon a tree and confessed his sins before it, and promised to go back again to Chiusi if it dispelled the darkness. He then discovered that it emitted a great light; but somehow or other he went to Perugia, and abode with the Augustine friars, so far forgetful of his promise that he made a second attempt to bear away the ring, but the darkness once more prevented him. He then took counsel with his landlord, who, representing his danger from the people of Chiusi, and the benefit he would gain from the inhabitants of Perugia, persuaded him to bestow it upon that city. He followed this advice; but soon the bishop of Chiusi came to get back the ring; but the Perusians, although fully aware of it being stolen, declared that they respected it too much to part with it, and would even defend their prize by arms. None but a pope could decide so grave a controversy, and the case was laid before Sixtus IV., but

the honour of deciding it was left for Innocent III. who confided the task to Cardinal Piccolomini, and in 1486 it was adjudged to the Perusians. As for Winther, when he died, two religious communities disputed for his body; the canons of St. Lawrence obtained it, and reverentially interred it before an altar of St. Joseph and Mary; a monument was erected to him, on which his theft had honourable mention, as productive of so valuable a treasure to the city.

In the zeal for relic-honour, the votaries of the Virgin carried themselves to an extravagance that fell nothing short of indecency. Surely none but the most irreverent ideas could be suggested by the display of the milk of the Virgin Mary; yet was this a highly honoured relic at so many places, that wits, more coarse than pious, cracked their jokes most liberally, and Erasmus has, in his amusing Colloquies, ridiculed with great force the exhibition made of it at the celebrated shrine of our Lady at Walsingham.\* At Rome there was a vial of it at each of the following churches:—Santa Maria del Popolo, Santa Maria in Campitelli, San Nicholas in Carcere, and St. Alexis; one at Venice in the church of St. Mark; another at Avignon, with the Celestines; at Padua, Genoa, and in Provence, in the cathedral of Toulon; and at Chartres one of peculiar sanctity, which was given by the Virgin herself to Fulbert, forty-fourth bishop, on occasion of a burn on his tongue which could not be healed. At Naples, there is also some which becomes liquid every feast of the Virgin, but is dried up at any other time; this is evidently a rival to the blood of St. Januarius. Contrariwise, at Roysaument, is some which thickens on the fête days, and is fluid at all other times. This list is but a few of the most noted, and many of these were very remarkable for divers miraculous powers, particularly the cure of cancer and other ills of the breast.

Nicephorus, a writer of the 14th century, narrates with much circumstance, the bequest that the Virgin made at her death of two *chemises* to two widows. In the year 810 these were at Constantinople, and were presented

\* Vid. *Pilgrimages to Canterbury and Walsingham*, by J. G. Nichols, p. 21.

as most precious gifts to Charlemagne, who gave them to the church of our Lady at Aix-la-Chapelle. Afterwards, Charles the Bald gave one to the cathedral of Chartres, where it attracted crowds of pilgrims; and when the Normans ravaged France, in 908, and laid siege to Chartres, the pious bishop, Gousseaume, made a standard of it, and, marching at the head of his flock, the Normans were put to flight, which was attributed to the divine favour of our Lady. A *third* chemise was brought from Constantinople in 1205, by bishop Nivelon, and given to the church of Soissons; a *fourth* was shown at Utrecht, and, doubtless, there were many others either entire or in fragments for the pious veneration of the faithful. The same writer also gives an account of the girdle of the Virgin Mary, which, it is said, she let fall when being borne by angels to Heaven, and which St. Thomas picked up.\* It was brought to Constantinople in the fourth century, and the Greek church keeps a fête of the girdle of the Mother of God, on the 31st of August. This was also brought in 1205 to Soissons; but, notwithstanding, that did not prevent a girdle being shown also at our Lady of Montserrat, in Spain, or at Nôtre Dame at Paris. One was also to be seen at Chartres in a crystal reliquary, and honoured at Assisi on the other side the Alps, as well as at Prato in Tuscany. Before the Reformation, this country was not behindhand in her claims, for in Westminster Abbey, a girdle, worked by her own hands, was preserved with due veneration and faith. Many, or all of them, performed miracles; that at Prato gave safe delivery to pregnant women, and was so attached to its church that all attempts to take it away were rendered abortive. It escaped from the hands of the thieves, and went back of itself to its reliquary.

To the relic-mongers, the wardrobe of the Virgin Mary was a most profitable investment; but it is suggestive of whimsical ideas to find Jews trading with the Christians in such commodities.

In the fifth century an old Jewess boasted of the possession of the Virgin's gown; Constantinople was the favourite depository of such treasures, and to

Constantinople it went, and was honoured with special veneration, the 2nd of July being set apart for its fête day. At Rome they preserve another in the church of St. John Lateran, a third in the church of Santa Maria supra Minerva, a fourth in Santa Maria del Popolo, a fifth in the church of St. Barbe, a sixth in the church of St. Blaize, another in San Thomas in Parione, and one in that of Santa Susanna; making eight in that city alone. But the catalogue does not stop here, for there is one at San Salvador in Spain, and one in the Escorial; one is at Avignon, and another at Marseilles; one at Toulon, at Arles, at Berre in Provence, at the Abbey of Montier-la-Celle in Champagne, and at the Chartreuse de Mont Dieu. At Assisi is another, at Novogorod, at Brussels, besides many others less known, but perhaps quite as authentic. That so precious a garment as the relic of Constantinople should be 400 years and more in the possession of one of an opposite faith, would argue that the early Christians were not quite so careful of such treasures as their descendants; but these are questions that the faithful never ask.

The veil of the Virgin Mary is another famous relic gifted like the rest with almost ubiquitous presence. It came from Jerusalem to Constantinople, and was oftentimes used by the emperor as a standard, giving assurance of victory. Trèves boasts the possession of this treasure, and it is asserted that it was brought from Constantinople in 1207. Chartres, Montserrat, Rome, Moscow, and the Escorial, dispute the honour of possession of the *true* veil; and there is one at Marseilles, and others elsewhere.

The hair of our Lady is exhibited in a great number of places, and would at least be less improbable, but for the great variety of colours, when, if tradition be true, it should be golden. Fêtes in honour of the Virgin Mary's hair are held at Oviedo, Bruges, and St. Omer, &c.; and there is a current witticism of a hair so fine as to be *invisible*. A monk *showing* this, among other relics, a peasant with open eyes, said, "My reverend father, I do not see the holy hair;" "Parbleu, I well believe it," replied the monk, "I have

\* Vid. Lippomano de Vitis Sanctorum.

shown it for twenty years, and have never seen it myself."

The relics of the Virgin alone would require a volume to illustrate them; but I shall now give a few notices of those of St. John the Baptist, whose decapitated head of course was the most famous, and it was one of those which favoured the faithful by showing itself in more places than one at the same time. According to Theodoret the tomb of St. John the Baptist was at Sebaste in Syria, and was desecrated by the heathens at the time of Julian the Apostate, who burnt the bones and cast the ashes to the winds: but Eusebius states, that some few were preserved, taken to Antioch, and walled up by Athanasius. Sozamen asserts that the head was taken by the Emperor Theodosius to Constantinople. Not to enter into too many particulars, to complicate the story, it appears that in the fifth century there were two acknowledged heads of the Baptist at Emesa in Phœnicia, and in consequence the Greeks instituted a fête to the two heads on the 4th of February—a proof of their faith, if not of the truth. Another head is preserved by the Maronites of Libanus; but Ducange proves, that that at Amiens was the real true head, and that it was brought from Constantinople—a fact the Greeks do not admit. One of the proofs in favour of the head at Amiens is, that it shows the mark of a wound under the eye given by Herodias with a knife. The celebrity of this relic was very great in the western world; it drew multitudes of pilgrims, and the tokens of their pious journey have recently received illustration by Mr. Roach Smith, from various examples found here, as well as in France.\* Another head was preserved at St. Jean d'Angely, in Saintonge, brought from Alexandria in the reign of Pepin-le-Bref; and Rome had one in the church of St. Sylvester, which they say was brought to them by some Greek monks. Pope John XXIII. sold this to the Florentines for 50,000 ducats, but a revolt of the Romans compelled him to break the bargain, which was stigmatised at the council of Constance as a simoniacal contract. This relic was destroyed in the taking

of Rome by Charles V. in 1527. Baronius, however, gives to the nuns of St. Clair the honour of saving the relic from the hands of an impious soldier; a valiant, but dangerous attempt for ladies under such circumstances.

France was not content with having more than one true head already, but the pious King St. Louis brought one to Paris, a present from Baldwin II. Emperor of Constantinople; but this does not appear to have been a very attractive one. There was another at Soissons, also brought from Constantinople, so that France was foremost in this race of fraud. The Escorial had one with similar pretensions to authenticity, and Moscow claimed another, doubtless as true as any. But, notwithstanding that twelve heads in a tolerably perfect condition can be counted, there were numerous large and important fragments of the skull in all sorts of places, especially at Malta, which contained the best part of another head. There were no less than seven extra jaws of great note in different parts of Christendom, as well as other important and necessary portions of the cranium.

We are told that some of the ashes were saved from dispersion by the winds of heaven: these, therefore, possessed wonderful powers of multiplication, and churches without number claimed to possess the ashes of St. John the Baptist, notwithstanding the dispersion in the air. But even this was not so marvellous as the perfect bones in great numbers, whose miraculous power attested their authenticity. But I will pass over these to give the story of the finger of St. John the Baptist, venerated in Britany at a place which derives its name from the fact, and is called St. Jean-du-Doigt. This small town is on the borders of the sea, and was previous to the Revolution famous for its pilgrimages, and supported by the offerings of these pious travellers.

This finger, saved from the cinders of the burnt body, was sent to Philip the Just by the Patriarch of Jerusalem. A virgin lady of Normandy found means to possess herself of it, and brought it to her own country. In 1437 a young man of Lower Britany formed a plan to carry it off; but

the finger did not wait for this act of violent rapine; of its own free will it put itself in the sleeve of its adorer, who was, however, quite ignorant of his good luck. He is drawn towards his native country by a supernatural power; he passes through a town; the bells ring out joyfully of their own accord, and the very trees bow themselves in homage and delight. He is seized as a sorcerer, and put in prison, but next day he awakes miraculously in his native village, near a fountain, since called "the Fountain of the Finger." He enters the chapel of Saint Meriadec, but he is hardly upon his knees, before the finger goes and places itself upon the altar. He remembers the object of his adoration; the tapers light of themselves, the people all prostrate in prayer; at length it reaches the ear of the Duke John, who hurries to the spot, and ends by erecting a church to his patron saint. This relic had great affection for its church in Britany, for when Henry VII. of England sent aid to Anne the Duchess against Charles VII. King of France, under the orders of Richard Eggesmil, his vassals carried off the finger; but when they had arrived at Southampton, the coffin was empty, and the relic gone home. But this relic, if not destroyed, no longer produces its miracles, and pilgrims no longer think it worthy of their honour.

The singular history of the true cross has found an historian in Lord Mahon, but that of the nails is not less marvellous. These were, of course, discovered at the same time as the cross by St. Helena, who, however, disposed of one by casting it into the sea during a tempest to appease the waves. Constantine, her son, made use of another in the bit of his horse's bridle, and it is asserted that the iron crown of Lombardy is made out of another; but the same thing is said to have been done at the command of St. Helena for her son, so that *two* crowns were made out of them. Milan cathedral has another nail, which is said to be one that was *attached* to the bridle of Constantine, a variation from the story which made it a component part. This is elevated above the high altar, between five

lights, which burn day and night. There were three nails preserved at Rome; the same number in Paris. One of great sanctity is preserved at Nuremberg; two at Naples; one at each of the following towns:—Assisi, Ancona, Sienna, Venice, Cologne, Trèves, Bruges, Draguignan, &c. The original number of three has been multiplied into twenty-seven notorious instances, besides others less known, which would swell the list to a much larger amount.

The great number of this relic claiming authenticity seem to have puzzled even those disposed to credence; for Godescard tries to explain the fact in a way that can scarcely mend the matter. He says, "The true nail, which is at Rome, in the church of the Holy Cross, has been filed and has no longer a point. These filings have been inclosed in other nails, made like the true one, and by this means they have in some sort been multiplied. A yet other mode of multiplying it has been found. That was, to touch similar nails with it, which were immediately distributed. Saint Charles Borromeo, a very enlightened prelate, and of the *most scrupulous exactness in the fact of relics*, had many nails made like that which is kept at Milan, and distributed them after they had touched it. He gave one of them to Philip II. as a precious relic."\*

This ingenious and ingenuous explanation tells its own story, and gives a tolerable hint at the mode of making relics; and, if the imitations had as much virtue in them as the original, which cannot be doubted, there is no reason to complain; and one must acknowledge that Saint Charles was worthy of being himself enshrined as a relic, as he is, in the costly chapel at Milan. His body is as yet too recent, or modern faith less easy, for any rival; but his wardrobe enriches many a treasury, while the miracles performed at his tomb may be estimated by the *ex voto* offerings, which Ribadeneira states to have amounted in 1610 to as many as 10,350.

It is perhaps unnecessary to inquire into the authenticity of the *horns* of Moses, which Misson tells us † were pre-

\* Vie des Pères, &c. 3 Mai.

† Misson, Voyage en Italie, &c. vol. ii. p. 148.

served at Genoa, having been brought in a bottle by a pilgrim from the Holy Land; or whether *feathers* from the wings of Saint Michael, were edifying to the faithful who visited Mont St. Michel in 1784, but they are doubtless as veracious stories as many others of more received credibility.\*

It is not by examining the acts of councils, that we can understand the actual feeling prevalent in the Church during the middle ages on the question of relic-worship, but the contemporary writers afford us all we can desire, and of these Cæsarius of Heisterbach is replete with information in his pleasant but wondrous stories. These are indeed especially interesting, from the fact that this worthy monk speaks of events and things in his own immediate neighbourhood, and nearly always pertaining to his own order. The following is remarkable in more than one point.† “A certain convert of our order (Cistercian), when from that society of virgins (the 11,000 virgins) he brought a certain head to our monastery, out of devotion he washed it with wine, kissing it. The same night a most beautiful damsel appeared to the convert in his sleep, and embracing him said, ‘To-day when you washed my head you kissed me so amiably, I will repay you in the same way.’ He, considering his profession, that the kiss of the girl would corrupt, withdrew his head, and thus by this motion awoke.” The novice to whom this story is told then says, “When in the streets and gardens of the city of Cologne bones of the eleven thousand virgins are found, it seems to me to be scarcely possible but that oftentimes other bones are mixed with them.” The monk answers that relics will not suffer any false ones among them, and relates a wonderful story to confirm it, how the bone of a horse was thrust out of sacred company. A number of relics were laid out on the seats in St. Mary’s church in the Capitol at Cologne, co-

vered with clean cloths, and as they dried a great smell arose from them. Goswin the Abbot immediately knew this was the work of the devil, and, having clothed himself with his sacerdotal garments, proceeded to exorcism, and a great horse’s bone jumped out of the midst as if projected in a whirlwind, and the stink was succeeded by the usual sweet odour of relics.‡

This narrative derives some interest from its locality; the great number of bones that fill almost every church of Cologne with relics cannot fail to arrest the attention of all who visit that interesting city, and the above stories tend to shew how they were accumulated, by the evidence of one who was a contemporary witness. Great numbers of bones have always been dug up in the neighbourhood of Cologne, not a great thing to marvel at considering that it was an important Roman colony: is it not exceeding probable that these remains belong to a large interment of the colonists, thus disturbed to become sanctified and paraded, for an honour the living possessors little anticipated?

The wide-spread devotion to relics is certainly a singular fact. It was universal in pagan antiquity; it is rife among the followers of Mahomet and in the more ancient religions of India; it forms a not inconsiderable means of acquiring power over the minds of the people; and it seems to be so gradual a step to pass from an innocent weakness to a gross superstition, that minds of high intelligence are carried by the force of habit, or of the system, to admit things contrary to the plainest dictates of common sense; and we have seen from the events of the month of July last, that thousands upon thousands still crowd to see a few vestments, whose history, if examined, would present the most positive evidence of fraud.

J. G. WALLER.

\* The author of *Vathek*, in his *Travels in Spain*, speaks of a feather he saw at the Escorial taken from the wings of Gabriel.

† Cæsarius, *Dialog. Miraculorum*, distinct. oct. cap. 88.

‡ *Idem*, cap. 89.



INSCRIPTION ON THE CHURCH TOWER AT WEST BRIDGFORD,  
CO. NOTTINGHAM.

IN the tower of the church at West Bridgford near Nottingham, on its south side, is inserted an inscribed stone which has hitherto been unnoticed, or at least undeciphered; but it



is clearly to be read, *Christus lapis adjutorii*. There are so many passages in Holy Scripture in which God and the Saviour are figured as a stone or a rock (in the Latin *lapis* and *petra*), that it is difficult to say whether any one in particular is here alluded to. The 18th Psalm, which is also given in the 2nd book of Samuel, chapter

xxii. (and is there described as the song which David composed when he was delivered from the hand of Saul), contains the following expressions:—

The Lord is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer; the God of my rock; in him will I trust; he is my shield, and the horn of my salvation; my high tower, and my refuge, my saviour. *Verses 2, 3.*

The Lord liveth; and blessed be my rock, and exalted be the God of the rock of my salvation. *Verse 47.*

In Isaiah, xxviii. 16, the Lord God promises to place in the foundations of Sion a tried stone, a sure foundation: and in Psalm cxviii. 22, it is said that "the stone which the builders refused is become the head-stone of the corner," both which passages are applied to Christ by St. Peter in the second chapter of his first epistle. So also of the *rock*. St. Paul says, 1 Cor. x. 10, "They drank of the rock that followed them, and that rock was Christ." There are many other cor-

respondent passages, particularly in the Psalms, but still we have not succeeded in finding any of them represented in the Latin versions by the words *lapis adjutorii*.

The position of the stone, which is shown in the sketch of the tower above given, is extraordinary and unaccountable. It is neither a foundation stone nor a corner stone, but at the height of about twenty feet from the ground, it is not of cognate nature with the rest of the fabric; and it measures about 28 inches across.

The dedication of the church is to Saint Giles.

If any of our readers can throw any further light upon this stone, or the use of the text; or can point out any correspondent inscription in other places, we shall be glad to receive their information. For the fac-simile rubbing from which the inscription has been reduced we are indebted to Mr. Potter of Wymeswold, the author of an intended History of Leicestershire.

### WANDERINGS OF AN ANTIQUARY.

By THOMAS WRIGHT, F.S.A.

#### XIII.—STONEHENGE.

WHEN the great railway lines first began to be laid down there was a general complaint among the lovers of picturesque scenery that travelling in future would be carried on between dull embankments and through dark tunnels, and that we should lose forever the fine views which we used to enjoy from the top of a stage-coach. The complaint has proved to be in a great measure without foundation, for many lines might be pointed out which present a long succession of views that could hardly be surpassed. Among these we may class the South-western line, which, generally running on an embankment, in its course through the fine agricultural counties of Surrey and Hampshire, indulges us with various and extensive prospects with scarcely any intermission. The beautifully rural scenery around Winchester is especially striking. Through this scenery we pursue our course to Bishopstoke, the station from which a branch line will carry us forward to Salisbury. This new line presents the same general character as the one we have left. The rural beauties of the neighbourhood of Winchester continue, and are strongly marked as we approach the picturesque town of Romsey, with its fine old abbey church, which is seen to advantage from the line. Beyond Romsey the country for awhile is somewhat less interesting, but it soon changes again, and the scenery becomes bolder and

more hilly, until at length we descry before us the tall slender spire of Salisbury Cathedral.

Salisbury, situated in a bottom into which several fine valleys open, each bringing its tributary waters, is a straggling old city, divided and surrounded by streams. The principal of these is the Avon, which is joined by the united streams of the Madder and Willy on one side of the town, and by the Bourne on the other. As a portion of the water from these rivers is turned into narrow channels which run along almost every street in Salisbury, the town has a peculiar appearance of cleanness, but it presents few other objects of much interest except its cathedral. From the circumstance of the late period of its settlement, it contains few objects of remote antiquity. There are a few rather early houses, several of which are of the fifteenth century, if not older. One of the finest of these, as a whole, is the pile of building formerly known as the George Inn. Some of the others have interesting carved work in the interior, both in wood and stone. One of these, a stone-fronted house in New Street, has a stone fire-place in the upper room, over which is a very curious painting in distemper of the fifteenth century, representing the Adoration of the Three Kings. Salisbury Cathedral, which was built by Bishop Poor and his two successors, between 1220, when



the foundation-stone was laid, and 1258, when the edifice was dedicated, is a very perfect specimen of the later period of the Early-English style. It has a peculiarity not usual among buildings of this description, that it was begun and completed in the same style of architecture, and probably with but little alteration in the original plan. It is remarkable for the general symmetry of its form, and for its noble spire, which served and probably was intended as a landmark to travellers over the almost trackless downs. Pepys, travelling over Salisbury Plain from Hungerford to Salisbury in the year 1668, tells us that in the latter part of the journey he went "all over the plain by the sight of the steeple to Salisbury."

No county in England is so remarkable for its numerous antiquities of an early date as Wiltshire, and one of the most celebrated monuments in the island stands within a short distance of Salisbury. Leaving the city by its northern suburb, we proceed along the high road to Devizes, which leads us by a gradual ascent along the edge of a hill which overlooks the valley of the Ayon. Rich cornfields border the road on each side, and as we advance we leave to the right beautiful and constantly-changing views of the valley below, with the bold fortifications of Old Sarum forming a very prominent object in the landscape. If we look back the spire of Salisbury Cathedral rises from among the trees in which the city is embosomed. At a distance of about three miles the hedgerows and cornfields cease, and we find ourselves upon an open and rather elevated down, covered with fine soft grass, which stretches out in the distance before us. To the right we have still the fertile valley below, bounded northwardly by the outlines of distant hills, and having now behind us Old Sarum and still further south a distant glimpse of new Salisbury. We are now on Salisbury Plain, which stretches for miles before us in its solitary dreariness, a plain only in name, for it is in reality a series of undulating chalk downs, well described by Pepys as a "plain high and low." We keep for the present to the Devizes road, until, at the distance of about six miles and a half from Salisbury, we see a

little off the road to the left a public-house surrounded by a few trees. This is the Druid's Head. It is a place of small accommodation in proportion to its appearance, and the visitor must not reckon on obtaining here more than bread and cheese and ale (or, as they call the strong malt liquor in Wiltshire, beer), anything like a night's lodging being quite out of the question. From the Druid's Head the wanderer must strike across the downs in rather a westerly direction. A large barrow scattered here and there within sight of the road will already have attracted his attention, and now these monuments become more numerous. He must aim at the western extremity of a plantation of firs, near which the barrows lie very thick. Many of these tumuli were opened by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and their contents are described in his work on Ancient Wiltshire. Near the end of the fir plantation are two singular rings, one on each side of our path, which are no doubt the remains of sepulchral monuments of a somewhat peculiar form, which were named fancifully by Sir Richard Colt Hoare *Druid's Barrows*. Just as we turn the plantation, Stonehenge, at the distance of somewhat more than half a mile, bursts full upon our view.

On me the effect of Stonehenge, when I first saw it, was disappointment. This feeling was perhaps mainly produced by the vastness of the scene around, which causes the work of men's hands to dwindle into insignificance when placed in contrast with the grander features of Nature's workmanship. It is only when we have examined it more closely, and walked round and through it, that we gradually become aware of the real magnitude of this great pile of rude stonework. Stonehenge stands on a slight swell upon elevated ground which stretches out towards the south, but sinks gently towards the north and east into a combe or valley. It occupies the centre of a circular area, surrounded by a slight bank and ditch, about three hundred and sixty feet in diameter. The outer circle of the building itself was about a hundred feet in diameter. This circle consisted originally of thirty upright stones, supporting as many others placed horizontally, so as to form a continuous impost. The upright stones are about

fourteen feet high above ground, and seven feet broad by three in thickness. Within this circle was another, eighty-three feet in diameter, which appears to have consisted of about the same number of upright stones, but much smaller, and with no imposts. Within this circle were two elliptical arrangements of large and small stones, the former arranged in what the French archaeologists term triliths, or groups of three stones, two upright ones, and an impost. These triliths were from sixteen to twenty-one feet in height,—the highest being that to the south, the next in elevation those adjoining to it, and the lowest those towards the north. The other or inner ellipse was formed of a series of small upright stones, three of which stood before each trilith. These ellipses stand north and south; the triliths, as far as we can judge by what remains, were five in number, one, which is the largest, occupying the southern end, and two on each side. There are no traces of a trilith at the northern end, but there are remains of small stones, which are

supposed to have stood by what has been considered to be the entrance, although the outer circle seems to have been perfectly uniform all round, without any indications of one place being intended for an entrance rather than another. Within the central ellipse, in front of the principal trilith, is a large flat stone, which those who consider the building to be a temple call the altar. Of these numerous stones, many have been broken up and carried away for materials, and others have fallen and now lay prostrate on the ground, so that at a first glance of the interior the whole presents a very confused appearance. As might be expected, the smaller stones have suffered most, and of the inner circle a very small number remain in their position, while of the outer circle seventeen of the thirty large uprights are still standing, and some half dozen of the imposts remain in their place. Of the larger ellipses, the two eastern triliths are standing, and nearly perfect. They are shewn in the annexed cut, which represents the interior of Stonehenge



Interior of Stonehenge, from the East.

in its present condition, as seen from the eastern side of the outer circle. One of the uprights of the great southern trilith is also standing, and one of those on the western side. The other uprights and their imposts are scattered on the ground in a confused heap. One of the triliths fell so late as the year 1797, and its stones, which are very perfect, show us, as they now lay, the exact manner in which it was put together.

Four stones remaining at irregular distances would lead us to suspect that there had been originally a circle of small stones just within the bank and ditch surrounding the area of which

Stonehenge occupies the centre. On the east and west sides, also just within the area, there are two singular round cavities in the ground, the object of which is by no means apparent. The entrance into this area was evidently on the north, where it is approached by a wide and slightly embanked road from the north-east, which, at the distance of a few hundred feet, branched off in two ways, running north and east. At the spot where this road entered the area, a large stone has fallen from its upright position, and lies flat in a hole, as though its fall had been occasioned by digging under it, perhaps in search of treasure. This stone

is in its rough original condition; but, singularly enough, at the bottom of it there are evident and strong marks of the process of chisseling with the apparent object of cutting off a long projecting point to give it a better form for fixing in the ground. This point was, however, eventually left as it was,

and it is not improbable that, by giving it less hold in the ground, it was partly the cause of its fall. At about a hundred yards further along the ancient road we found another stone, resembling it in character, but still preserving its upright position. The next sketch, which represents the general appear-



Stonehenge, from the North.

ance of Stonehenge on its northern or more perfect side, is taken from near this upright stone, which is shown in the foreground, with the fallen stone beyond it. A little further back is a large barrow, and similar barrows cover all the elevated spots around.

Such is Stonehenge in its present appearance, and such is all the idea we can form of the appearance it presented when in a perfect condition. There is nothing about it to give us the slightest grounds for fixing the period at which it was built, or the object which it was intended to serve, or the events it was to commemorate. There is, however, one circumstance to be especially observed. The smaller stones are rough and unhewn, as in the generality of what are usually called druidical monuments, and which are assigned to the British period, but the stones of the outer circle and of the triliths have been squared with tools, and they have therefore been supposed to belong to a later and more civilised period than the others. Moreover, the upright stones have large tenons or projections on the top, which fitted into mortices or hollows in the

superincumbent slabs. These tenons and mortices are seen in the stones that have fallen, and a tenon is shewn on the top of the leaning stone (one side of a great trilith) in our sketch of the interior. Some, however, adopting the theory of two periods of erection, reverse the order, and think that the hewn stones belonged to the original building, and that the other are later and hasty additions, when the building was turned to some other purpose. Both of these suppositions, however, seem to be influenced by a pretended historical event, which is probably a mere fable. The various theories upon this subject are so many, and most of them so absurd, that they are really not worth enumerating. Unfortunately history has left us nothing towards clearing up the mystery.

The first direct allusion to Stonehenge is found in a Latin list of the "Wonders of Britain" (*De Mirabilibus Britanniae*), published by the historian Henry of Huntingdon, in the first half of the twelfth century. He tells us that, "At Stanhenges stones of wonderful magnitude are raised in the manner of doors, so that they seem

like doors placed upon doors, nor can any one imagine by what art they were raised, or how constructed.\* Henry of Huntingdon was a great searcher into popular stories and traditions, and it seems to me sufficiently evident from this account that there was no existing notion at that time on the builders of Stonehenge, or on its object. The whole building was then probably in a perfect state, and there is one part of this early description which is sufficiently curious to deserve our attention. We are told that the stones were so placed as to resemble *doors placed upon doors*. It is remarkable that just within the outer circle, on the north side, there is on the ground a comparatively small stone, which has much puzzled antiquaries in their conjectures. It is a small impost stone, with its two mortices, which appears to belong to no arrangement of stones that is now visible. Is it possible that there was originally a smaller range of uprights and imposts running along the summit of the outer circle? This would answer exactly to Henry of Huntingdon's description, and would at once account for this single puzzling stone. The others, being small and easily broken up, may have been all carried away, and this small upper circle would, from its character and position, be naturally the first to fall.

The Saxon name *Stán-henge* has a very simple meaning, the hanging stones, and would be just the sort of term applied by people to a monument of this construction of the history of which they were ignorant. It appears, however, not to have been understood by the Norman scribes, who held the Saxon language in contempt, and we find it variously written in the manuscripts *Stanhenge*, *Stanhenges*, and not unfrequently *Stanhengist*. I have no doubt that this latter form of the word arose from a mistaken derivation from the sound of the word, and that on this mistaken derivation alone was built the story published by

Geoffrey of Monmouth. It was erroneously supposed that the name meant the stones of Hengist. The derivation of the names of things from those of historical personages was not only common, but was absolutely carried to an absurd extent, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Soon after Henry of Huntingdon wrote, Geoffrey of Monmouth published the singular work called the "British History." It is not my business here to investigate the materials of which this romance was built, in which, for the first time, a history of the formation of Stonehenge was attempted. Geoffrey pretends that when Hengist was invited a second time into Britain, the treacherous Saxon demanded a meeting with the British chieftains, and, king Vortigern having acceded to his request, a grand feast was held on the first of May at the monastery of Ambrius (*i. e.* Ambresbury). There Hengist and his followers treacherously massacred all the British nobles and princes, except the king Vortigern, who was taken prisoner and held as a hostage. Subsequently Vortigern obtained his liberty, was slain, and succeeded by Aurelius Ambrosius. Under this prince, the Saxons were overcome, Hengist taken prisoner, and put to death, and peace restored throughout Britain. The British chiefs slain by Hengist had received Christian burial from St. Eldad, "not far from Kaercaradauc, now Salisbury (*i. e.* Old Sarum), in a burial place near the monastery of abbot Ambrius."† When Aurelius had triumphed over the Saxons, he determined to raise over the burial place of these British chiefs some monument which should last for ages, and, by the advice of his counsellors, he called in the assistance of the soothsayer Merlin. Merlin told him that on a mountain in Ireland, called Killaraus (supposed to mean the Curragh of Kildare), there was a wonderful structure called the Giants' Dance (*chorea gigantum*), consisting

\* Apud Stanhenges lapides miræ magnitudinis in modum portarum elevati sunt, ut portæ portis superpositæ videantur, nec potest excogitare qua arte elevati sunt, vel qualiter constructi.

† Quorum corpora beatus Eldadus postmodum sepelivit, atque Christiano more humavit, haud longe a Kaercaradauc, quæ nunc Salesberia dicitur, in cœmetrio quod est juxta cœnobium Ambrii abbatis, qui olim fundator ipsius extiteret. Galfr. Mon. Hist. Reg. Brit. vi. 15.

of stones of great magnitude, which, if brought away and raised round the burial-place of the British chiefs, would remain there for ever. "They are," said Merlin, "mystical stones, and of medicinal virtue. The giants of old brought them from the furthest coast of Africa, and placed them in Ireland, while they inhabited that country. Their design in this was to make baths in them when they should be taken with any illness; for their method was to wash the stones, and with the water bathe their sick, by which they were infallibly cured. With the like success they cured wounds also, adding only the application of some herbs. There is not a stone there which has not some healing virtue." The Britons now determined to have the stones; an expedition was sent out under Uther Pendragon; there was hard fighting, but the Irish, who attempted to defend the stones, were utterly defeated, and, by the agency of Merlin, the stones were transported into Wiltshire, and raised in their original arrangement over the graves of the British chiefs. We can trace in this story the existence of superstitions connected with the stones which had nothing to do with their real history.

Geoffrey of Monmouth has not told us directly that this monumental edifice was Stonehenge, but the omission has been supplied by his translators and paraphraser, of whom there were many in the same century in which he lived. The first of these was Geoffrey's own contemporary, the Anglo-Norman trouvère or poet Gaimar, who was particularly well acquainted with English legends and traditions, and from whom we might possibly have received new light; but unfortunately

an ane uælde þe was muri  
an uast Ambresburi;  
þe stude wes Æleng,  
nu hatte hit Stan-henge.

Layamon, in his English, calls the so-called Giants' Dance the "eotendring," or Giants' Ring, and he relates in full the rebuilding and consecration of the monument on Salisbury Plain, when it was named Stonehenge.

This became the current history of Stonehenge during the middle ages, and was repeated over and over again in history and romance. It was im-

mediately adopted by the Welsh bards, and soon found a place in their pseudo-ancient poetry. It has been received even by some modern writers, and it is evidently from a lingering belief in this story that has partly arisen the theory of the erection of Stonehenge at two different periods—an attempt to reconcile the supposed extreme antiquity of the original monument with

Es grans plaines de Salesbere,  
Les l'abeie d'Ambresbere.

Wace gives almost a literal translation of Geoffrey's account of the expedition to Ireland, and of the bringing of the Giants' Dance to England, adding, however, that this monument was called in English Stonehenge, and rightly interpreting the English word as meaning the "hanging stones."

Breton les solet en Bretans  
Apeler Karole as gaians;  
Stanhengues ont non en Anglois,  
Pieres pandues en Francois.

The first English translator of Geoffrey's history was Layamon, an ecclesiastic who resided on the banks of the Severn, who appears to have been partly contemporary with Wace, and whom we may suppose to have known of any traditions connected with Stonehenge had they existed. But Layamon again does little more than paraphrase his original. He tells us, however, that the former name of the place on which Stonehenge stands was Æleng, which is somewhat curious, as meaning the place of the sick or ailing, and may perhaps have reference to a superstition then existing that the sick were cured by these stones. He tells us that the fatal meeting was held

in a plain that was pleasant  
beside Ambresbury;  
the place was Æleng,  
it is now called Stonehenge.

mediately adopted by the Welsh bards, and soon found a place in their pseudo-ancient poetry. It has been received even by some modern writers, and it is evidently from a lingering belief in this story that has partly arisen the theory of the erection of Stonehenge at two different periods—an attempt to reconcile the supposed extreme antiquity of the original monument with

the action of its being been enlarged and applied to a different purpose. A very recent antiquarian writer has gone so far as to fix the period of this enlargement to within the years 1040 and 1060. For my own part I will only observe that such a theory appears to me very scarcely inconsistent with all other ideas of history or shows it to be entertained for a moment, and we must look to some other kind of research to throw any degree of light on the mysterious questions which were the origin of Stonehenge.

After the period of the Reformation, when a more critical spirit of historical inquiry arose, *Geoffrey of Monmouth* and the medieval romances were his last authority. Stonehenge then seems to have resumed the position it held in the time of Henry of Huntingdon—it was a mysterious monument concerning which no one knew who built it or how it was built, with the exception of a few very wild legends, which had arisen out of the fables of *Geoffrey of Monmouth*. It however excited curiosity, which was not diminished by the discovery, as it is reported, in the reign of Henry VIII. of an inscribed tablet of tin within its precincts. This was perhaps another fable of Stonehenge; but it appears more certain that within a century of this pretended discovery systematical excavations were attempted. Aubrey, himself a native of Wiltshire, assures us that in 1620 the celebrated Duke of Buckingham, King James's favourite, "did cause the middle of Stonehenge to be digged, and this underdigging was the cause of the falling down or recumbencie of the great stone there." He probably means the upright of one of the triliths, which is still sustained in a leaning position, and appears with its tenon on the top in our sketch of the interior. Aubrey informs us that in the course of these excavations there was found "a great many horns of stags and oxen, charcoal, batter-dashes, heads of arrows, some pieces of armour eaten out with rust, and rotten bones." What Aubrey meant by the mysterious name of "batter-dashes" appears very doubtful, and the other articles as he describes them throw very little light on the matter. We cannot guess much more from the assertion of Inigo Jones,

"that the cover of a tin-urn, or incense cup," was in its time found within the area of Stonehenge, because if we had return'd to the article to which he applied that term it would probably prove to be something very different. We should give more weight to the statements of Sir Robert Plot, who, describing his own excavations, and those of his friends says, "We found in digging several fragments of Roman as well as of coarse German pottery: parts of the head and horns of deer and other animals, and a large barbed arrow-head of iron." This bears out singularly the statement of Aubrey with regard to the result of the excavations made by direction of the Duke of Buckingham. Dr. Stukely says that he dug close to the altar, and at the depth of one foot came to solid chalk. Mr. Cunningham also dug about the same place to the depth of nearly six feet, and found that chalk had been moved to that depth: and at the depth of three feet, he found some Roman pottery, and at the depth of six feet some pieces of Sarsen stones, three fragments of coarse half-baked pottery, and some charred wood."—In digging into the ditch that surrounds the area, Mr. Cunningham found similar remnants of antiquity: and in the waggon-tracks near Stonehenge, you frequently meet with chippings of the stones of which the temple (i.e. Stonehenge) was constructed. Soon after the fall of the great trilithon in 1797, Mr. Cunnington dug out some of the earth that had fallen into the excavation, and found a fragment of fine black Roman pottery, and since that another piece in the same spot; but I have no idea that this pottery ever lay beneath the stones, but probably in the earth adjoining the trilithon, and, after the downfall of the latter, it fell with the mouldering earth into the excavation." If the circumstance of these discoveries has any weight, it would incline us to ascribe the erection of Stonehenge to the earlier part of the Roman period, perhaps to that period while the British princes were allowed a nominal independence. It is worthy of remark, that in the valley below Stonehenge, about half a mile to the north-east, is a tract of ground about three hundred and thirty feet broad, and a mile and a half long, run-

ning from east to west, bounded on each side by parallel banks and ditches, with a mound stretching across its eastern extremity. This has been called a *cursus*, and supposed to have been a course for chariot or horse races, formed by the Romans, or by some people who imitated their manners.

At the time of the Duke of Buckingham's excavations, circumstances appear to have called more than usual attention to Stonehenge. Inigo Jones, the celebrated architect, first made it the subject of a book; his notion was that it was a Roman temple of the Tuscan order, dedicated to *Cælus*. Other writers followed, who attributed it to different peoples, Phœnicians, Britons, Saxons, or Danes. One of these writers, in comparatively recent times, fancied that it was built before the deluge. The sanguine but not always judicious antiquary Stukeley published a large dissertation in folio on Stonehenge in 1740, full of vague and rather wild speculations; he set it down for a temple of the British Druids. Some subsequent writers have gone still more wild on the subject, and have broached strange notions of its having been erected by the Druids as an astronomical observatory. All this only shews us the danger of speculating too far on such subjects when we have nothing but imagination for our guide. The two opinions which really rest on any thing like sober judgment are, that it was a sepulchral monument or a temple for worship, and both are in some measure supported by preconceived biases. The oldest traditions, as we have seen, make it a monument for the dead; but this notion arose probably from the numerous tumuli which surround it,

for there can be no doubt that it stands in the midst of a vast cemetery. On the other hand, those who take it for a temple seem to be led a little by the pre-existing notions of a church in the middle of a burial ground. I am not aware that we have any reason for believing that any of the ancient races in our island were accustomed to bury their dead round their temples; or to choose for the site of their temples so wild a situation as this. There are difficulties in both suppositions, which we cannot satisfactorily overcome for want of knowledge, and for that reason it must always remain a doubtful question. Let us not waste in the pursuit of a shadow that time and learning which might be employed on more promising labours.

We must indeed, we fear, leave this monument involved in the mystery which perhaps constitutes, in the eyes of most visitors, its peculiar charm. An hour or two may be pleasantly spent in contemplating the grey mouldering relics of the labours of people whose history is lost in the obscurity of ages. The fine bracing air of these downs on a day of summer or autumn produces an exhilarating effect on the spirits which none can understand who have not experienced it; and, independently of the interest of the scene, this will fully repay the drive, or ride, or even walk, from Salisbury, from whence it is distant somewhat less than eight miles. When the wanderer leaves the wild downs, he will be pleased to contemplate once more the picturesque valley of the Avon, the deserted fortifications of Old Sarum, and to reach again his temporary home in its modern representative.

#### THE TOUR OF JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN IN SEARCH OF BEAUTY.

MANY a long year has elapsed since our esteemed and venerable friend, the Reverend Doctor Syntax, undertook his never-to-be-forgotten Tour in Search of the Picturesque. How he achieved that at which he aimed,—the perils he ran, the temptations he surmounted, the costume in which he did it, the steed which he bestrode, and, above all, the wife to whom the wanderer triumphantly and faithfully

returned,—all these things were metrically told in a book of deliciously simple doggerel, a domestic *Odyssey* right worthy of its bright immortality.

Syntax took the "Picturesque;" Burke addressed himself to the "Sublime and Beautiful;" Mr. Augustus St. John, whose name is pleasantly familiar to a portion of the reading world, has, for want of other occupation, undertaken a journey "There and Back Again

in Search of Beauty;" and it is our mission to show whither he went, how he looked, his method of research, and the amount of his success.

The author first appears before his readers moustachioed like a "mouquetaire," and bearded like the pard. He enters on the stage attired as theatrically as "Addrich im Moos" in Zschokke's stirring romance, "Knebel-und Zwickelbart an Kinn und Oberlippe—alles gab ihm ein heldenartiges und doch gefälliges Ansehen." The seeker after beauty is somewhat proud of his looks, and often alludes to his being bearded to his heart's content. On one occasion, however, he intimates a suspicion that he may have had the air of a bandit; on another he pronounces that he must have looked like "a Guy." He, of course, knows best, and it is not for us to dispute a judgment so deliberately formed.

Mr. St. John, bidding farewell to his household gods in Switzerland, commences his voyage of discovery with an "after all." He has had no incident to tell, no difficulty of choice in any way to perplex him, and yet, in his fourth page, he says: "after all, there is no combination of earth, wood, and water, which can claim to be regarded half so beautiful as a beautiful woman." The maxim would have horrified Ximenes, who, as Quincagenas tells us, "looked on every woman as a devil, let her be never so holy!" But we will not dispute our English author's conclusion, though we may intimate that his dictum is not the only one authoritatively ushered in with an "after all." The pilgrim travels on towards Italy, and having duly recorded that "the most glorious of all visible created things" is lightning, and that all the world over the dawn of morning is beautiful, he turns his face against nature and towards an inn, with the assurance that there is "after all, nothing like a breakfast-table before a journey." The stomach appeased, however, leaves the mind to receive more freely impressions from without, and our author admits the pitiful smallness of human dealings in presence of the mountains and their everlasting grandeur. He now pursues his way, rapt and inspired with the brilliancy of earth and sky, and now and then indulging in ultra-republican

comments which seem singularly out of tune with the harmonies which nature is playing in full orchestra about him. These contrasts are continually recurring in this record of the palmer travelling to the shrine of Beauty. "At length," he says, "we reached the top of the Pass, and saw" the streams *turn their back* upon Switzerland, and roll their sparkling waters against the morning sun towards Italy." Here is the first dashing in of a glorious picture; but the artist is as uncertain as Lantara, who would leave the counterfeit presentment of the Queen of Beauty herself for the wine and the pleasures of Rampionneau. So Mr. St. John, immediately after affording us a glimpse of the morning sun of Italy, chills all our expectant enthusiasm by adding that he and his chance fellow-travellers "stopped awhile at the village of the Simplon to change horses, *drink brandy-and-water, and smoke a cigar.*" Oh, son of Anadyomene, what a worshipper was this of thy incomparable mother! The result of the Simplon proceedings may perhaps be traced in the wayfarer's subsequent declaration that "nothing so speedily palls upon the appetite as magnificent scenery." "Long before we reached Duomo d'Ossola, I was sick," he says, not of *aqua vitæ* and cigars, but "of the Alps. —I have a powerful sympathy," he adds, "with the grand in nature, but have still greater love of variety." He accordingly hails, with satisfaction, the first view of Lago Maggiore, on whose bosom he detects reclining "beauty of the softest kind," worth all the savage grandeur with which he had previously been rapt and inspired. It is to "beauty of the softest kind" that he now pays most undivided worship, and he is captivated by the soft looks of an Italian donzella, whose "eyes were of that amethystine blue, which is of all colours the most beautiful." By the side of Carlotta he kneels at a choral mass, describes the incident as "a moment of more than earthly pleasure," and soon after we find him setting down in his diary that "few things are more melancholy than music, none so melancholy as love, which is in fact nothing but the consciousness of a desire never to be wholly gratified here below. Love is the ~~warning~~ of the



soul after the beautiful, which is but another expression for the infinite." What infinite our amiable tourist does not inform us, but he soon after speaks more distinctly upon this particular subject by stating that he experiences "no small degree of enjoyment from travelling in an express train through a long dark tunnel, which suggests to one the idea of rushing wildly through the infinite void." In contrast with this we may place the account of the author's entry into Nove. The only incident connected with the beautiful which there struck him was that he "could hear through the open windows the rocking of cradles, and the sweetest lullabies sung over half-sleeping infants." That these were *only* half-sleeping was but natural; a whole town rocking its cradles must have been a sight worth travelling to see; but the fact itself must have been as antagonistic to sleep as anything ever done or thought of by the truculent thane of Glamis and of Cawdor.

Mr. St. John now gets amid the scenery of the Apennines, admires the beauty of the dawn of morning which he there beheld, and regrets that he has not the pen of Spenser, whose "numerous pictures of sunrise are all beautiful, fresh, and cool, like the lovely hour they describe." Carlotta is enchanted at the sight, and *he* with Carlotta. "What infinite beauty!" she exclaims. "Tell me, tell me, is earth not a paradise?" "Your sex would make it so," says the worshipper of Venus, "if it had nothing but one barren moor stretching interminably round its whole circumference!" This is gallant talk, but perilous withal. We should tremble, did we not remember that Syntax was as daring, and yet returned to his Penelope at the vicarage, *sans peur et sans reproche*. So, had Diogenes been looking through the Apennines for an honest man, the philosopher might have blown out his lamp after taking the arm of Mr. St. John. The mountains were beautiful, and Carlotta was more beautiful still; but there was something more potent than either which powerfully influenced both, and that was the mountain air, which struck them with vulgar hunger, and lent a beauty, which the author is never slow to acknowledge, rolls, butter, odoriferous coffee, and cigar.

These despatched, the sentiment once more ceases to be epicurean, and the voyager having, in the course of a pleasant process of digestion, expressed his conviction that "wherever the empire of Christianity extends there is a peculiar beauty about the Sunday," he proceeds "with the Dalmatian and Milanese to see the village." In the course of this appropriately religious pursuit, the trio met a lady "who moved like a celestial vision up the hill." Mr. St. John asserts that never since, or before, has he seen beauty so perfect. He quitted his companions, and followed the celestial vision, at a distance, to the church. And thereon ensues a confession, of which we will say nothing more, than that, when it was the lot of that wicked Mr. Pepys to make the like, he invariably recorded the same in a short-hand which at once rendered harmless and defied the jealousy of Mr. Pepys's consort. "I paid no attention to the words of the mass—my eyes were fixed on her; and this I trust was pardonable, as I could never again hope to see anything so beautiful among God's creatures. I felt that it was good for me to be there; and ever since, *sleeping or waking*, the image of that face beams at times upon my fancy, refreshing and invigorating it."

Now, then, one would have supposed that the mission of the seeker after beauty would have terminated. Not so. The object of the pilgrim was of wider range. He left the firm-set earth and tempted the stormy waves in further search of other illustrations of that which to seek was to worship. He discusses metaphysics with a fair sentimentalist who has seen a ghost, has a rooted conviction of her approaching death, and who, in the mean time, "plays her part well" with her fellow-voyager at the very lively game of cold fowls and bottled stout!

The author of one of the many treatises on French cookery affirms that there is no compound in the world so unutterably odious as brown sugar and oysters. Mr. St. John, at Pisa, speaks innocently of another, which, in our judgment, can only be next in odiousness. "Before going to the Campo Santo, we judged it prudent to fortify ourselves with rolls, butter, eggs, fowls, *Bologna sausages, and cigars!*" After sausages and cigars, the pilgrim and

his party proceeded to visit the ancient cemetery, and, though they went on their way "chatting and laughing," it is clear that the mixture of chopped meat and tobacco rendered the pilgrim himself sick and dyspeptic, for he is no sooner within sight of "God's Acre," than his voice, penetrating through rolls, butter, eggs, sausages, and cigar-smoke, majestically pronounces the incontrovertible truth that, "there is nothing so sublime, there are few things so beautiful, as death!" Showers, indeed, as he remarks in another place, are beautiful and poetical everywhere, but "there is nothing so sublime as death." The author accordingly placed himself soon after in close connection with the sublime destroyer, and had well nigh illustrated the beautiful effects of what that spirit can do, by crossing the Mediterranean in a storm, which is word-painted with much pictorial power. He landed safely in Greece, with whose literature, poetry, popular eloquence, matchless history, philosophy, and arts, he describes himself, with more emphasis than elegance, as being "drenched!" The sky, he admits, was beautiful, but not so beautiful as he "could have wished!" This was unfortunate! But then "the first syren-look of the half-fabulous land of Hellas literally intoxicated" him with its beauty. Thus he is once again on the track of the great object of his search; we have our misgivings, however, for, says the pilgrim, "I am short-sighted, to which circumstance, perhaps, I owe half the ideal beauty and grandeur which the earth often assumes in my eyes." This little "hitch" in the evidence is, however, set right by a strong-visioned and far-sighted Turk: "If Paradise," says the infidel, "be more beautiful than this, we shall be too—too happy." Our countryman thereupon was satisfied, and, turning away from the picturesque, addressed himself to the acknowledged business of the day—dinner. This he does with such alacrity that he reminds us of the sentimental lady who charmed Wordsworth's daughter with the assurance that she *loved* wood-pigeons—in a pie, baked! So, in sunny Hellas, the servant of Beauty sat down delightedly to scalding hot soup, roast pork, ditto fowls, and "excellent potatoes." "Our wine," says he, "was from Crete, and we paid our respects to it liberally!"

Hood's celebrated poem, detailing the reminiscences of an epicurean lover, has no more startling mixture of sentiment and suppers, feelings and fricassees, touched hearts and hungry stomachs, than is to be found within the volumes recording the journey of him who went in search of Beauty, and who often found it in dumplings. We have an exemplification of this when he is again afloat. He ascends to the deck to contemplate "one of the most beautiful sights in the world,"—the sun rising behind the island of Crete. We may quote the author's description of this spectacle, as a favourable example of his powers. The latter are greater in narrative than in sentiment or speculation. We have heard of "piling the agony" to make it tell, but Mr. St. John piles fine feelings in artificial phrases, till we no more believe in their reality than we do in the odour of Monsieur Constantine's simulative wreaths. They are not unlike nature, are in themselves prettily put together, but they lack vitality,—a natural rose with its rich perfume were worth a wilderness of such gorgeous phantoms. But to "one of the most beautiful sights in the world," the sun rising behind Crete:—

A large portion of the western extremity of the island lay before us enveloped in shadow. The summits of the white mountains were bordered from end to end with a fringe of light, anything like which I have never seen in my life but once, and that was afterwards at Thebes, when the sun at its rise gave the Arabian mountains, behind Carnac, a similar luminous appearance. In the case of the Cretan Alps there was infinitely more of real grandeur, for their apices were lofty, and appeared to cleave the firmament. Every instant the colour of the bright sky was changed from white to saffron; from saffron to gold; from gold to purple and amethyst, which played and glittered along the rocks like a magical delusion. The precipices came sheer down many thousand feet towards the sea, where they terminated in dense forests, extending to the water's edge. Here and there we could discern breaks and gaps, showing the cerulean sky beyond, while no sign of town or city, or human habitation of any kind, occurred to dissipate the idea that we were now looking upon the fabulous cradle of Zeus, inhabited only by gods, or the recollection of gods. Presently, the sun shot as it were with a bound, above the mountains, and all in an instant

dissipated every illusion, and reduced Crete to the condition of a common island, made of stone and earth, in the Mediterranean. Our dream being over, we descended to breakfast.

Shortly after this spectacle and the meal which followed it, our traveller landed in Egypt, where he sojourned some three-quarters of a year, the incidents of which he tells in less than as many pages, in which there is as little mention of the sought-after abstraction of Beauty as if the seeker had fallen among the priests of Eleusis, and had been sworn to secrecy touching all he had seen. Egypt forms the *There* of the author's book. All that succeeds has reference to his chase after Beauty, in the *Back Again!*

The author avows, indeed, that had he but had his family with him he could have lived in Egypt for ever. The spot there which he remembers with most pleasure is a little sandy island in the Nile, "where he used to dine, smoke, and recline at full length on the warm, yellow sand." Mr. St. John does not say a word more touching the end and aim of his visit; we only know that he left the ancient land with five heavy trunks, and a bald head, which he describes, without much regard to the beautiful, as looking like a "battered turnip." On his homeward journey the voyager seems to care much less for beauty than on his way out. He does, indeed, passingly allude to the ineffable beauty of sea and sky; discerns struggles between all the elements of that same beauty going on in the air; and is warmed into enthusiasm at sight of the British man-of-war, the *St. Vincent*, proudly rolling before the breeze into the harbour of Valetta, firing the while a funeral salute in honour of the dead body of the governor, then lying ashore. "It is permitted to every man," says the author, "to be proud of his country, and I never was prouder of mine than at that moment, meeting, as I then did, one of the mighty symbols of her power, carrying laws to the southernmost point of Europe." This sort of pride is indeed legitimate enough; but we cannot forget that the author gave utterance to expressions quite as warm on meeting a French force in Greece, and hearing one of the men humming that "Marseillaise," to the tune of which the republicans of France (whom Mr.

St. John so intensely adores) led even young and fair girls to be massacred.

There is a good deal of book-making in the spasmodic efforts which are met with after this to describe four things, of which so to write the author professes himself never to be weary. These are "the Beauty of infancy, the Beauty of womanhood, the Beauty of lightning, and the Beauty of the dawn." We are inclined, moreover, to believe that he holds all moons save those he has gazed at abroad as a sort of imposture. We cannot admit of this. We do not imagine that there is anything in *that* line which can exceed in beauty an English night, with *Artemis* ruling, in the month of September. With what a burst of fiery beauty does she rise from out the ocean! How splendid is the brief moment wherein she seems to pause, as if uncertain whether to take her way along the surface of the deep, or ascend in silvery glory above the world of waters! Is she not a thing of especial beauty as she floats calmly on, now full and bright, now thinly veiled like a bride, and now distinguishable through deep openings in the clouds, enthroned like some fairy in a lustrous cave? Even when obscured to us, a distant gleam upon the waters tells of the glory that is beyond; and, as she approaches the skirts of the bank of clouds, the gradually increasing flood of light harbingers the more brilliant presence that is at hand. Before her face gloom dissolves, and the very clouds melt into transparent figures that seem winging their way to every quarter of the heavens,—couriers of the air, speeding on their pathless course to do the gentle bidding of their sovereign lady. Our native moon, say we, against any foreign lady of that same family.

On his way homeward our travelled pilgrim instructs a naval captain in the science of sailing, corrects the translators of *St. Paul*, admonishes society and individuals, flings mud at kings, defies republics (particularly those mediæval commonwealths which selfishly immolated liberty), submits a confession of faith for the acceptance of the world, stumbles over a leash of most awkward and obstinate similes, and finally discovers himself seated in ecstasy before a picture of the chaste *Susanna*, in which he sees a portrait of the *dulcis uxor* at home.

At that home he finally arrives, with-

out obstruction; but the returned traveller as he crosses his own threshold in happy confidence shuts the door in our face, and leaves us on the highway wondering what is meant after all by the Search after Beauty, what were its uses, and whether he found it "There" and brought it with him "Back Again" or not. In the absence of such enlightenment we turn carefully over the narrative of the voyage to discover if possible why the modern man of sentiment left the domestic circle in which he was at once revered high-priest and divinity beloved, to go cantering about Europe and into Africa in search of beauty above all other things. While thus engaged, we confess to having been struck with the following passage:

The most terrible of Asiatic plagues was threatening Switzerland at my departure. Had it been in my house? had it rendered my hearth desolate? These were the terrible questions I put to myself incessantly, as with straining eyes I looked during a calm over the ship's bows, towards Malta, which then seemed in my mind fully to merit the epithets, *Khanina*, and *fior del mondo*.

The accomplished writer of this passage almost reproaches his parents that they had not, if unendowed by nature, at least educated him into Stoicism. He shows, we think, some unfilial ingratitude therein. He who has the courage to go looking abroad after beauty, while all those whom he loves at home are left sitting in a circle over which cholera is menacingly staring at them, certainly does not lack the very essence of the philosophy of the Porch. We may look with something of suspicion at his *sentimentality*, too often asserted, but we are not authorised to throw a shadow of doubt upon his unquestionable Stoicism.

The truth is, that if Mr. St. John's book were nothing more than the diary of a bunt-the-slipper voyage after the thing or essence from which it derives a portion of its title, there would be little to say for it. Its attraction will be found to lie in its sketches of character, and in its interwoven stories. How far the author demands credence for what he advances, we are at a loss to state. We suppose that many of his incidents, like Heyne's "Reise" are only painted for effect.

clude that we are not called

upon to believe that ladies were accosted in the streets by our traveller to listen to his assurances that they were as beautiful as the angels. The description is picturesque on paper, but, if real, the reality must have been perilous. Whenever we stand at the side of our voyager thus cap in hand discoursing gallantly, an unintroduced stranger, with the ever-delighted fair, we cannot but remember how it fared with young Mirabel in the old comedy, who was rather given to this promiscuous indulgence in colloquies, and whose "Tompion, *I presume?*" passed from his own fob into the pocket of the seductive *donna*. The governor of the Philippine Islands has more nieces than the clever lady who exchanged rings with the enraptured Gil Blas. But, doubtless, the bearded pilgrim who left Switzerland and the cholera to look for beauty while he smoked his *gebel latakia* on a sandy island in the Nile, had more experience and greater honesty of intention than the nephew of Gil Perez. "After all," as he is wont to say when gastronomy makes him as blind to Beauty as the younger Mr. Fudge was to Venus herself when a favourite French dish was before him; "after all," Mr. St. John's pathway towards the home of this much-talked of "Bellezza," is a road indeed which he has reverently trodden, but of which he makes subsequent use merely to erect thereon pretty edifices of striking exteriors, peopled with choice company of story-tellers within. Along such a pathway, all who do not care to inquire too curiously as to the authenticity of what is pleasantly told them by their amiable entertainer, may travel without wearying, when the "conteur" only indulges in narrative, and without doubting, save, perhaps, when their host plunges headlong into sentiment—the two poles of which are, a love for babies and a hatred for kings. He certainly never utters a particularly magnificent moral maxim without our mind reverting, in spite of ourselves, to the sententious brother of Charles Surface; and we cannot help imagining that many an elaborately polished sentiment, in these pages, has been mentally accompanied by the comment of Peter Martyr:

Sit, vel ne, nil mihi curæ.



Old Chestnut-tree at Cotele.

## COTELE; AND THE EDGCUMBES OF THE OLDEN TIME.

By Mrs. BRAY.

### PART THE FIRST.

ON the borders of the county of Cornwall, where it is separated from that of Devon by the River Tamar, stands, in the parish of Calstock, an ancient mansion, known by the name of Cotele. It is an object of interest with the antiquary and the lover of the picturesque, as an example of a fair baronial dwelling of the olden time; and the care which has been observed to prevent modern innovation from doing mischief, and to preserve the various decorations in tapestry, furniture, &c. reflects great credit on the good taste and feeling of the noble proprietors—the Earls of Mount Edgcumbe.

The house is built of stone, and, though the walls by which the court yard was once surrounded, and the principal gateway, are much decayed, yet the mansion itself is very nearly entire; so that on entering the quadrangle, or interior court, the eye is at once arrested by a striking combina-

tion of that strength and magnificence so characteristic of the habits and homes of our forefathers. Tradition avers that nine hundred years have elapsed since the building of Cotele; this, however, is not the fact, for, though there might have been some former dwelling of that date, the present is not older than the latter part of the thirteenth, or the beginning of the fourteenth, century. Many portions are evidently not more ancient than the reign of Henry VII. the common date of most of the architectural remains in this neighbourhood. The fearful contests of the Red and White Roses having then ceased, by the union of the houses of York and Lancaster, the nobility and gentry had leisure to employ their days of peace in the repairs or re-erection of their country residences; and monasteries and churches also underwent renovation and improvement throughout the West.

It was during a summer of more

than twenty years ago when I first visited Cotele, in company with some friends near and most dear to me, amongst whom was a beloved and now lamented brother, whose antiquarian knowledge rendered him a most desirable associate in such an excursion.\* The day was delightful, and by the lively and brilliant aspect which it afforded to every object in the surrounding scenery, added to the pleasure of the drive from Tavistock to the borders of Cornwall. That animating influence of the great luminary, when the heat is not oppressive, and the clouds are just sufficient to relieve by their passing shadows the monotony of uninterrupted sunshine, renders a summer's day in England superior, perhaps in climate, as well as in its picturesque effects, to every other country in Europe. In Spain or Portugal, such a day nearly kills the traveller with heat; in France it is but little less oppressive; whilst in Italy, with all its boasted charms, there is truly a sad want of clouds even in the most glorious scenes. Landscape painters and nice observers of nature know well that, whatever may be the forms of mountain, hill, or valley, or the variety and richness of their accompaniments, it is from the sky they derive all their finest and most imposing effects; thus proving that the physical, like the moral world, must receive its principal characteristics of beauty from the higher and nobler world of Heaven.

We passed in our drive the lofty hills and romantic scenery of Newbridge, where the Tamar forms the line of demarcation between the sister counties, and glides along the valley with a repose so profound that its unbroken surface presents the bright and luminous appearance of the clearest mirror. The genius of our English Claude here found a subject for that pictorial poetry which renders the early paintings of this great artist so replete with grace and feeling. Turner, many years ago, painted the view of Newbridge from the hill above it, on the Devonshire side of the river, and dignified the manufactory (which stands on the opposite height, and somewhat

injures the scene), by giving it the air of a Venetian building, with the addition of veranda, blinds, &c.

The bridge that gives its name to this spot no longer merits its first appellation, since it is too venerable from antiquity to be with propriety any longer called new. It exhibits on its grey, aged, and well-turned arches a beautiful robe of ivy. Although the Tamar is here navigable, it ceases to be so at a very short distance *above* the bridge, towards the interior of the counties. But *below* it, it flows on its stately course to the harbour of Plymouth, passing at the foot of Morwel rocks, in the most enchanting manner. These are here seen bare, abrupt, or jutting; there partially hidden with copsewood and purple heath, the whole line of their towering heights diversified with the richest and most varied tints that colour can supply to give them life and beauty. The surrounding hills are also striking. Some rise from the banks of the river, and are clothed with wood, whilst the patches of scattered meadow-land on their sides, or in the vallies, studded with many a white cottage, like specks in the landscape, produce that pleasing effect which is always derived from a sense of inhabitation in every country.

Ascending the steep line of road beyond Newbridge, on the Cornish side, the view continues to enlarge and expand before the traveller with great magnificence, and is far superior to all the celebrated views of a somewhat similar character on the banks of the Loire. For now, looking down on the Tamar, the vast range of Morwel rocks is seen in all its grandeur—wild, lofty, broken; whilst beyond and far above these, arise, from distance and the effects of the passing clouds often of an aerial hue, tor above tor, the heights and abrupt acclivities of Dartmoor. I have seen the view from this spot at the evening hour, when the glow of sunset and its accompanying hues of the deepest and richest purples have altogether presented such combinations of surpassing loveliness, that, whilst the eye drank them in, the heart felt that elevation which is derived from contemplating the most gorgeous

\* The late A. J. Kempe, F.S.A. and for many years a contributor to the *Gent. Mag.*

works of the Almighty architect of earth and heaven. In such moments, the mind acknowledges its own insufficiency to express its emotions; then is it found how much there is of eloquence in silence; the eye speaks, the tongue is mute.

Come then expressive silence, muse His praise!

Nor does our admiration cease here; for the Tamar winds its circuitous course through a country which nature and art have combined to render delightful, till it enlarges and spreads itself into the broad and deep waters of the Hamoaze; where, to use the poetical figure of Canning, are seen "sleeping on their shadows" those floating bulwarks of England's strength, her men of war, that have maintained her power and her glory throughout the wide empire of the seas. Beyond the Hamoaze appear the towns of Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport. There, too, rising as it were from the midst of the waters, is seen the *island-like* domain of Mount Edgcumbe.

The horizon beyond is alone bounded by the ocean; that fearful and wondrous element, on which man feels at once, in the most opposite extremes, his weakness and his strength. He is as nothing in comparison with its power for his destruction; he is as a spark of the Almighty mind, when, by the force of his genius, he triumphs over its illimitable space; and by his courage and his enterprize makes, as it were, the remotest corners of the globe subservient to him, mingling with other nations, even as do the clouds and vapours of this far-stretched horizon with the waters of the Atlantic, till they seem to unite as one.

Cotele is sequestered; but, although the ground on which it stands is considerably elevated above the river, it commands no view except that of some venerable trees by which it is in part surrounded, and a peep at Calstock church tower at no great distance. Passing through the quadrangle (or as it is called in the West of England the *cortelage*) the stranger enters a majestic hall whose carved oak ceiling, though on a smaller scale, somewhat resembles that of the ancient palace of Eltham in Kent. In the windows may still be seen some portions of stained glass, representing the arms and alliances of

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the family, who, for so many generations, have been the lords of Cotele. On the walls hang various suits of armour of different eras; some that were in use before the introduction of fire-arms induced our ancestors gradually to lessen and finally to cast aside their iron casings of defence; others when about the time of Charles I. the morion or steel cap supplied the place of the bacinnet, vizor, and helmet, and the matchlock usurped that of the more chivalrous lance.

These relics of distant times still give an appropriate character to the lofty hall of Cotele; and the sylvan sports of its once hardy masters are called to mind by many a noble pair of antlers (thickly set with tines like thorns upon a branch) that hang above the coats of steel as if to show that those who in periods of danger never shrunk from the warlike accoutrements and hardihood of their fathers, in days of peace sought their pastime in what has so truly been called "an image of war," in the high excitement and toils of the chase. Whilst viewing the old hall, many a thought of past ages presented itself to my mind; and I could well imagine what an imposing spectacle it must have presented in those chivalrous days when the lords of Cotele there held high festival and feasted their brothers in honour and in arms, their tenantry, followers, and friends; or led forth to the dance the young and the beautiful, now long, long since numbered with the forgotten dead! A little circumstance also here arrested our attention. We observed a small quatrefoil peep-hole, pierced in the wall high above,—indeed not very much below the carved oak ceiling. We found that this aperture enabled any person standing in the closet (which was contiguous to one of the principal sleeping chambers) to look down into the hall, and both to see and hear what might there be going on without being himself seen. There could be no doubt that a peep-hole so conveniently placed, had been for the service of the lord and lady of the mansion in feudal times.

Whilst we were examining the armour, &c. in the hall, and my brother making, as he did, a very striking drawing of the interior, the house-keeper (a most respectable person)

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came in, accompanied by a little girl about six years old, whose name was Mary. She was her niece, and I believe an orphan. I shall never forget the child. I have always remembered her by the name of Mary of Cotele. She was very pretty; but her beauty did not so much arise from feature and complexion (though she looked fair and delicate) as it did from an indescribable expression of sweetness and intelligence. She had the gentlest voice too that could be imagined, and the prettiest and most apt way of expressing herself, far beyond her years; and there was an affectionate look in her blue eyes when she was kindly noticed, and a liveliness of manner that altogether made her a most engaging little creature. We were much interested about her, so that to this day Cotele is never remembered by us without some reference to her. There have been persons who have taken such a fancy to children as to be led to adopt them. Little Mary was exactly the being to inspire such a fancy. I confess I never before felt so strong a desire to steal a child in all my life. Her aunt seemed very fond of her, and Mary appeared to delight in being with her and in playing about the old hall, naming all the pieces of armour (which she did correctly), and in hiding herself behind the old tapestry, in an adjoining room, in sport. I know it will be digressing, but I cannot forbear stating that three years after the time of which I am now speaking, I once more saw Mary of Cotele. But it was a melancholy pleasure, for the poor child had but just recovered from a dangerous attack of scarlet fever. Being too weak to walk, her aunt carried her. She was pale, thin, and so wasted that her little arms, which hung listlessly down, were literally reduced to skin and bone. She had the appearance of one in a decline, yet there was the same indescribable expression of gentleness and sweetness in her countenance. She knew me directly. I never saw an eye that spoke more than did hers in return to an affectionate greeting, though she was too weak to do more than utter a few words.

On our first visit to Cotele, accompanied by the housekeeper and this engaging little creature, we went

through the apartments. The child knew everything and the names of most of the people in the old pictures. She knew "the pretty lady, Mary Queen of Scots." Surely no pretty lady ever had so many portraits painted of her as the Queen of Scotland, for all the female heads tolerably good looking (with a cap of her day having the border brought down close to the forehead in front and rising with a curve on either side), are invariably ascribed to her.

Having seen in my travels at home and abroad, in various ancient houses and collections, above twenty portraits so called, I was grown much too sceptical about the identity of most, if not all of them, to expect anything authentic from this at Cotele. But I may be mistaken, as it bore some resemblance to the effigy of Mary Queen of Scots on her tomb in Westminster Abbey. Yet, if this portrait be genuine, it depicts her at an earlier period of her life than she is represented in the effigy; in the last she is also stouter, more enbonpoint, and far less delicate in beauty; this, however, she would naturally be from her age alone at the time of her death. The features of the marble figure form a noble contour of countenance, particularly in profile; and, as well as the portrait, fully justify the many eulogiums of that Queen, of whom Robertson said, "no man could see her without loving her."

This may be a little extravagant, yet there have been such women; but not all have used the power of their charms either discreetly or honestly. I have seen the portrait of Ninon de L'Enclos (who won hearts till she was seventy), and that of Diana of Poitiers, who captivated the youthful King Henry of France, when she attended at his court to celebrate the marriage of her granddaughter. These ladies assuredly possessed beauty of no common order; but in all the good portraits of them which exist it is apparent that it was not alone their personal charms that had thus the power to change the natural course of things. In each the chief attraction seemed to be in the expression of the countenance—an expression which evinced strong and superior sense, united to an affectionate disposition, the last being of all things perhaps the most powerful to



keep alive, if not to inspire, a passionate attachment.

In one of the sleeping-rooms of this ancient dwelling there is a scene represented in tapestry in which some dogs, the size of life, are introduced. These are so admirably executed that, when fresh in colour, they must have been little inferior to the most masterly efforts of the pencil; but every year now sadly fades and injures them. One chamber, likewise hung with tapestry, represents, if I remember correctly, some of the stories from the wars of Troy; and the tales of Hero and Leander, and Romulus and Remus. In this apartment are also placed a splendidly carved ebony cabinet, chairs, and a settle corresponding, of the reign of Charles the First; much of the furniture of the house being of that period. Here is likewise seen the chamber and bed in which that unhappy king slept for two or three nights during the anxious time of his sojourn in the West, after one of his most disastrous defeats.

I looked at the old and once richly-tapestried room with much interest, from my recollection of the noble conduct and zeal of the former masters of the mansion. All the Edgcumbes were true as steel in the cause of loyalty and honour. Many a council, in favour of the king, I will warrant, was here held in the stormy and latter part of his unfortunate reign; when the fierce Strouds of Newnham (and Stroud the republican was at that time, according to Clarendon, one of the most violent members of the rebel parliament,) were very differently employed, not many miles off, in lending a helping hand to his destruction. With what opposite feelings did I some time after see Newnham to those elicited by this visit to Cotele! So much do the principles and actions of men invest with an interest, to afford pleasure or to give pain, the scenes and dwellings where they have been called forth for good or evil. I can remember the time, when very young, that I could never endure to stop for a moment and look up, without the most painful feelings, at the window through which (as it was then generally though erroneously believed) King Charles had passed forth to his martyrdom on the scaffold at Whitehall.

In a lower chamber are still carefully preserved the chairs of state in which were seated that beloved and venerated Sovereign George the Third, and his truly exemplary Queen Charlotte, on the day they were entertained by Lord Mount Edgcumbe at Cotele. The apartment is hung with tapestry; and, passing through a door, under the arras, we entered by a narrow way the ancient chapel. This is a very small but interesting building, in which (not long since) might be seen some curious remains of stained glass. One portion, representing St. Katharine and her wheel, was very rich and good. All the adornments of Romish worship have long since been removed from the altar; yet I could not enter this small and sacred edifice without calling up in imagination the impressive ceremonial of high mass, and the vesper hymn seemed also to chime on the ear, as the lord and lady of the mansion, and a goodly train of knights, with all the retinue of chivalry, appeared to pass before the mind, and as quickly to fade away.

The hall, the chapel, and the apartments thus slightly noticed, are the most striking objects at Cotele. From the roof of a tower in the quadrangle may be seen the whole range of buildings, and a pleasing though somewhat confined view of the domain. Descending from this tower, and passing beneath its gateway, we proceeded to explore the deep intricacies of the woods, which are now, and have been for ages, famed for the beauty and grandeur of many of their trees. The inequalities of the ground on which they stand, its deep dells and abrupt declivities, afford that varied effect so peculiarly charming in forest scenery; bough crosses bough, tree rises above tree (with the river Tamar seen glittering through every little opening), sometimes forming a verdant arcade, at others shewing the entrance to many a labyrinth of nature's own construction, tempting one to explore their recesses.

In several places we observed the light streaming through, where there was open space enough to admit it, in a full flood; and so strong and broad were the shadows opposed to it, that, by force of contrast, there seemed a brightness, an illumination, more than natural; it resembled the effect pro-

lucent by the brilliancy of stained glass: the foliage was even dazzling, so that one might almost fancy it to be transparent. Immediately beyond this light was seen in deep repose in undeviating masses of shade, many an aged oak.

These men and wild with my antiquary.

were, as a crown of honour verities in the decay of years, a "curved" or garland composed of moss and ivy, and of these many wild plants that shoot up and cling about old trees, with a contrast as beautiful in the vegetable world as in childhood in the world of human beings, when seen clinging to the side of reverent and hoary age. The silver-barked beech and the graceful ash here also flourish in great perfection: and a chestnut of unknown date, the largest, perhaps, in these Kingdoms, (of which an engraving is inserted at the head of this article,) has attained the immense size of twenty-seven feet in the girth of its trunk, forming one of the greatest curiosities in forest-trees now extant. From the main body spring three several branches, each being equal in bulk to a noble-sized tree of more than ordinary dimensions. I thought of John Evelyn, and of what an account he would have given in one of his chapters in his "Silva," had he visited this spot. Near the house (though since sadly injured by a violent storm) there was, when we first saw it, the largest and finest yew-tree perhaps in England. The late Lord Mount Edgcombe told me that he had never heard of any yew to be compared to it in size: and such was its remote antiquity that no conjecture could be made as to its date.

The sequestered character of the woods at Cotele is very imposing. Their silence, too, was unbroken, save by the cry of some bird that on our approach every now and then would start from its covert, flap its wings, and fly away, as if little accustomed to such intrusion in its woody domain. Here indeed a hermit might fix his dwelling, and set up as an appropriate motto over his door—

The world forgetting, by the world forgot.

A place for his devotions would be found at hand; for here, after proceeding some little distance amidst the

woods, a path leads the stranger to a very small ancient building, erected so close to the verge of the rock which overhangs the Tamar as merely to afford sufficient space for one person at a time to walk round it, or rather to pass behind that part of the wall nearest to the river: on all its sides it is surrounded by woods. This Chapel retains in the small east window some portions of stained glass. There are here also two curious paintings: one of them represents the Virgin Mary. A small carved image of her is likewise placed within a Gothic niche. Both these are of modern introduction, but they are pretty and appropriate. Well could I fancy that in ancient times to the eye of devotion, whilst the votary said her beads, such an image must have made

The earth beneath seem holy ground.

This building, so sequestered in the woods, was the great object of our ramble: to it may be most aptly applied those lines of Wordsworth—

A rural chapel, neatly dressed,  
In covert like a little nest.

There is a story connected with this structure, which will account for my taking more than common interest in it. The chapel was erected at the commencement of the reign of Henry the Seventh by a gallant spirit of the Edgcombe family, in commemoration of an event (now the theme both of history and tradition) which called for an especial thanksgiving on his part—preservation from the most imminent danger on this spot. In the early part of the last century the circumstance, as connected with the truly pious motive which caused the foundation of the chapel, was recorded in gilt letters on a board suspended within the walls. The gilding of the letters has since been renewed, and the inscription still gives, though very briefly, a relation of the peculiar and interesting particulars of Sir Richard Edgcombe's escape and preservation. It is of this gentleman I am now about to speak. His family were originally of Devon; but, says Prince, that most worthy author of *The Worthies of Devon*, "in protract of time this family removed over the Tamar, where it settled at *Cuttail*, in the parish of Calstock, Cornwall." The same historian

states that Sir Richard Edgcumbe, knight, was "probably born at Stonehouse, adjoining Plymouth," and near Mount Edgcumbe, but "before that noble house was builded." The time of his birth is also uncertain; but, as he took an active part in the wars of York and Lancaster, and more especially in those events which led to Henry Earl of Richmond gaining the crown of England in 1484, and was afterwards employed by him in many foreign embassies, we may conclude that his birth could not have been later than 1458 or 1460. As little is known of his early years as of the precise date of his birth, since the prominent actions of his life that connect his name with history, and the daring spirit which inspired them, were not called forth till those times of both public and private calamity that will be for ever memorable.

The long and fearful contests of the Red and White Roses, by which this kingdom was deluged in blood, the flower of its ancient nobility slain on the field, or condemned to perish on the scaffold,—families ruined by fines, confiscations, and imprisonments, suffering sometimes under one government and again under another, as the fortunes of York or Lancaster prevailed,—had both drained and dispirited the people at large. Fear, for awhile, became predominant in the minds of men; and to this feeling must mainly be attributed the comparative ease with which Richard Duke of Gloucester waded through blood to seat himself upon a throne, that owed its chief support to fraud, cunning, and brute force. A universal panic seemed, indeed, like a pestilential air, to infect the very heart, and to paralyse the energies, of the whole body politic.

Although received with outward homage by his subjects, though caps were doffed and knees bent before him, yet if ever prince, even at the outset of his reign, was hailed "with curses not loud but deep," Richard had them poured upon him from the lips of thousands. Amongst his most zealous supporters there was scarcely one to be found who served him from other than

motives of self-interest—to aid ambition, satisfy avarice, or to wreak upon some adversary a passion of malice and revenge. The base and the brutal were perhaps sincere in their support, since they joined him from that sort of sympathy which may be supposed to constitute a fellowship between bears and wolves, both being beasts of prey and sworn foes to the human race. But if we look for personal attachment, generous devotion, or affectionate loyalty to the "crook-backed king," we shall find nothing but what was like his own person—a distorted image of that which in most men is comely and honest.

In God's moral providence, though for a time it may seem dark, there is a sure and unerring course. The cry of innocent blood had ascended to Heaven; the spirits of the dead (as Shakspeare has so faithfully depicted in the terrors of his nightly dreams) still haunted his pillow; and the fears of what would in all probability arise to shake the stability of his throne were for ever present to his alarmed fancy. Hollow friends, treasons in embryo, claims armed in might as well as right, all presented themselves in that visionary mirror which conscious guilt held before the eye of Richard; and, like the long line of Banquo's heirs to the view of the affrighted Macbeth, another and another seemed to start up armed with prophetic dread. Such was his distrust of those around him that, even whilst bestowing marks of favour on his adherents, he appeared to watch them with suspicion, so as to seize upon the least circumstance to devote them to ruin or to death.

When this state of things is considered, it will not be found surprising that some ancient families, who still survived the wreck around them, shunned the court; or that many noble knights and gentlemen, who, under a better sovereign, and in more auspicious times, would have been eager to enter the lists to run a career of honour and renown, should have shrunk from the pursuit and have sought in privacy the only hope of comfort and safety that seemed available for honest men.

*(To be continued.)*

## SIR JOHN BANKES'S CORRESPONDENCE.

The Story of Corfe Castle and of many who have lived there, collected from ancient Chronicles and Records, and also from the private memoirs of a family resident there in the time of the Civil Wars: which include various particulars of the Court of Charles the First when held at York and afterwards at Oxford. By the Rt. Hon. George Bankes, M.P. for the county of Dorset. 8vo. 1853.

THIS is a valuable, but an extremely imperfect book. It is valuable, because it contains several important letters, hitherto unpublished, from Strafford, Northumberland, Denzil Holles, and other prominent historical persons of the reign of Charles I.; and its imperfection lies in this, that these letters could not by any contrivance of unskilled editorship have been more absolutely buried, or rendered less effective, than they are in the present work. As a "Story of Corfe Castle," the volume deserves little notice. All that can be said of it in that character is that a picturesque and important history has been told very ineffectively. The right honourable author has already, we doubt not, many claims to public respect, and can therefore bear to be told that we cannot congratulate him on having added those of successful authorship to their number.

The letters to which we have alluded were addressed to Sir John Bankes, a lawyer in the reign of Charles I. who passed through the gradations of Solicitor and Attorney-General and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. This gentleman invested the profits of his professional practice in the purchase of Corfe Castle. In his office of Attorney-General, Sir John was employed in the defence of some of the unpopular measures of that difficult period, but he stood almost alone amongst the judges of the time without reproach. He adhered to his royal master without hesitation, although not at first with that open partizanship which was most agreeable to the King. Sir John

Bankes followed the court to York and to Oxford, at which latter place he died, at the age of 55, on the 28th December, 1644. He was buried with great solemnity in the cathedral of Christ Church, where a monument erected to his memory still remains.

Amongst his clients whilst at the bar he numbered the first and great Lord Strafford, and four letters from the imperious Lord Lieutenant, then Lord Wentworth, are here published for the first time. They relate principally to Star Chamber business of Wentworth's in which Sir John Bankes was his counsel, and are not so valuable as persons acquainted with the Strafford Papers (2 vols. fol. 1739) might suppose. The following, which is full of character, is an exception.

Sr,—My present indisposition will excuse the badness of the character; in charity you must afforde it me, lying all along lame of the gout.

I doe indeed acknowledge your greates favoure and regards you are pleased to look upon all my troublesome business with, thorrow w<sup>ch</sup>, by God's blessing and your assistance, I trust my innocense shall at last cary me, how great a weight of calumny and malice soever presse upon me for the present.

It must be still my desire the E. of Holland and the Lo. Wilmot may be examined, and that the judges may report and rule the matter: for my parte I desire only this singular question may be asked him,\* whether Sr Perse Crosbye had told him either that I had, or that the report was I had, beate to death with a cudgeil or otherwise killed a man in Ireland, and who tooke it upon his death the blowes I had

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\* There must be some mistake here. No one who is in any degree acquainted with Lord Strafford's clear self-possessed style of writing, will believe that having mentioned two lords whom he desired to have examined, he afterwards wrote of them throughout the same letter in the singular number. We are as positive as we can be that the letter is in that respect imperfectly represented. This is just one of these cases in which the labours of an editor are necessary and useful. Mr. Bankes ought to explain the circumstance, especially if—as we are positive must be the case—the letter itself offers an explanation.

given him were the cause of his death, and what the name of the man soe reported to be killed was?

How this should trenche upon the priviledge of a counsellour I confesse my ignorance cannot shew me: nay, how in honour or conscience his Lo<sup>p</sup> can doe lesse then to bring such a damnable scandall to be punished in the person of him that soe impudently reported it: and not barely soe, but soe shamefully to inform his Lo<sup>p</sup> and make him the instrumente to prejudice soe deeply in the graciouse opinion of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> his fellow servant and counsellour, and (howbeit unworthy) soe great a minister in all the mighty affaires of this kingdome. I knowe not how his Lo<sup>p</sup> will take to be soe delt withall, being thus made the cundit pipe of soe foull and grosse an untruth, and that to his Ma<sup>ty</sup>; but in such a case I should disdaine extremly to be soe made use of, and holde myself bounde to discover the truth, to expiate for the wronge I had dun in giving credit to the reporter. And sure I cannot conceive how any counsellour can priviledge himself from declaring the truthe in a business thus conditioned, for God forbid we should render ourselves patrons of such villanies as these be, or becum cisternes wher such foull odours as these were to empty themselves under our saveguards. It may be for the king's service for us to conceale the persons of such as tell us truthes which may advantage his Ma<sup>ty</sup>, but it would be for his Ma<sup>ty</sup>'s disservice and our owne dishonour to preserve for ever such abominable lies (?) as this from justice and condigne punishment. As for the businesse of Londonderry, it hath stucke long on that side by reason of sum great pretences ther to advantage his Ma<sup>ty</sup>'s service and profit, w<sup>ch</sup> I am affraide will in conclusion loose the king many thousandes. If any of those persons understande more of the valew then myself it were a great shame for me; and if any be more zealous to advance the service, in good faith I deserve to loose my heade; but I am extremly well content his Ma<sup>ty</sup> sends his commissioners, who on the place will be able the best of all to understande and reporte it.

Sure I am they shall have the uttermost I can assiste them w<sup>th</sup>, as often as they shall let me see where or how I may be of use unto them, and soe it must rest expecting ther cumming; the sooner it is, the better for the king.

It would be of much contentment unto me if it lay in my power to doe you any service by my pen or otherwise to his Ma<sup>ty</sup>. Believe me, Sr, I shall not only performe it with all possible advantadge to yourself, but on all occasions industri-

ously seeke and procure myself the meanes to doe it, soe as might in sum little shew you the greate measure of respect and good intentions w<sup>ch</sup> I shall allwayes preserve for you, and w<sup>ch</sup> shall allwayes express me to be

Your most faithfull humble servant,

WENTWORTH.

Dublin, 24 Decemb. 1638.

I wishe you may be able to reade these scribles, w<sup>ch</sup> I am ashamed of, but in present cannot better them.

When, two years later, Strafford was called upon to face the indignation of the people, and answer for his tyrannous misgovernment at the bar of the House of Lords, he was unable to obtain the assistance of his friend Sir John Bankes, who had been raised to the Chief Justiceship early in 1640. In that capacity Bankes was probably one of the judges who certified to the House of Lords that the acts laid to the charge of his friend the Lord Lieutenant amounted in law to the crime of high treason.

When the King withdrew from Westminster to York, and began to rally his friends around him in martial manner, Bankes remained behind, at Westminster, administering justice in his court. He stayed so long that the King's friends began to suspect the Chief Justice of being a parliamentarian. To clear himself of the suspicion, Sir John betook himself to York the moment the rumour reached him, and thither most of the new letters published in this book were addressed to him. In the same custody with the rest of these letters—we presume that of Mr. Bankes himself—are also, we are told, "many autograph copies of letters of the Chief Justice." These copies of letters, containing the answers to the letters now published, the other side that is of the question, could scarcely have failed to be of high historical value. Indeed, the one of them which is here published is so valuable as to make us much regret that it stands alone, especially when we learn the reason for the non-publication of the remainder. "Large portions of these copies," says Mr. Bankes, "are written in short-hand, and this of an ancient character, which is not used and little known in the present day. One of these, being more easily deciphered than the others, is here in-

serted." We can assure Mr. Bankes that if he had consulted proper persons about this "short-hand of an ancient character," one letter written in which has been already deciphered, we are very confident there would not have been found any insuperable difficulty either in its perusal or publication. The one letter which is here printed is historically very important. It gives a favourable impression of the firmness and right-mindedness of the Chief Justice, and a clear insight into the state of things at York. Moderate counsels, such as those of Sir John Bankes, were not in favour with the King, or with the hot partisans of indignant royalty by whom his Majesty was surrounded. They longed for another Strafford; and it needed no little firmness and patriotism to adhere to the monarch in spite of the discouragement and offence with which he himself visited the friends to moderation and measures of conciliation. But the letter will speak for itself:

G. GREEN, ESQR.

Good Mr. Green,—Your letter dated 17th May, I received and doe approve your advice, if it could be effected, but so long as there be these many differences, between the King and the Houses of Parliament, I doe not see it possible to draw him neerer, and the remonstrances whereof you writ and the severall declarations, answers, and replies between the King and the houses heretofore made, have taken up much time, publish our differences to foreign states, occasion exasperations and misunderstandings, and instead of curing the maladies of the Commonwealth make the wounds deeper and wider; and the putting in of the militia in execution in the South makes the King thinke of guards for his person, and of having of horse and foot in readiness, as your Committees have informed you; it grieves my hart to see these distractions; I have adventured far to speak my mind freely according to my conscience, and what hazards I have runne of the King's indignation in a high measure, you will heare by others; all men give not the same advice, and when former counsells are rooted, others counsells come too late: heere is yesterday published a new declaration in answer to the Houses' declaration, touching the militia; heere be warrants sent forth commanding gentlemen and others to appear in equipage, which I protest I did never see nor hear of untill they were printed, and the resolution touching the adjourning

of the Trinity terme was past before my coming to York, and when I heard of it I gave divers reasons against it, but they prevailed not. I am heere in a very hard condition, where I may be ruined both ways.

The King is extremely offended with me touching the militia; saith that I should have performed the part of an honest man in protesting against the illegality of the ordinance; commands me upon my allegiance, yet to do it. I have given him my opinion on it. I have told him it is not safe for me to deliver anie opinion in things which are voted in the houses. You know how cautious I have been in this particular; I have studied all means which way matters may be brought to a good conclusion between the King and the houses, all high wayes and wayes of force will be destructive; and if we should have civill warrs, it would make us a miserable people, and might introduce foreign powers; therefore, there is no other way left but the way of accommodation, that the houses would set down their desires that they would fix upon, and what they will doe for the King in his revenue; and the King to expresse what he desires to be done for him; and these things being in treaty may be a good motive for the King to return with more honor to his Parliament, where all things may be enacted without distrust of either side; and though the time may seem unfavourable now during these distractions, yet noe time is unseasonable to prevent great mischiefs and inconveniences, and the Parliament being the King's great counsell is most proper to do it; and it hath been my daily endeavour and earnest solicitation with his Majestie to induce business into this way, and some of your Committee have told me that it was the purpose of your house to send down propositions to this purpose, which I wish may be speedily done whilst I am heere, and that they might be so reasonable as that there might be no just cause of exception against them; it cannot be expected that they can be heere determined, but they may be put into a way.

I have heere dealt cleerly and plainly with you, and I doubt not but you will make a good use of it; the King is pleased still to have me, but how he will barken unto me and be persuaded by me I leave that to God; the hart of the King is in the hands of the Lord, whom I beseech to direct us all, and so with my hartie affections to yourselfe, I rest

Your assured faithful friend to serve you,

Jo. B.

York, 21 May, 1642, at night.

This day 155 gentlemen of Yorkshire

appear with their horses, and about 80 horse, with servants, whose names are register'd; the Prince is capitaine, and Sir Jno. Byron is lieutenant.

Sir John Bankes's letter shows the uncertainties and divisions amongst those who were with the King. He writes with the caution of experience, but it is evident that the King was in no humour to bear honest advice; nay, that he was "extremely offended" with even the best of his friends who acknowledged the constitutional authority of the parliament. It is also evident that he was surrounded by counsellors who verified to the full the adage of "many men, many minds." At this very time, unknown to Bankes, unknown to all the world, his Majesty was acting under the secret advice of Hyde, who held neither office nor authority which entitled him to counsel his sovereign, or which made him responsible for the results of his advice. Turn we now from the one party to the other, from York to Westminster. The following are letters all written in that very same month of May 1642, by men of the highest station amongst those opposed to the King. The first is from the Earl of Northumberland, the head of the Percies, the Lord High Admiral, a man whose feelings were as essentially aristocratical as his position. Thus he writes:

EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND TO SIR JOHN BANKES.

My Lord,—You being in a place where I hope your wise and moderate counsellors may contribute towards the composition of our unhappie differences, makes me desirous a little to expresse my sense unto your Lo<sup>p</sup>. It is too apparent that neither King nor Parliament are without fears and jealousies; the one of having his authoritie and just rights invaded, the other of loosing that libertie which free borne subjects ought to enjoy, and the laws of the land do allow us. The alteration of government is apprehended on both sides; we believe that those persons who are most powerful with the King do endeavor to bring Parliaments to such a condition that they shall only be made instruments to execute the commands of the King, who were established for his greatest and most supream council. I dare say it is farre from our thoughts to change the forme of government, to invade upon the King's just prerogative, or to leave him unprovided of as plentifull a revenue as either he or any of his predecessors have ever

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injoyed. This, I am confident, will be made manifest if the King please but to grant some few humble desires of ours, w<sup>ch</sup> had beene long since presented to him, had we not received so many interruptions by the harshe messages sent from his Ma<sup>y</sup> to his Parliament; God forbid that either King or Parliament should by power and force goe about to cure the present distempers, for that course can produce nothing but miserie, if not ruine, both to King and people. We are very sensible of that high breache of priviledge in refusing the members of our owne house to come when we send for them, which is an indignitie not suffered by any inferior Court, and for this contempt we have orderd that the Lord Savill shall be excluded from voting or sitting in our house during this session.

I have too long troubled your Lo<sup>p</sup>, and shall therefore end this letter w<sup>th</sup> assurance of my being

Your Lo<sup>p</sup>s faithfull freind and servant,  
A. NORTHUMBERLAND.  
London, May 19, 1642.

It would be difficult to state the position of the two opposing parties more accurately or more clearly than is here done by Lord Northumberland. Each is full of jealousy. The king fears that if he submits to the parliament, his authority and just prerogatives will be diminished; the parliament, reading the future in the history of the past, is apprehensive that, without good securities from the king, they will lose "that liberty which free-born subjects ought to enjoy, and the laws of the land allow." Never was the solemn point in dispute more plainly stated. Furthermore, the parliament, observing the conduct of the king and the character of his advisers, infers that those persons who are most powerful with him seek to make parliaments, not what the constitution prescribes, the king's "greatest and most supreme council," but what Charles had throughout his reign evidently wished them to be, and dissolved them as soon as they took upon them to be anything else—"instruments to execute the commands of the king." Such is the Earl of Northumberland's opinion of the state of things which had brought the machinery of government almost to a deadlock.

The next person who writes is Denzil Holles, Strafford's brother-in-law, unquestionably a moderate man, but a lover of liberty; what says he?

3 A

To my honourable friend S<sup>r</sup> JOHN BANKES, KN<sup>t</sup>., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

This letter was written on the table of the House of Commons whilst a debate was in progress there.\*

My Lord,—Though the messenger be very hasty, I must make him stay to carry along my most affectionate thancks for your noble care of me, letting me know what interpretation some words spoken by me here receive in the North, concerning my dislike of an accomodation; of w<sup>ch</sup> I shall give your Lo<sup>p</sup> a satisfactory account, letting you know in what sense and upon what occasion such an expression fell from me, which was this:—When we were to send y<sup>e</sup> Committees into Yorkshire, I moved they might first addresse themselves to the K<sup>e</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> was strongly opposed by some, and with violence, who a little too bitterly glanced at me, as if I intended some underhand accomodation; whereupon I stood up and said that I knew not what they meant by such an accomodation, if it was a complying and a going lesse, and a departing from our grounds, as if wee had done something that wee could not justify, I abhorred the thought of it; but if it was a good understanding betweene the K<sup>e</sup> and the Parliament, it was that which myself and every good man did desire more than his own life; and this I doe assure yo<sup>r</sup> Lo<sup>p</sup> was the substance of what I said, and I thinck the very words, of w<sup>ch</sup> I give you this account because I will satisfy you as my noble friend, otherwise it is ordinary to me, nor doth it at all trouble me to be misreported. By what I send here enclosed yo<sup>r</sup> Lo<sup>p</sup> sees upon what termes wee stand, how far from what you wish in your letter, yet am I confident the Parliament will most readily cast itself at the K<sup>e</sup>'s feet with all faithfull and loyall submission, upon the first appearance of change in his Ma<sup>ty</sup>, that he will forsake those counsellis which carry him on to so high a dislike and opposition to their proceedings by mispossessing himself of them. Believe it, my Lord, wee shall ever be faithfull and affectionate to his royal person, though wee follow that dictate of nature which makes us provide for our safety, and of our duty to take care of the common wealth, w<sup>ch</sup> hath entrusted us, and this but against the common enemies of K<sup>e</sup> and Parliament and people, who, by insinuating into his Ma<sup>ty</sup>, would divide him from his Parliament and people, and make them destroy one another. I beseech your Lo<sup>p</sup> pardon this hasty scribble, written upon y<sup>e</sup> clercks desk, not

to lose this opportunity, which shall onely tell you one truth more, that I am and ever will be,

Your L<sup>ty</sup> faithfull and most affectionate servant,

DENZELL HOLLES.

Westminster, 21st May, 1642.

The tone of Holles is entirely in harmony with that of Lord Northumberland. All notion of "accommodation" founded upon submission is scouted. The parliament has done nothing but what it can justify. If the king will not discard his false advisers, nature dictates that the parliament should provide for their own safety, and duty that they should take care of the commonwealth.

The third letter is from the Earl of Essex, the subsequent parliamentary general. Essex was a bad letter-writer, and a man of retired habits, totally unfit to arbitrate between king and parliament at such a juncture, but he was "the darling of the swordmen," and the only man of rank in the party who had had any experience in warlike affairs. His opinion was therefore of weight, and thus he states it in his rude blunt way:—

For my honorable friend S<sup>r</sup> JOHN BANKES, LORD CHIEF JUSTIS of the Common Pleas, and one of his Maj<sup>ty</sup>'s most honorable prive Councel.

My Lo,—What expressions at any tyme I shall make, I hope I shall never want an honest hart to make good, especially to you, whow I am confident is soe full of honor and justis. The great misfortunes that threaten this kingdom none looks upon it with a sadder hart than I; for my perticular my conscience assures mee I have noe ends of my owne, but what may tend to the publick good of the King and kingdom, which shall bee my dayly prayers, and whensoever that happy day shall appeare, the world may judge of mee by my actions, for the height of my ambition and desires is, to lead a quiet and retired lyf. I know none but must abhor this difference between his Ma<sup>ty</sup> and the Parlement, but delinquents, papists, and men that desiar to mack their fortunes by the troubles of the land. My lo. my desier is that you will judge him by his actions, that is,

Your Lo<sup>ty</sup>'s faythfull friend to be commanded,

ESSEX.

Essex hous, this 31<sup>th</sup> of May, 1642.

\* This we presume is a note written upon the letter by some other person. Oh! Editor, Editor!



Sir John Bankes answered the letter of Lord Northumberland which we have quoted, but the answer is not published! It is amongst the letters written in the ancient short-hand before alluded to. Without that answer how is it possible to form a judgment upon Lord Northumberland's rejoinder? It is here printed, but, of course, without seeing the letter to which it distinctly alludes, and on which it is founded, all judgment upon it is useless and would be unfair. One passage in it was evidently written with an accurate prescience of what would be the results of a civil war:—"If our fortunes be to fall to troubles, I am sure few—EXCEPTING THE KING HIMSELF—will suffer more than I shall do."

Another letter of Sir John Bankes, which is not printed, was followed by a third letter from the Earl of Northumberland, which deserves notice on many grounds, but cannot be fully understood without seeing the letter to which it is an answer.

There is also a letter from Lord Wharton, plain and sensible, and strongly negating any private ends in the course taken by the parliament. But the letter which, most of all, one would have liked to have seen properly published, is from Lord Say and Sele. Many are the charges levelled against him, what has he to say in his defence? The letter is in Mr. Bankes's possession, and is professedly printed in the book before us, but with so many blanks for words and lines omitted, on the score of their being illegible, that the letter is altogether worthless. Sense cannot be made of it. That the passages omitted are really illegible, we must say we cannot conclude upon the mere authority of Mr. Bankes. He should lose no time in handing over the papers to some competent person accustomed to the work of publishing old documents. As a modern lawyer such publication is not at all in his way, and he may be excused for not being up to work of the kind. But let him remember that these papers are a public trust. The characters of historical men, and the history of the nation, depend upon the accuracy with which they are published. Having put them forth he is bound to see them printed

accurately, not disfigured and rendered valueless by long hiatuses, which we will venture to say persons practised in the perusal of old writings would find little difficulty in filling up. At any event Lord Say and Sele did not write in an ancient unknown short hand.

Mr. Bankes does not attempt to give us any character of his ancestor Sir John; and all that he can tell us about the first Siege of Corfe is comprised in an extract from what he terms "the well-known diurnal of the day, 'The Mercurius Rusticus,'" which we beg to assure him was no "diurnal of the day" or of any day, but a violent subsequent party publication of little credit when unsupported by other testimony. Of the second siege we learn still less. Some few curious particulars occur of the property lost on the plunder of the castle and the endeavours made after the restoration for its recovery, but the facts are all huddled together in a way which is far from being satisfactory.

We regret to be obliged to speak so disparagingly of a book of this kind. But in proportion to our acute sense of the value of the papers of Sir John Bankes is our disappointment in finding them thrown away by such imperfect editorship. It is said of Sir John Bankes that, though ready without his books on the bench, yet he always resolved cases out of them in his chamber. His descendant should bear the observation in mind. He may be as ready and offhand as he pleases on the hustings, at county meetings, or in the House of Commons; but when he takes upon him to deal with a matter which depends upon research and knowledge of authorities, he must turn to his books and "resolve the case out of them." If he shews himself to be imperfectly acquainted with the use of the necessary materials; if he throws together extracts from mere common-place writers without criticism and without research; if he deals improperly with valuable documents which the accident of his position has thrown into his hands, he can never produce a satisfactory book. In any case, it is our business to let the public know the truth.



MEMORIALS OF THE AUTHOR OF "THE SEASONS" AND  
RICCALTOUN OF HOBKIRK.

THE engraving now submitted to our readers, as a fitting illustration of the following Memorials, presents a view, it is believed for the first time, of the "stormy Ruberslaw," famous in Scottish song and Scottish story; and for ever classic, as the source whence the author of "The Seasons" drew his earliest inspiration. This swarthy hill, which reaches an elevation of 1420 feet, is situated partly in the parish of Hobkirk and partly in Cavers and Kirkton. Itself remarkable, it is all the more so, from being the centre of many lustrous scenes. On its right is Denholm dean, celebrated by Leyden (who was born at its base); and on its left is the vale of the winding Rule. Behind it to the north are seen the Eildon hills, the Blackhill, and the "Cowdenknowes:" and more remotely Smailholm Tower, Hume Castle, and the low dark skyline of the Lammermoors. From a peculiarity of climate, Ruberslaw often assumes a very grand and even startling appearance. Viewed in autumn from the south side of the Eildons, the whole surface of Teviotdale seems one continuous sheet of fog, above which rises the gleaming top of the hill, the blinding sunlight of the sky meanwhile smiting through and rolling away,

in many a fantastic shape, the gathered mists.

We have said that Ruberslaw is memorable in Scottish story. It is so in one of its bloodiest and saddest pages. Its hollow dells and rocky recesses were the "hiding-places" of the persecuted Covenanters; and upon its weird summit tradition still points out the stone upon which the martyr-preacher, Alexander Peden, laid his Bible when he poured forth his dauntless and fiery "message" to our eager-listening and right-hearted forefathers. We find the following incident of the dread "killing-time" in connection with Ruberslaw in the quaint Memoirs of George Brysson, published by the late Dr. M'Crie:—

On a time (says the pious autobiographer) Mr. John Welsh was preaching in our country on a week-day. There were several of us conveyed him into Teviotdale, where we were to hear sermon on Sabbath after, at a hill called *Rouberslaw*, where we were beset by the enemy, in time of sermon, there coming a company of horse and a company of foot, commanded by the Earls of Dalhousie and Airly, who surrounded the mount, and sent in word to dismiss or they would fall upon us. We told them we were met for the worship of God in the fields, being

deprived of the kirks, and we would dismiss when sermon was over, but not till then. So they went about the hill and viewed us, and seeing us very numerous, and also well-armed, they left us.\*

But we have at present to do with Ruberslaw as associated with the author of "The Seasons" and good Robert Riccaltoun of Hobkirk.

The first of our Memorials is a hitherto inedited and only fugitively known letter, addressed by Thomson to his friend Cranstoun. In this letter there is an interesting reference to Riccaltoun, and to the poem of "A Winter's Day," recently reprinted, with annotations, in this Magazine.†

The annotations of Mr. Cunningham, a worthy son of his distinguished father, are unfortunately wholly erroneous. This we shall show, in the most friendly spirit, immediately.

The letter which is now submitted to our readers is taken from "The Kelso Mail" of April 13th, 1797.‡ The original is lost. Some years after its appearance in the "Mail," the son of its possessor went to London and took it with him, where he lucklessly left it at a tavern, and it never was recovered, nor could it be learned what became of it. The copy appears to have been made with scrupulous fidelity, so that the loss of the holograph is the less to be regretted. From an introductory notice, written by Mr. James Ballantyne, in presenting it to the readers of the Kelso Mail, we are supplied with the following particulars of its discovery:—

DOCTOR CRANSTOUN, to whom this letter is addressed, appears to have been the companion of the early youth, and the confidant of the mature life, of Thomson. He was son of the gentleman who was then minister of Ancrum, on whose death Mr. John Cranstoun, another of his sons, succeeded to that office. Dr. Cranstoun having died soon after his father, all his papers fell into the hands of his brother, who lived to an advanced age in the pastoral charge of Ancrum; and from the period of his death the present letter lay unnoticed amongst lumber till lately, when it was taken out by a maid-servant, and

devoted by her to the purpose of packing up some candlesticks, which were sent to Kelso to be exchanged. The person into whose hands it thus fell (Mr. William Muir, junior, coppersmith, Kelso) fortunately discovered its value, and has obligingly furnished us with it on the present occasion. The copy we have taken, and which is now subjoined, is exact and literal; the spelling, punctuation, and even the errors of the original, being scrupulously preserved. It is without date, but from the post-mark it seems to have been written from Barnet.

D. Sr.—I would chide you for the slackness of your correspondence; but, having blamed you wrongously last time, I shall say nothing, 'till I hear from you, which I hope will be soon.

There's a little business I would communicate to you, befor I come to the more entertaining part of our correspondence.

I'm going (hard task!) to complain, and beg your assistance.—When I came up here, I brought very little money along w<sup>t</sup> me; expecting some more, upon the selling of Widehope, which was to have been sold that day my mother was buried. Now 'tis unsold yet; but will be disposed of, as soon, as it can be conveniently done: tho' indeed, 'tis perplexed w<sup>t</sup> some difficulties. I was a long time here living att my own charges, and you know how expensive that is; this, together with the furnishing of myself w<sup>t</sup> cloaths, linnens, one thing and another, to *fit me for any business, of this nature here*, necessarily oblidg'd me to contract some debt. being a stranger here, 'tis a wonder how I got any credit; but I cant expect 'twill be long sustain'd, unless I immediately clear it. Even, now, I beleve it is at a crisis. My freinds have no money to send me, till the land is sold; and my creditors will not wait till then—you know what the consequences would be—now the assistance I would beg of you, and which I know, if in your power, you won't refuse me, is, a letter of credit, on some merchant, banker, or such like person in London, for the matter of twelve pound; till I get money, upon the selling of the land, which I'm, att last, certain off. if you could either give it me yourself, or procure it; tho' you dont owe it to my merit, yet, you owe it to your own nature, which I know so well as to say no more on the subject; only allow me to add, that, when I first fell upon such a project

\* Memoirs of Veitch and Brysson: with other Narratives, &c. By Dr. McCrie. 1 vol. 8vo. 1825, pp. 281-82.

† April 1853, p. 368.

‡ We beg to return our best thanks to the present editor of this able journal for his courteous attention in favouring us with a transcript of the letter, on application.

(the only thing I have for it in my present circumstances) knowing the selfish inhumane temper of the generality, of the world; you were the first person that offered to my thoughts, as one, to whom I had the confidence to make such an address.

Now, I imagine you seized w<sup>t</sup> a fine, romantic, kind of a melancholy, on the fading of the year. now I figure you wandering, philosophical, and pensive, amidst the brown, wither'd groves: while the leaves rustle under your feet. the sun gives a farewell parting gleam and the birds

Sing the faint note, and but attempt to sing.

then again, when the heavens wear a more gloomy aspect, the winds whistle, and the waters spout. I see you in the well-known Cleugh, beneath the solemn arch of tall, thick, embowring trees, listening to the amusing lull of the many steep, moss-grown cascades; while deep, divine, contemplation, the genius of the place, prompts each swelling awfull thought. I'm sure, you would not resign your part in that scene at an easy rate. none ere enjoy'd it to the height you do, and you're worthy of it. ther I walk in spirit and disport in its beloved gloom. this country, I am in, is not very entertaining. no variety but that of woods, and them we have in abundance. but where is the living stream? the airy mountain? and the hanging rock? with twenty other things that elegantly please the lover of nature? Nature delights me in every form, I am just now painting her in her most lugubrious dress; for my own amusement describing winter as it presents itself. After my first proposal of the subject,

I sing of winter and his gellid reign;  
Nor let a rhyming insect of the Spring  
Deem it a barren theme. to me 'tis full  
Of manly charms; to me, who court the shade,  
Whom the gay seasons suit not, and who shun  
The glare of summer. Welcom! Kindred glooms!  
Drear awfull wintry, horrors, welcome all! &c.

After the introduction, I say, which insists for a few lines further, I prosecute the purport of the following ones

Nor can I o departing summer! choose  
But consecrate one pitying line to you;  
Sing your last tempered days, and sunny calms,  
That cheer the spirit and serene the soul.

Then terrible floods, and high winds, that usually happen about this time of year, and have already happen'd here, (I wish you have not felt them too dreadfully) the first produced the enclosed lines; the last are not completed. *Mr. Rickleton's poem on Winter, which I still have, first put the design into my head.* in it are some masterly strokes that awaken'd me—being

only a present amusement, 'tis ten to one but I drop it in when e'er another fancy comes cross.

I believe it had been much more for your entertainment, if in this letter I had cited other people instead of myself: but I must refer that 'till another time. If you have not seen it already, I have just now in my hands an original of S<sup>r</sup> Alexander Brand's (the craz'd Scots Knight w<sup>t</sup> the woful countenance) you would relish. I believe it might make Mis John catch hold of his knees, which I take in him to be a degree of mirth, only inferiour, to falling back again with an elastic spring. 'tis very (*here a word is obliterated*) printed in the evening post: so, perhaps you have seen these panegyrics of our declining Bard; one on the Princesses birthday: the other on his Majesty's in (*obliterated*) cantos: they're written in the spirit of a complicated craziness.

I was in London lately a night; and in the old playhouse saw a comedy acted, *Love makes a Man, or the Pop's Fortune*, where I beheld Miller and Cibber shine to my infinite entertainment. in and about London this month of Sept. near a hundred people have dy'd by accident and suicide. ther was one blacksmith, tyr'd of the hammer, who hang'd himself, and left written behind him this concise epitaph

I, Joe Pope  
lived w<sup>o</sup>ut hope  
And dy'd by a rope.

or else some epigrammatic Muse has bely'd him.

Mr. Mair has ample fund for politicks, in the present posture of affairs, as you'll find by the public news. I should be glad to know that great minister's frame just now.—Keep it to yourself.—you may whisper it too Mis John's ear.—far otherwise is his lately mysterious Br Mr Tait employed.—Started a superannuated fortune, and just now upon the full scent—'tis comical enough to see him from amongst the rubbish of his controversial divinity and politics furishing up his antient rusty gallantry.

Your's sincerely

J. T.

Remember me to all friends. Mr Rickle [ton], Mis John, Br John &c.

In this peculiarly characteristic and important letter it will be observed that Thomson ascribes to the poem of "A Winter's Day" the "awakening" of his "design" to "paint nature in her most lugubrious dress;" and, on comparing the lines introduced into the letter, it will be perceived that the "masterly strokes" of Riccaltoun,

to which allusion is made, give their colour to them. But, passing from the letter to the poem itself, we and Mr. Cunningham are at issue as to the "Eminent Hand" who "corrected" it. Mr. Cunningham assigns it to Thomson. He says,

Beyond its undoubted merit, and its many fine strokes of careful observation, this Winter's Day possesses an interest of an unusual kind. It was the original, I conceive, of Thomson's "Winter;" though actually printed in Savage's Miscellany, 1726, as the production of the author of "William and Margaret," meaning David Mallet. . . . *The Eminent Hand was, as I suspect, not Mallet, but not less a person than Thomson himself.* . . . Thomson was a friend of Cave's, and from the author of "The Seasons" Cave most likely received this poem. I place little reliance on the testimony of Savage's Miscellany when it appears against the evidence of the Gentleman's Magazine, which in 1740 might in some respects be called a second Savage's Miscellany.

Notwithstanding the above remarks we believe that David Mallet was the "Eminent Hand." Let us attend to the evidence. 1st. As Mr. Cunningham states, it appeared in the "Miscellany" of "Poems" published by Richard Savage in 1726. Along with it there was another poem undisputedly by Mallet: and thus is the authorship given of each:

P. 306. To Mira from the Country. By the author of the celebrated ballad of William and Margaret.

P. 309. A Winter's Day. Written by the same gentleman in a state of melancholy.

Mr. Cunningham impugns this authority; but in the "Life" of Mallet prefixed to his "Poems," in Dr. Robert Anderson's "British Poets" [vol. ix. p. 672] we have conclusive "testimony"—that of Mallet himself—as to the "reliance" to be placed on Savage's Miscellany. Writing to Professor Ker, of Aberdeen, he says:

Mira, you think, takes up my thoughts:

were it not vain and light I would send you some of her letters, and leave you to judge whether she does not deserve them all. The poem on her that you liked was got out of her hands and published here in a new "Miscellany," without my knowledge, at which I am heartily vexed: as also another of a different kind, which makes a perfect contrast to it.

The letter from which this extract is made is without date; but that it was to Savage's Miscellany he referred is sufficiently evident.

2nd. Mr. Cunningham "places little reliance on the testimony of Savage's Miscellany," on the ground that it is to be weighed "against the evidence of the Gentleman's Magazine." But there is no such counter "testimony" as Mr. Cunningham's remark appears to imply. In the Gentleman's Magazine [May 1740] the poem of "A Winter's Day" is reprinted from the Miscellany, and stated to have been "Written by a Scotch clergyman; corrected by an Eminent Hand." And in the same volume of the Magazine the other piece by Mallet, "To Mira from the Country," is also reprinted, and is in like manner stated to be by "An Eminent Hand." The "testimony of Savage's Miscellany," then, does not "appear against the evidence of Mr. Urban."

But, 3rd. If any doubt remained as to the "Eminent Hand," it would be dispelled by the fact that, from the correspondence with Professor Ker, it appears that on the ground of these "corrections" Mallet had even claimed the entire poem of "The Winter's Day" as his own production; and, accordingly, Dr. Anderson has included it among his "Poems." "Alluding, probably," says Dr. A., "to his poem called 'A Winter's Day,' which Mr. Ker had supposed to be the 'Winter' of Thomson, he writes him:—'Mr. Thomson's 'Winter' is a very different poem, of considerable length, and agreeing with mine in nothing but the name.'"<sup>\*</sup>

\* It is only proper to state that "The Winter's Day" was not included in Mallet's own collected edition of his poems. We refer our readers to the "Life" for the remainder of the above quotation, which contains a curious personal notice of Thomson, curious in respect of the relation of "Patron," which Mallet then held towards the author of "The Seasons." Mr. Cunningham will find new materials for his Johnson's Lives under Mallet, in Dr. Anderson's "Biography;" and the larger portion of the Mallet Correspondence in the "Edinburgh Magazine" or Literary Miscellany for 1793.

Let us charitably suppose that it was Mallet himself who communicated subsequently the reprinted poem to the Gentleman's Magazine; and that it was he also who stated it "to be written by a Scotch clergyman." We have found that it was first published in Savage's Miscellany, "without his knowledge."

It may be noticed that a couplet in Mallet's well-known song of the "Birks of Endermay" incorporates one of the most beautiful and striking sentiments of the "Winter's Day." Thus:—

Let no intrusive *joy* my dead repose  
Disturb.

Line 45 adds "rise" after "shades:"—

See! night's wish'd shades *rise* spreading through the air.

Line 50 reads "wide" for "all:"—

And spread a welcome horror *wide* around.

Line 41 contains an evident misprint:—"dead floods" for "dread floods," corrected in the reprint.

So much for the "Winter's Day:" and we feel assured that Mr. Cunningham will take our correction in good part, and agree with us that the "Eminent Hand" was David Mallet, not Thomson.

Our next Memorial is an unpublished "Character" of Riccartoun, in which either the "Winter's Day," or the poem of which the Rev. John Richmond wrote to Mr. Cunningham, is alluded to. We are at a loss to decide: but perhaps, in the course of further researches, we may discover the "periodical" in which our notice states this particular poem, whichever it was, appeared. We respectfully invite assistance towards such discovery, as doubtless, if it is another descriptive poem, it will shed new light on the origin of Thomson's "Winter;" and if only the "Winter's Day," it will be satisfying to have the original aside from the "corrections" of an "Eminent Hand," which we suspect to have been trivial.

The "Character" which we are about to submit was written by Dr. Somerville, author of two works on the "History of England between the Restoration and the Ascension of the Brunswick Dynasty." He was minister of Jedburgh; and Robert Burns met with

For soon the winter of the year,  
And age, life's winter, will appear.  
St. ii.

And thus in the poem:—

The leaf-clad forest, and the tufted grove  
\* \* \* \* \*

This is, my soul, the winter of their year.

Excepting in the punctuation, the "Winter's Day" of Savage's Miscellany and the Gentleman's Magazine for May 1740 agree in all but three words, viz. in Savage:

Line 33 reads "joy" for "voice:"—

him there. The poet has entered in his journal—"Mr. Somerville, the minister of the place, a man, and a gentleman, but sadly addicted to punning;" and Allan Cunningham informs us that "after seeing this remark in print, Dr. Somerville never punned more." He died May 16, 1830, at the age of ninety years, sixty-four of which had been passed in the ministry. A son of Dr. Somerville is husband to a lady distinguished in the scientific world. This MS. is dated "January, 1814," and is headed, "Character of Mr. Robert Riccarton, minister of Hobkirk, by the Rev. Dr. Somerville."

The most distinguished person in the presbytery of Jedburgh, when I became a member of it April 24th, 1767, was Mr. Robert Riccarton, minister of Hobkirk, with whom I had been intimately acquainted from my earliest days, and who survived two years after my ordination at Minto. A large portion of original genius, rather than a cultivated understanding, together with facetious manners and an ample store of observation and anecdote, and a predilection for the society of young men who were in the course of literary study, rendered his company pleasant and interesting, and gave him a mastery sway in forming the sentiments of the disciples attached to him.

A benevolent heart, a rich imagination, a taste for what was beautiful and sublime in the works of nature, expressed with

simplicity and enthusiasm [were peculiarly his], and procured the esteem and affection of all who were intimately acquainted with him.

He modestly acknowledged to me that he had considerable influence in discovering and prompting the poetical talents of Thomson, who in his youthful days had been his frequent visitor, — Thomson's father being minister of the neighbouring parish of Southdean.

He also mentioned that a poem of his own composition, the subject of which was the description of a storm or the effects of an extraordinary fall of snow on the hill of Ruberslaw, suggested to Thomson the idea of expatiating on the same theme, and produced the divine poem of his *Winter*, the first and best of his compositions. He repeated to me several passages of his own poem, which I thought beautiful, and I have often since regretted that I had not obtained a copy of it; but I was at that time less anxious about this, as he told me that it would be found in a periodical work which was published at Edinburgh about the beginning of the century, I think he said in the year 1718 or 1719. I have searched many volumes of the pamphlets in the Advocates' Library, but have not been so fortunate as to discover it.

Our third Memorial is a short unpublished letter written by Riccaltoun himself. It was addressed to "Mr. William Hogg, merchant, Edinburgh," a man of a thousand in his "day and generation." He was the correspondent of President Edwards, and the bosom friend of Boston and Davidson. Nearly the whole of the golden volume of "Letters" of the latter are addressed to him. His name is affectionately remembered in nearly all the Memoirs of the Fathers and Founders of the two Secessions in Scotland ("Secession" and "Relief") that now constitute the United Presbyterian Church:

Dear Sir,—I had the pleasure of your's of the 27th this day, which demands my thanks for your kind remembrance of my son, who very probably will thank you for himself some time about the Assembly.

You surprise me much with the process Mr. [Thomas] Mair [of Orwell] is threatened with.\* If it comes in fashion to make misinterpretation of Scripture matter of prosecution, I am afraid few of us will be very safe. Had I known of this before I had written the scrap I send you with

this, it might have made me more considerate. You will find it, however, superficial enough. But I could not be more particular without running it out to an exorbitant length; as indeed one cannot see these things either in their strength or beauty without taking in the whole system of divine truth. I have returned you all you sent me—Mr. M.'s two letters and mine.

I looked over the specimen you sent me of his poetic talents; and, had I the same opportunities, I would treat him as I did Mr. Thomson, and still do all my friends in that way, viz.: to discourage to the utmost of [my] power indulging that humour, where it requires more judgment than everybody is master of to keep imagination and fancy to their proper province. By this you will see you are never like to be troubled with anything of mine in that way, having more than thirty years since got quite clear of that whimsical humour.

I am, dear sir,  
Your most affectionate friend and servt.  
RO. RICCALTOUN.

Hobkirk, Apr. 30, 1759.

P.S. I senselessly forgot from time to time to return your canisters, as you desired. You will receive them along with this, with my thanks for the refreshing contents [tea]. I have put the papers you sent me into the new canister.

It must be borne in mind, in explanation of the "discouragement" of "Mr. Thomson's humour," that at the period alluded to, the author of "The Seasons" was designed and was preparing for the Church; and that, therefore, in seeking to repress his "imagination and fancy" then, good Mr. Riccaltoun was only doing earlier what Professor Hamilton felt called upon to do subsequently in the Divinity Hall. When Thomson had departed from his intention of studying for the ministry we have found that no one was more forward than Riccaltoun to encourage and assist him: and this was always a source of pleasurable reflection to the pious pastor of Hobkirk. "He modestly acknowledged," are the words of Dr. Somerville, "that he had considerable influence in discovering and prompting the poetical talents of Thomson."

For himself, poetry had only been a

\* Mair of Orwell. Full details of this "process" will be found in c. vi. of Dr. Mackerrow's History of the Secession. 2 vols. 8vo. 1839.

passing recreation. He threw off his "Winter's Day" and similar verses just because the momentary inspiration came: and thought no more of them.

His after life-path lay through the clang and sharp-shooting of "Secession" and ecclesiastical controversy, where no poetic flowers grow; or rather as a "soldier of the cross" his foot was maled, and trod them down. Moreover, his favourite sphere of thought was remote from Parnassus. The march of his musings sounded along those great doctrines of our faith which rest on inscrutable facts. He is the Scottish Edwards. Like him his thoughts go off into the deep shadows of metaphysics. Like him, too, his congenial "abiding-place" was Sinai; but equally with the illustrious American does he from out its "thunders and lightnings and earthquakes" look with serene eye towards Calvary. There is the same subtlety of analysis; the same unflinching thinking out of Bible-thoughts, however awful; the same breadth and concreteness of view; the same unobtrusive scholarship; the same reverent acceptance of what "is written;" and the same burning presentation of "the cross." "Scotland," said the venerated John Newton, "may well boast of Robert Riccartoun of Hobkirk;" and, had he seen those MSS. of his upon which mainly we base our remarks, his tribute would have been profounder.

It affords us great pleasure to be able to announce that Mr. Cunningham's complaint that "too little is known" concerning Riccartoun is likely soon to be remedied by a Memoir now being prepared by the Rev. J. B. Johnstone of Wolflee, Hawick (Scotland), who has in his possession—and proposes to publish—a mass of MSS. of Riccartoun, the whole of which bear the impress of a mind sagacious, thoughtful, "thoroughly furnished," earnest, and devout. The collection embraces complete "Commentaries" on "Romans," on "1st Corinthians," on "The Acts,"

and other Books of the New Testament, some masterly "Dissertations" on "Regeneration," "Union to Christ," "Death to the Law," and cognate inquiries; also some precious "Letters."

These MSS. Mr. Johnstone designs to include in a new edition of the "Works" of Riccartoun,\* which will be a "wedge of gold" added to Scottish theology, to be placed beside James Fraser and John M'Laurin. We would very cordially commend his "labour of love" to our readers; and would specially invite assistance towards the "Memoir."

*Postscript.*—Our "Memorials" were intended to refer only to Thomson in connection with Riccartoun and the "Winter's Day:" but we have obtained another morsel concerning the author of "The Seasons," which may be here appended. It does not appear to be known that in the Library of the University of Edinburgh there is preserved a copy of the first complete edition of "The Seasons," 1730, with various MSS. and other "Memorials" of the poet inserted. It was presented to the University by the Earl of Buchan agreeably to the following inscription: "To the College of King James the 6th at Edinburgh, from the Earl of Buchan, March 21st, 1808." The volume is contained in a handsome box bearing a bust of Thomson, and a sketch of the four Seasons. The Earl has written this note on the title-page. "This copy of the Seasons was given to Henry David, Earl of Buchan, by Andrew Millar, as from the author, and was covered with bay by David Stewart Earl of Buchan on Ednam Hill, Sept. 22nd. 1791."

This "crowning with bay" refers to the memorable ceremony which called forth the peerless tribute of Robert Burns. The correspondence between Lord Buchan and the bard appears in the "Letters" of Burns. On the front board of the volume there are impressions from the poet's seal, then "in his

\* Mr. Cunningham states that Riccartoun's Works published in three volumes 8vo. 1771, were edited by the Rev. Robert Walker. We suspect that he has been misinformed. They appear to have been put forth under the supervision of Riccartoun's son, who succeeded him at Hobkirk. Besides these three volumes, there are at least two, probably three, trenchant controversial publications, hitherto only fugitively known to have been written by Riccartoun. They must be authenticated and reprinted in the edition of the "Works."



nephew Mr. James Craig's possession," and underneath these the "Effigies Thomsoni, opus Gulielmi Berry apud Edinburgum A.D. MDCCCLX." Within the border of this "effigies" is a stalk of wheat very neatly executed. The portrait is sharp and well-defined: in excellent preservation. But the gem of this interesting volume is a portrait in chalk, of Thomson, by his friend Aikman. It is nearly as large as life, and is singularly pleasing. It still presents us with a face "more fat than bard besseems," but is infinitely superior to any that we have seen in its expression. We learn from a note that it was done "about the year 1720." We commend it to the engraver. The holographs of the poet preserved, consist of two copies of his passionate song "For ever Fortune wilt thou prove," the earlier version containing a stanza that is omitted usually; and the rough draught of a portion of his "lines" to the memory of Aikman, which shews the singular care with which he elaborated even trifles such as this. There are various "copies" of "poems" by or relating to Thomson appended by Lord Buchan; but as they are all known it is needless to notice them. Among them are the "Verses" of Burns and Shenstone. We are not aware that the following little poem has yet been printed. It is inserted in this volume in another hand.

Verses transcribed by Johnstone, Bishop of Worcester, from a copy of the Seasons at Hagley, which was presented to Mr. Lyttelton soon after the death of his 1st wife, by Mr. Thomson, anno 1746.

To GEORGE LYTTELTON, Esq.

Go, little book, and find our friend  
Who nature and the muses loves:  
Whose cares the public virtues blend,  
With all the softness of the groves.

A fitter time thou can'st not chuse  
The fostering friendship to repay;  
Go then and by my rural muse  
To steal his widowed hours away.

A copy of these were sent to the honble. Thos. Erskine by L. Johnstone, esq. in Worcester, one to the Bishop to be transmitted to his brother the Earl of Buchan. Oct. 18, 1793.

We are obliged to Mr. Small, librarian of the University, for kindly directing our attention to this precious volume. When are we to have a really worthy life and edition of Thomson? not a mere and increasingly errant reprint, but a life that will let us know the man as he appeared among his contemporaries, and an edition of his works that may range with Todd's Milton and Spenser, tracing the progress and process of his life-work. Thomson of Scotland, and Edward Young of England, are still waiting competent editors.

*Edinburgh.*

A. B. G.

#### THE ORIGINAL ANCIENT MARINER.

HOW many readers have been delighted, and we trust improved, by the Lay of the Ancient Mariner, we pause not to inquire; but we will venture to say that few indeed of those many are aware that they are indebted not exclusively for their enjoyment to Samuel Taylor Coleridge, but in part also to Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, the secretary of that great Ambrose, who, in the latter half of the fourth century wore, so proudly and manfully, the archiepiscopal mitre of Milan. In an epistle of the said Paulinus, addressed to Macarius the vice-prefect of Rome, will be found the origin of that immortal song. The epistle takes its origin in the following circumstances. A vessel laden with corn, the property of one Secundinianus, was driven by stress of weather into harbour on the

coast of Lucania: the land adjoining to which belonged to Postumianus—a Christian senator. The factor of Postumianus, looking on the vessel as a wreck, had seized upon the cargo, and being summoned before the provincial judge had repelled by force the summoning officers and fled to Rome. The letter of Paulinus entreats the vice-prefect to represent the matter in such a light to Postumianus as would induce him to surrender the cargo without further litigation: the ground for claiming this indulgence being the miraculous preservation of the vessel from the perils of the ocean—a story probably trumped up by Secundinianus and the survivor of the crew.

It is a story good enough indeed for Secundinianus to relate to Paulinus, Paulinus to Macarius, and Macarius to

Postumianus, and for Postumianus on the strength of it to give up the wheat which his factor had seized; but though good for these purposes, it will not, we conceive, gain much belief at the present day. Such as it is, however, it was manifestly the origin of Coleridge's Poem, and as such we lay it before the reader without more apology.

Last winter the scarcity of corn in Rome was so great that our merchants attempted the voyage from Sardinia before the usual season for navigation had set in, hoping to supply the wants of the famishing city. A numerous fleet sailed, but scarcely had they left the harbour, so Secundinianus told me the story, when a violent storm arose, that drove the ships back and dashed them on the rocky coast of the island. Secundinianus's vessel would have shared their fate, had not the crew thrown out anchors that kept it steady for a time, but the storm no what abating, they soon parted their cables, and the men, now panic-stricken, let down the life-boat, intending either to carry out anchors or to escape from the wreck which seemed near impending. The hurricane, however, in a moment split their frail bark upon the rocks, and the men lost their lives in the waves. One only, an old man who was working at the pump, was left behind, being either altogether forgotten or looked on as one whose life or death was of little importance. Meanwhile the ship, thus bereft of crew and anchors, drifted out into the open sea. The old man, who knew nothing of what had happened, felt the vessel pitching and rolling, and coming up from the hold found there was no object within view but the sea and the sky. The feeling of loneliness increased the terror which the perils that surrounded him naturally inspired. Six whole days and nights he passed without breaking bread, making, as the Palmist saith, his tears his meat, and longing only for death to close the dreary scene.

Here we pause to compare the following stanzas from Coleridge :

But now the North wind came more fierce,  
There came a tempest strong;  
And Southward still for days and nights  
Like chaff we drove along.

\* \* \* \*

Alone, alone—all, all alone,  
Alone on the wide wide sea :  
And Christ would take no pity on  
My soul in agony.

\* \* \* \*

I clos'd my lids, and kept them close,  
Till the balls like pulses beat ;  
For the sky and the sea, and the sea and  
the sky,

Lay like a load on my weary eye,  
And the dead were at my feet.

We now resume the narrative of Paulinus.

At length our dear Lord, ever kind and compassionate, not only deigned to visit the old man in his misery, but gave him new life with the food of His Word. His sufferings were now ended, and blessed was their end; he shed tears as he told me how the Lord called him by name, and comforted him; how he bade him lighten the vessel by cutting away the mast. This indeed was a task which many strong men could not execute without danger to themselves and the vessel, but which he, lonely and weak as he was, and strong only in the Word of God, feared not to undertake. He struck only two blows with his axe—blows that were weak enough, as an old man's would be—and the mast fell at once quite clear of the vessel, and at some distance off into the sea. After this, whatever service was needed, whether to hoist the sails or to work at the pump, the Lord, calling him by the name of Victor, would bid him put his hand to the work. And, with reference to this name of Victor, I must not omit to state that among the ineffable mercies which the Lord heaped upon him, it was not the least, that He gave him a name to be sealed with in his New Birth—a name by which he is now known not only amongst men but amongst angels—for his heathen appellation being Valgius, he has now the name of Victor from the Lord, being a Victor in the Lord, who made him by His Grace victorious by sea over shipwreck and tempest, and by land over Sin and the Devil. Wonderful indeed were the steadfastness and loving mercy of Jesus. If at any time the old man was sluggish in rising to his duties, he would first tap him gently with his hand, [*molli manu antè præpalpans*] then softly pluck his ear,\* fearing lest He should alarm him by waking him on the sudden.

\* This was a not unusual way of calling a person's attention among the Romans. Thus Virgil, in the *Bucolics*,

Cynthia aurem  
Vellit et admonuit.

And Milton, imitating him, in *Lycidas*,

Phœbus replied, and touched our trembling ears.

Thus tenderly summoned, the mariner would rouse himself, but scarce could he leap forward when he saw that angelic hands were busy about his task. No sooner did he touch a rope than the sail ran along the yard, and stood swelling out, the mizzen was set, and the ship made way. If at any time again the vessel took in water, the old man needed only once or twice to raise the handle of the pump and no longer did any trace of moisture remain on the planks, and nothing was left for the mariner to do but to sit admiring while his labour was forestalled by invisible hands. Perhaps though I am wrong in calling those hands invisible whose works were so manifestly visible. Sometimes indeed it was vouchsafed him to behold an armed band—one may suppose of heavenly soldiers—who kept their watches on the deck and acted in all points as seamen. What crew indeed but a crew of angels was worthy to work that vessel which was steered by the Pilot of the world? At the helm sat our dear Lord, one while, as described in the Apocalypse, with his hair white as snow and his eyes as a flame of fire, and another while wearing the venerable aspect of His friend and Confessor Felix,\* our patron saint. What wonderful good fortune was that old man's ill fortune! in the place of his mates he had for a companion the Martyr of the Lord, or the Lord of the Martyr. Tears of joy ran down his cheeks while he told me how, reclining at his feet, he dared to lay his head on those divine knees, and felt his hair scented by that divine breath.

Here Paulinus at some length points out how the goodness of God was displayed in each incident of this transaction; fortifying and illustrating his argument, as he proceeds, with numerous passages from the Scriptures. We take the opportunity to bring forward other passages from Coleridge:

The helmsman steer'd: the ship mov'd on:  
 Yet never a breeze upblew:  
 The mariners all 'gan work the ropes  
 When they were wont to do.  
 'Twas not those souls that fled in pain  
 Which to their courses came again,  
 But a troop of spirits blest.

Till noon we silently sail'd on,  
 Yet never a breeze did breathe;  
 Slowly and smoothly went the ship,  
 Mov'd onward from beneath.

To return once more to the narrative of Paulinus:

Devious was the course of that vessel, driven by tempests from sea to sea. First it drew near the Imperial City, where the lighthouse at the harbour caught the wanderer's eye; next, ran along the coast of Campania; then, seized by a whirlwind, was carried across to the African shore. There another whirlwind caught it and bore it back to the Sicilian coast, where the sea is made rough and boisterous by the numerous islands. Those waters indeed are dangerous even for ships steered by the most able pilots; yet this vessel, undirected save by the Holy Spirit, avoided every shoal and quicksand, and kept to the deep water, skilfully choosing each needful turn and winding. At length, after twenty-three days, by God's good grace, it made an end of its perilous course on the Lucanian shore. When now near to land the Eternal-Lord did not again neglect to display His enduring mercies. Inspired by Him, some fishermen put forth from land; they were in two small boats, and, seeing the ship in the offing, were in the utmost terror and attempted to fly, for it looked, as they afterwards said, just like a ship of war. With loud and repeated shouts the old man called them back; they took counsel with each other, and, the Lord inspiring them, they understood they might approach the vessel without fear. When they came alongside, though the old man assured them there were no soldiers on board, they would not believe him, and at last hardly credited the evidence of their own eyes. He set before them a breakfast which, at the Lord's bidding, he had prepared long before; besides which he presented them with a great many loaves, the provision of the men who were drowned. The fishermen took these gifts very kindly, and in requital of the favour towed it in triumph into the harbour, as if it were returning from a conflict with wind and wave, and had its prow wreathed with the garlands of victory.

We here bring forward the parallel stanzas:

O dream of joy! is this indeed  
 The light-house top I see?

I turned my eyes upon the deck,  
 O, Christ! what saw I there?  
 Each corse lay flat, lifeless and flat;  
 And, by the holy rood!  
 A man all light, a scraph-man,  
 On every corse there stood.

\* Not far from Nola was the tomb of the Confessor and Martyr Felix, over which a church had been built, with a few cells attached; one of these cells formed the abode of Paulinus, and here he was afterwards joined by Macarius, to whom this Epistle was addressed.

This seraph-band, each waved his hand,  
It was a heavenly sight;  
They stood as signals to the land,  
Each one a lovely light.

\* \* \*

But soon I heard the dash of oars,  
I heard the pilot's cheer;  
My head was turn'd perforce away,  
And I saw a boat appear.  
The pilot and the pilot's boy,  
I heard them coming fast.

\* \* \*

The skiff-boat near'd, I heard them talk:  
"Why, this is strange, I trow!  
Where are those lights, so many and fair,  
That signal made but now?"  
"Strange, by my faith!" the Hermit said,  
"And they answered not our cheer."

We think we have sufficiently made out our assertion that the secretary of Ambrose has afforded no small assist-

ance to the English bard. The leading idea—that of the duty of treating animals with humanity—Coleridge has indeed drawn from some other source, but for the circumstances he seems to have been almost entirely indebted to the Bishop of Nola. With respect to the epistle itself, what influence it had upon the person to whom it was addressed, whether it induced him to intercede with Postumianus, and, if so, what were the results of his intercession, we have now no means of knowing; but, whatever its success, regarding it merely as containing the germ of a poem elevated in sentiment and forcible in expression, we have no reason to regret that the wanderings and adventures of the aged Valgius gave an hour's occupation to the learned pen of the devout Paulinus.

#### MALCHUS THE CAPTIVE MONK.

ALTHOUGH in many points the early Christians lost no time in deviating from the path marked out by their Divine Founder, yet nearly three centuries had elapsed before it entered into the minds of any of them to renounce the duties of a world in which Providence had placed them, and adopt a life of contemplative asceticism. About the expiration of that time, the pernicious example was set by Paulus and Antony, and soon found a crowd of imitators. Before another century had elapsed monasteries had sprung up in the East and the West, which never wanted a supply of fanatical inmates. St. Jerome, known as the writer of the Vulgate, and the most learned and eloquent of the Latin Fathers, has portrayed with a graphic pen the lives and adventures of some of these eremites. Gibbon, indeed, while lauding these little narratives as pleasing compositions and most admirably told, finds their only deficiency to be that of truth and common sense. We have selected for the subject of our article one of them in which little of miraculous agency is exhibited, and which, as a lively picture of a remote age and a mode of life now little known or practised, may still have some interest for the reader, though the events which it records should not all of them

command his unhesitating belief. But, before commencing, we think it desirable that the reader may better understand certain allusions in the introduction which the Saint has prefixed to his work, to narrate some of the writer's own adventures, and to touch upon the circumstances under which this piece of biography was written.

About the year of our Lord 388 we find Jerome in Rome, holding the high office of Secretary to the Bishop, and, by his eloquence in the pulpit and profound learning, conciliating not only the applause of the vulgar, but the admiration and attachment of many Roman ladies of wealth and rank. A fortune so brilliant could not fail to excite envy, and a storm of obloquy was raised against the too persuasive preacher, which soon compelled him to abandon the scene of his success. Accompanied by two of his most ardent admirers, the widow Paula and her daughter Eustochium, he sailed to the Holy Land. The lady, taking up her abode in the village where our Saviour first saw the light, founded there four monasteries, three for nuns, and the remaining one for monks. The last she entrusted to the conduct of her spiritual director, while the three former were ruled by the Foundress herself. A short time before this Rufinus, who

had been an intimate friend of Jerome in his youth, imputed to him in one of his writings a participation in his own leaning to the errors of Origen. This charge at once aroused the fiery spirit of the saint, and a violent quarrel ensued, in which all memory of the past was disregarded, and the two divines most clearly showed that in their close study of the Christian Scriptures they had failed to catch any tincture of that heavenly meekness which they enjoin, and are so well formed to inspire.

These duties and controversies, however, did not so entirely engross the saintly polemic but that, in the retirement of Bethlehem, and about the year 391, he found time to indite the following little history, which is apparently addressed to and designed for the edification of the nuns of Paula's monasteries. In the preface he makes a querulous allusion to the persecutions he had undergone and the seclusion from which he writes. With respect to the Ecclesiastical History which he promises his readers, it is still a question with the learned whether it was ever written; but at all events it has not come down to us.

Without further preamble, we proceed to lay before our readers the Life of Malchus the Captive Monk, by Hieronymus, Presbyter of Stridon.

Those who are about to engage in naval combat are wont while they are in port, and the sea is calm, to test their rudders and oars, get ready their hooks and clamps, and exercise their troops on deck in order to accustom their uncertain steps to the vessel's motion—so that what they have practised in mimic conflict they may fearlessly carry out in actual engagement. I who have long been silent\*—by him was I reduced to silence who suffers torture from my speech—now wish to exercise myself first in a brief work, rubbing off, if I may say so, the rust from my tongue, that I may thence proceed to a history of greater extent. If God gives me life, and my calumniators cease from troubling, now they see me a fugitive and in confinement, I have resolved on writing a history of

Christ's Church, from His coming to our own times, that is, from the Apostles to the scum of this age; how and by whose agency it took its birth and growth, increased by persecutions and was crowned by martyrdoms: and, since it has come under the care of Christian Emperors, has become—greater, indeed, in wealth and power—in virtue less. But this is not the place for this subject. Here let me tell the tale that lies before me.

Maronia is a village of Syria, about thirty miles to the East of Antioch. When I was a young man, I abode for some time in Syria, and while I was there, this village, after passing through the hands of many masters, came into the possession of my friend the Bishop Evagrius: I name him now to show how I came by the story which I am going to tell you. I found there an old man called Malchus, the meaning of which word is *king*; he was a Syrian by birth, and spoke Syriac like a native. He had with him in his hut an old woman who seemed very decrepid, and almost indeed on the verge of the tomb; both so zealous in religious observances and attendance on the services of the Church, that you might have taken them for Zachariah and Elizabeth, only that they had no little John with them. "What is the tie between them?" said I to the neighbours, "spiritual or carnal?" "Blessed saints are they," cried they all with one voice, and then told me some wonderful tales of them. This only inflamed my curiosity: I addressed the man and begged him to inform me whether what I heard was true. He told me, in answer, the following story. "I was born," said he, "in the district of Nisibis—my father was a small landed proprietor there, and I was his only son. My parents wished to see their line continued and urged me to marry. 'I would rather,' replied I, 'be a monk.' My father had recourse to threats, my mother to caresses: to escape their importunities I ran away and left them. I could not go towards the East, for a line of Roman fortresses extended along all the frontier of Persia, so I bent my steps towards the West. I had something in

\* Erasmus supposes that Rufinus is here alluded to; but Vallarsi places the quarrel with Rufinus some years later; in that case the Saint here alludes to one of his enemies in Rome.

my wallet which kept me from starving, and, not to weary you, I at length arrived at the desert of Chalcis, which lies between Immæ and Berœa,\* but rather more to the South. I found there some monks, and submitted myself to their rule, gaining my subsistence by the labour of my hands, and keeping my body in subjection by fasts. Many years passed away: at length I was seized with a longing to see my country again. I had heard that my father was dead. 'While my mother lives,' cried I, 'I will comfort her old age, then sell our little farm, and give part of the price to the poor, and part to the monastery'—for the rest, shall I blush to own it? I thought of spending it on myself.

"The Abbot made a great outcry—'Tis a temptation of the Devil,' said he; 'the Old Enemy often hides his snares under the show of duty—'tis a returning of the dog to his vomit. Many Brethren have been thus led astray; for the Devil never meets you face to face.' He then set before me many examples from the Scriptures, among others how in the beginning He had beguiled our first parents, with the hope of Godhead. I would not listen to him; he threw himself at my feet: 'Leave me not, my dear son,' cried he; 'throw not yourself away: you have put your hand to the plough, then do not look back.' Unhappy man that I was—I gained the day and so lost it. 'Tis his own comfort,' thought I, 'not my welfare which he looks to.' He followed me out of the monastery as if he were following a funeral. At last he parted from me,—'My son,' cried he, 'I see you are marked with the brand of Satan. I ask no questions—accept no excuses. The sheep that goes forth from the fold, throws itself into the jaws of the wolf.'

"Near the high road on your way from Berœa to Edessa is a wilderness frequented by troops of wandering Saracens. Through fear of them travellers used to congregate together, hoping by mutual aid to avert the impending danger. In the company to which I belonged, what with men, women, and children, young and old, we were about seventy in all. On a sudden the Ishmaelites were upon us:

they were mounted on horses and camels—their long hair fastened with fillets, their trousers full, and their cloaks flowing; from their shoulders hung their quivers, and they carried in their hands bows and long spears; but their bows were unstrung, as they came not for combat but for booty. We were seized, separated, and dragged off in different directions, I and a poor woman being allotted to one master. Thus ended my fine hopes of an inheritance. We were placed on camels, and so traversed the solitary waste, every moment expecting a fall; indeed, we rather clung to the animals than rode them. During our journey we had flesh half-raw for food, and camel's milk for drink.

"We at length crossed a great river, and arrived at the most solitary part of the desert. We were here presented to our master's wife and family, and, being ordered to do obeisance after the manner of that nation, bowed our heads accordingly. Here was I a prisoner as much as if I were shut up in a dungeon; and amongst other things I learned to throw off my garments and go about nearly naked, the heat of the atmosphere only permitting me to wear a cloth about my loins. I was now set to keep sheep.

"I may think myself fortunate,' cried I, comparing my condition with the evils that might have befallen me, 'that my master and fellow-slaves rarely trouble me with their company. Methinks I am in the case of the blessed Jacob, or indeed in that of Moses: they both kept sheep in the wilderness.' My food now was new cheese and milk; and I passed my time in prayer without ceasing, and in singing the Psalms which I had learned in the monastery. Soon I began to take pleasure in my captivity. 'God be thanked,' cried I, 'that I have recovered in the wilderness the solitude I should have lost in my own country.' But who can be safe from the wiles of the Devil? How manifold and unspeakable are his snares! Even in that retirement trouble found me out. I bore in mind the apostle's injunction that we should do service with good-will to our masters in the flesh as unto Christ. My master finding his flock

\* The modern Aleppo.

increased, and pleased with my fidelity, wished to bind me by rewards more closely to his interests. He offered me in marriage the woman who was taken captive with me. 'It cannot be,' replied I, 'I am a Christian, and 'tis unlawful for me to take to wife a woman whose husband is living;' for her husband had been taken at the same time with us, and carried off by another master. On hearing my answer, my master flew into a rage, and drawing his sword made at me, and then and there would have shed my blood, had I not at the moment stretched out my arms and thrown them around the woman. Soon, too soon, came on night, with thicker shades than it was wont. I led my bride to a half-ruined cave: sorrow presided at the rites, each of us regarding the other with horror, but fearing to own it. Then for the first time I truly felt that I was a captive, and, prostrate on the ground, I bewailed my situation. 'Wretched man that I am!' cried I, 'have my crimes brought me to this pass, that now, on the verge of old age, I should become a husband? What profits it me to have abandoned my country, parents, and property, if I lose the celibacy, to preserve which I abandoned them? Perhaps, indeed, 'tis for looking back to them with regret that these evils have come upon me. Which is thy choice, O my soul! destruction or victory? Shall we wait for the hand of the Lord, or fall on our own weapons? Come, turn thy sword against thyself: *thy* death is more to be feared than that of the body. He who bore witness to Christ lay unburied in the wilderness;\* I will take him for my example, and will be in one person both persecutor and martyr.' I drew my sword, which glittered even in the darkness, and turning its point against my breast, 'Farewell, unhappy woman,' cried I, 'you shall see me a martyr rather than [your husband.] She threw herself at my feet: 'I adjure you,' cried she, 'by Jesus Christ and by this hour of trial, do not shed your own blood and so bring me to reproach; or, if you are resolved to die, turn first your sword against me: be that our union. Rather, indeed, would I entreat you to take me as a virgin-

wife: let ours be a marriage of souls. Our master will regard you as my husband, but Christ will know you are my brother. When they see the love that exists between us, they will easily be persuaded of our marriage.' I admired the spirit of the woman, and loved her more than I could have loved a wife.

"In this chaste union many days wore away: our marriage had made us more acceptable to our master. There was now no suspicion of our meditating flight, and sometimes I was absent for a whole month in the wilderness, faithfully tending my flock.

"A long time had passed, when one day I was sitting solitary in the desert, with nothing in prospect but the earth and sky. Silently I began to meditate with myself. Many things passed before my mind—the monastery, and above all the face of him who had been a father to me—who had taught me, had tended me with care, and, in spite of all, had lost me. While I was thus meditating, I beheld a swarm of ants working busily on their narrow causeway. Some were dragging with their little feelers seeds of grass which seemed larger than themselves; some were removing earth from their passages and raising mounds to prevent the rain from filling them. Others again, mindful of the coming winter, bit the seeds which they had brought in, lest at some future time the moisture of the earth should turn their garners into herbage: others in long funeral procession carried forth the bodies of the dead. But what surprised me most was that in so great a turmoil there was no jostling between those going out and the others coming; nay more, if one fell under his burden, they all put their shoulders to the work and helped him up. In a word, 'twas a pretty sight enough which I saw that day. Then calling to mind the words of Solomon, 'Go to the ant, thou sluggard, and be wise,' I began to feel weary of my captivity and to long for the cells of the monastery, where, as in the colony of ants, all labour was for the common good, and nothing belonged to the individual, but everything to the community.

"When I returned to my couch the woman met me: I could not dissemble

\* Rev. xi. 8.

in my countenance the trouble of my mind.—‘Why so dispirited?’ said she. I told her the cause, and exhorted her to flight: the idea did not displease her.—‘You will be silent?’ said I; she pledged me her word that she would. Fluctuating between hope and fear, we prolonged our whispered conversation far into the night. I had in my flock two goats of remarkable size; I killed them, and, making bags of their skins, prepared their flesh for our support by the way. When evening came on, and our masters fancied us asleep, we set out on our journey, carrying with us the skins and part of the meat. On reaching the river, which was ten miles off, we inflated the skins, and, mounting them, committed ourselves to the waters. We paddled but little with our feet, that the stream might carry us down and land us on the farther side much lower than the point where we entered, and so our pursuers might lose all trace of us. Meanwhile, however, our meat got soaked, and part of it lost, so that we had scarce three days’ supply left us. We drank even to satiety, preparing ourselves for the thirst which we were to encounter. We then ran rather than walked, from time to time looking behind us, and advancing farther by night than by day, both for fear of the roving Saracens and on account of the extreme heat of the sun. I shudder even at the relation of our misery; and, while my reason assures me that I am safe, my flesh yet trembles with apprehension.

“Three days had passed since the commencement of our flight, when we saw indistinctly in the distance two persons mounted on camels and riding at full speed. ‘Tis my master,’ cried I, ‘who thirsts for my blood;’ and on the moment methought a shadow passed over the sun. Terrified as we were, we understood that our track in the sand had betrayed us. We turned our eyes, and beheld on our right a cave running far underground. The fear of noxious reptiles, who seek the shade of such places to escape the heat of the sun, made us hesitate to enter; but there was no alternative. We stood, however, close by the cave’s mouth, in a hollow to the left, not daring to stir a step farther, lest we should run into the destruction we were endeavouring to

escape. ‘If the Lord helps us,’ thought we, ‘it will be our place of refuge; but if, sinners as we are, he deserts us, it will be our tomb.’ But what, think you, were our feelings when we saw our master and one of our fellow-slaves standing before the cave, at no great distance from us, having tracked us by our footmarks? Oh, how far more terrible is the expectation than the endurance of death! Again my tongue hesitates with awe and terror, and, as if I now heard my master’s voice, I dare scarce utter a word. He sent his slave to drag us from our hiding-place, while he held the camels himself, and, with his sword drawn, awaited our coming. Meanwhile, the slave had advanced three or four cubits’ length into the cavern. We saw his back, though he could not see us; for ’tis the nature of the eye that when you enter a dark place from the glare of the sun, all seems obscurity and confusion. His voice then resounded through the cave, crying ‘Out with you, gallows-birds, out with you, and meet the fate you deserve! Your master calls you, and too long awaits your coming.’ He was yet speaking, when we saw through the gloom a lioness spring on the man, and, after strangling him, drag his bleeding body farther into her den. Kind Jesus! how great then was our terror! how great our joy! Our foe was slain, while we looked on in quiet. Our master, knowing nothing of what had happened, suspected that we, being two to one, were making some resistance. Unable to defer the gratification of his rage, he advanced to the cave sword in hand, and, raising a furious outcry, upbraided his servant with cowardice. He had not, however, arrived at our lurking-place, when we beheld him in the gripe of the lioness. Who could have believed that before our very faces a wild beast would fight on our behalf! Relieved of that fear, we had still in prospect the same destruction as before; but it was better, we thought, to encounter the rage of a wild beast than that of man. Terror wholly possessed us; and, not daring to stir, we expected the event. Amidst all these dangers our sole safeguard was an approving conscience—but this was a tower of strength. The lioness, perceiving that she was desecrated, and fearing an ambuscade, caught up her



cub in her mouth, and, as soon as day dawned, made off, giving up to us her den. Scarcely believing that we were safe, we dared not go forth; but, long meditating escape, still lingered, fearing that we might meet the savage beast.

"In these terrors the day wore away: when evening came, we emerged and found the camels chewing their cud—they were of the kind for their fleetness called dromedaries. We mounted them, and revived by fresh provisions, for ten days we traversed the desert, and at last arrived at the Roman camp.

"We presented ourselves to the tribune, and told him our story; he transferred us to Sabinianus, governor of

Mesopotamia, who gave us the price of our camels. By that time my old Abbot had fallen asleep in the Lord—so I came down to these parts, and entered again on the life of a monk and my wife on that of a nun."

Such was the tale which in my early youth I heard from the aged Malehus. I now am old, and, in narrating this, unfold to the chaste the history of chastity. Guard then, ye nuns, your chastity, and tell this tale to posterity—so will they know that in the midst of swords and deserts and wild beasts chastity is never taken captive, and that Christ's votaries know how to die, but not how to give way.

#### CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Descent of the Duke of Wellington from the Blood Royal, through the Family of Stafford—The First Covent Garden Market—Bishop Latimer's Letter in Favour of Malvern Priory—The Family of Clapham at Stamford—The Proposed "Crania Britannica"—Ancient Cruciform Mound, and Excavations or Cavities, recently discovered in St. Margaret's Park, Herefordshire.

#### DESCENT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON FROM THE BLOOD ROYAL, THROUGH THE FAMILY OF STAFFORD.

MR. URBAN,—It appears, from the review in your last number of Mr. French's work on the "Royal Descents of Nelson and Wellington," that he has failed in making out the descent of the great Duke through the Stafford line; and that he is unable to trace the family of Edmund Francis Stafford, the Duke's maternal great-grandfather, more than one generation above his father Francis Stafford of Portglenone. I therefore venture to send you a descent, drawn from authentic sources, which exhibits the connection of the Irish Staffords with the great English family of that name, and the descent through that line in the seventeenth degree of the late Duke of Wellington from King Edward the First.

(1) The Lady Joan Plantagenet, second daughter of King Edward I. called Joan of Acres from the place of her birth, which happened in 1272, was mother of (2) Margaret de Clare, sister and coheirress of Gilbert de Clare, last Earl of Hertford and Gloucester of that line, who was killed in the battle of Bannockburn in 1313. She had married first in 1307 Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, the royal favourite, who was beheaded in 1312. Before 1317 she had married secondly Hugh Baron Audley, created Earl of Gloucester in 11 Edward III. 1337, by whom she had an only daughter and heiress (3) Mar-

garet de Andley. This lady married Ralph, Baron of Stafford, created Earl of Stafford in 25 Edward III. 1351, and one of the Founders of the Garter. Their youngest daughter (4) Margaret de Stafford, married to Sir John de Stafford, knt. of Amelcote, co. Stafford, second son of Sir William de Stafford, knt. of Sandon and Bromeshall, co. Stafford, who was descended from a younger son of Hervei Bagot and his wife Milisent the great heiress of the feudal barony of Stafford, in the reign of Richard I. Their second son (5) Ralph de Stafford, acquired in 1374, by his marriage with Maud, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir John Hastang, knt. of Chebsey, co. Stafford, the manors of Grafton, co. Worcester, and Leamington Hastang, co. Warwick, and died in 1410. Their eldest son (6) Sir Humphrey Stafford, knt. of Grafton, who died in 1419, added to the family inheritance the manor of Huncote and other lordships in the shires of Leicester, Warwick, and Wilts, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Burdett. Their eldest son (7) Sir Humphrey Stafford was a person of repute and trust, having been appointed Lieutenant of Calais, and selected as the general of the King's forces for opposing the Kentish rebels under Jack Cade,—in the contest with whom, at Sevenoaks, he 7

1450. By his marriage also the family had, eventually, a further accession of property in the shires of Bucks, Northampton, and Surrey. He married, about 1423, Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, knt. of Milton Keynes, co. Bucks, and Blatherwick, co. Northampton, at which time she was seventeen years of age, and coheir of her nephew Hugh de Aylesbury, who died a minor and s. p. Their eldest son (8) Humphrey Stafford, esq. of Grafton, married Katharine, daughter and coheir of Sir John Fray, knt. Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and thereby acquired property in the shires of Hertford, Gloucester, and Huntingdon. Taking part in Lord Lovell's insurrection against King Henry the Seventh, he was attainted of treason and executed in 1486. Their second son (9) William Stafford, esq. acquired the manor of Bradfield and other estates in Berkshire by his marriage in 1516 with Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir John Langford, knt. and died circa 1538. His eldest son (10) Thomas Stafford, esq. of Bradfield, married in 1535 Anne Best, and died in 1583. His third son (11) Sir Francis Stafford, knt. born in 1547, settled in Ireland, where he was knighted by the Earl of Essex in 1599. He was one of the privy council for that kingdom, and governor of Ulster, and died in 1609 possessed of Glaspistele, co. Louth, and Portglenone, co. Antrim. By his second wife, Anne O'Grogan, he had, with other issue, a second son, Edmund, and a daughter, Mary Stafford. The former be-

came Sir Edmund Stafford, knt. of Mount Stafford, co. Antrim, and heir of his father. He died unmarried 1 March, 1644-5, and, by his last will, made his nephew Francis Echlin, esq. his heir. The latter, (12) Mary Stafford, married John Echlin, esq. of Ardquyn, co. Down, in 1633, son and heir of Robert Echlin, D.D. Bishop of Down and Connor from 1613 to 1635, (who was descended from a Scotch family) by his wife Jane, daughter of James Seton of Latriasse. John and Mary Echlin had a son, (13) Francis, who, on succeeding in 1645, as testamentary heir of his uncle Sir Edmund Stafford, took the name and arms of Stafford. He married Sarah, eldest daughter of Sir James MacDonnell, Bart. by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Donogh O'Brien, of Dough, in co. Clare, knt. Their son was (14) the Right Hon. Edmund Francis Stafford, M.P. of Brownstown, co. Meath, and Portglenone, Antrim, the gallant defender of Londonderry in 1689. He died in January, 1723, and by his wife, Penelope, daughter of Henry Leslie, Archdeacon of Down, had an only daughter and heir (15) Anne Stafford, born on Christmas Day, 1715. She married on 12 January, 1737, Arthur Hill, M.P. for the county of Down, (second son of Michael Hill of Hillsborough,) created Viscount Dungannon in 1765; and their daughter (16) Anne Hill, born 1742, married Garrett first Earl of Mornington, and died 1831, leaving issue a third son (17) Arthur, late Duke of Wellington, K.G. who died 1852.

Yours, &c. B. W. GREENFIELD.

#### THE FIRST COVENT GARDEN MARKET.

MR. URBAN,—I send you a transcript of a document in my own possession, illustrative of the *first* Covent Garden Market. I bought it at Sotheby and Wilkinson's now some seven years ago, in a lot which contained only one article of at that time any apparent value to me, and it was not till the other day that I examined the rest of the documents in my parchment bundle with anything like care or curiosity. Guess my surprise, then, at finding a document in my own possession which I should have been most glad to have availed myself of when revising the article Covent Garden Market for the second edition of the Hand-book of London.

This, the best known market for fruits and vegetables in the whole world, originated, about the year 1656, in a few temporary stalls or sheds established during the day-time along the garden wall of old Bedford House, which, in the palmiest days of "the garden," as the market still continues to be called, formed the whole south side of the square in which the market has since been so permanently esta-

blished. I have said in the Hand-book that I can find no earlier allusion to the market than the entry of a payment made by the churchwardens of St. Paul's Covent Garden. That entry is as follows:—

"21 March, 1656. Paid to the painter for painting the benches and seats in the markett-place, 1*l.* 10*s.*" To this I have added that a payment occurs in the same books under the year 1666, "for trees planted in the broad place," meaning the area before the piazza, and that under 1668 are entries of subscriptions from wealthy inhabitants towards the expense of erecting the once well-known dial and column in the centre of the square. From the same source of information I derived the fact that a grant of the market was made by Charles II. to William Earl of Bedford, dated May 12, 1671, and that in 1679, when the market was rated to the poor for the first time, there were twenty-three salesmen severally rated at 2*s.* and 1*s.* It is here that my document comes in to assist us, and it is nothing less than a lease of the first tree

Garden, signed by the Earl of Bedford himself. The Earl (afterwards the first Duke of Bedford) was the father of William Lord Russell, and is known beyond the page of history by the pencil of Vandyck:—

“This Indenture, made the sixth day of July, in the thirtieth yeare of the raigne of o<sup>r</sup> soveraigne Lord Charles the Second by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. Anno D’ni 1678, betweene the right hono<sup>ble</sup> William Earle of Bedford, Lord Russell, Baron Russell of Thornhaugh, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, of the one p<sup>te</sup>: and Adam Pigott, citizen and cutler of London, and Thomas Day, of the parish of S<sup>t</sup> Clements Danes, in the county of Midd<sup>x</sup>, tallow-chandier, of the other p<sup>te</sup>. Whereas the said William Earle of Bedford, by his indenture of lease beareing date the twentieth day of December last past, before the date of these p<sup>s</sup>ents made or mentioned to be made, betweene the said Earle of the one p<sup>te</sup> and the said Adam Pigott and James Allen, by the names of Adam Pigott and James Allen, citizens and cutlers of London, of the other p<sup>te</sup>, did, for the considerations therein mentioned, demise, grant, and to ferme, lett unto the said Adam Pigott and James Allen all that markett in the parish of S<sup>t</sup> Paul, Covent Garden, in the said county of Midd<sup>x</sup>, to be held every day in the weeke except Sunday and the feast day of the birth of our Lord, for buying and selling of all and all manner of frutes, flowers, roots, and herbs whatsoever, and also liberty to build and make cellars and shops all along on the outside of the garden wall of Bedford House garden, so as in such buildings noe chimneys or tunnells be made or putt, and soe as such shops be made uniforme in roofs and fronts one w<sup>th</sup> another, and be one foote lower than the now garden wall, and not above eight foot in breadth from the wall all along the said wall, except against the jetty or round of the said wall, against w<sup>ch</sup> the said shops were to be but three foote at the most, according to a modell or ground plott of the said buildings to the said recited indenture affixed, together w<sup>th</sup> all other liberties, and all tolls, customes, stallage, pittage, and all other p<sup>f</sup>itts, commodities, advantages, and emolum<sup>ts</sup> whatsoever to the said markett in any wise belonging or appertaining, arising, or renewing. The said markett to be kept without the rayles there, and the markett people to sitt in order betweene the said rayles and the said garden wall from one end to the other end thereof, and on each outside of the said rayles, in case it not be roome in the place

aforesaid, and all carts brought to the said markett to be placed close to the said rayles on the outside thereof, and att the west and east ends thereof. To have and to hold the said markett and liberty and all and singular other the p<sup>m</sup>isses w<sup>th</sup> their and every of their appurten<sup>ces</sup> unto the said Adam Pigott and James Allen, their executo<sup>r</sup>, adm<sup>rs</sup>, and assignes, from the feast day of the birth of o<sup>r</sup> Lord Christ next ensueing the date of the said recited indenture, and now past, for and dureing the full term of one and twenty yeares from thence next ensueing, and fully to be compleate and ended, att and under the yearly rent of fourscore pounds of lawfull money of England, and such or the like covenants, conditions, provisoes, clauses, and agreem<sup>ts</sup> as hereinafter in these p<sup>s</sup>ents are contained or exp<sup>ss</sup>ed. And whereas the p<sup>te</sup> purpartie estate, right, title, interest, terme of yeares, clayme and demand whatsoever of him the said James Allen of, in, and unto the said recited markett, liberty, and p<sup>m</sup>isses are lawfully come to the said Thomas Day. Now this indenture witnesseth, That for and in consideration that the said Adam Pigott and Thomas Day have at their owne costs and charges built and made shops all along the said garden wall, and also two shops against the banquetting-houses of Bedford House garden aforesaid, w<sup>th</sup> cellars under some of them, and have covered the said two shops against the said banquetting-houses w<sup>th</sup> lead, and for the more ornam<sup>t</sup> sett up rayles and banesters upon the said leads, and also covered all the rest of the said shops w<sup>th</sup> slate, and have completely p<sup>f</sup>ected and finished the said shops pursuant to the liberty above recited. And for and in consideration that the said Adam Pigott and Thomas Day have surrendered and yielded up, and doe by these p<sup>s</sup>ents surrender and yield up unto the said Earle, his heirs and assignes, the said recited p<sup>m</sup>isses and all their and either of their estate, right, title, and interest of, in, and to the same, together w<sup>th</sup> the said recited indenture of lease, and all assignm<sup>ts</sup> thereupon, and in consideration of the rent, covenants, clauses, and agreem<sup>ts</sup> hereinafter reserved and specified to be by and on the p<sup>te</sup> and behalfe of them the said Adam Pigott and Thomas Day, their executors, adm<sup>rs</sup>, and assignes, agreed to be paid, p<sup>f</sup>ormed, and kept, he, the said William Earle of Bedford hath demised, granted, and to ferme lett on and by these p<sup>s</sup>ents doth demise, grant, and to ferme lett unto the said Adam Pigott and Thomas Day, all that the said markett for buying and selling of all and all manner of frutes, flowers, roots, and herbs whatsoever, and all the said shops and cellars

soe built and made as aforesaid, together w<sup>th</sup> all liberties, tolls, customes, stallage, pittage, and all other p<sup>r</sup>fits, comodities, advantages, and emolum<sup>ts</sup> whatsoever to the said marktett in anywise belonging or appertaining, arising, or renewing. The said marktett to be kept w<sup>th</sup>out the rayles there, and the marktett people, carts, and wagons to be placed and sett in such order as is hereinafter mentioned or covenanted, to have and to hold the said marktett and shops and cellars and all and singular other the p<sup>r</sup>misses w<sup>th</sup> their and every of their appurten<sup>ces</sup> unto the said Adam Pigott and Thomas Day, their executors, administrators, and assignes, from the feast day of the nativity of S<sup>t</sup> John the Baptist last past before the date of these p<sup>r</sup>esents, for and during the full term of six and twenty years from thence next ensuing and fully to be compleat and ended, yielding and paying therefor yearly and every year d<sup>u</sup>ring the said terme unto the said William Earle of Bedford, his heirs and assignes, the rent and sum of fourescore pounds of lawful money of England, att or in the hall of the mansion-house of the said Earle, situate in the parish of S<sup>t</sup> Paul, Covent Garden, aforesaid, by four paym<sup>ts</sup> in the year, that is to say, on the first day of September, the first day of December, the first day of March, and the first day of June, by even and equall portions, and the said Adam Pigott and Thomas Day, for themselves jointly and severally, and for their severall executors, adm<sup>rs</sup>, and assignes, doe covenant, p<sup>r</sup>omise, and grant to and w<sup>th</sup> the said William Earle of Bedford, his heires and assignes, by these p<sup>r</sup>esents in manner and form following (that is to say): that they, the said Adam Pigott and Thomas Day, their executors, adm<sup>rs</sup>, and assignes, and every of them, shall and will from time to time d<sup>u</sup>ring the said terme well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Earle, his heires and assignes, the said yearely rent or some of fourescore pounds att the place and on the dayes herein afore limited for paym<sup>ts</sup> thereof. And further, that they, the said Adam Pigott and Thomas Day, their executors, adm<sup>rs</sup>, and assignes, shall and will from time to time and att all times d<sup>u</sup>ring the said terme, cause the marktett people coming to the said marktett w<sup>th</sup> frutes, flowers, roots, and herbs, to be placed and sett in order in the said shoppes, and also betweene the s<sup>d</sup> rayles and the said garden wall and shops from one end to the other of the said wall and shops, and shall cause the others for whom there shall be no roome betweene the said rayles and shops or wall, to sitt and be placed close to and by the said rayle on the out and east and west sides

thereof, and shall place all carts and wagons comeing to the said marktett close to the said rayle w<sup>th</sup>out the same att the west and east sides thereof; and shall also cause a free way and passage to be left betweene the said shops and rayle for horses, carts, coaches, and other carriages, and for all passengers whatsoever to passe w<sup>th</sup>out impedim<sup>t</sup> or obstruction of or by reason of the said marktett or people thereunto resorting; and moreover shall and will from time to time, and at all times d<sup>u</sup>ring the said terme, sweepe up, or cause to be swept up into heapes, all the dirt, soyle, and filth which shall be made or happen in the place and places where the said marktett shall be kept, and shall be occasioned by reason thereof, and shall cause the same to be taken and carryed away so as the same may be noe annoyance either to the marktett people or others thither resorting, or thereby passing or near thereunto inhabiting, or to the said Earle, his heires or assignes, or any of his or their tenants; and also that they the said Adam Pigott and Thomas Day, their executors, adm<sup>rs</sup>, and assignes, shall and will from time to time, and at all times d<sup>u</sup>ring the said terme, well and truly pave, and keepe in good repaire the pavem<sup>ts</sup> and floore of the said marktett-place, and soe much of the soyle w<sup>th</sup>outside of the said rayle on all sides of the square of Covent Garden aforesaid as the said marktett shall extend unto, or the marktett people or their horses, carts, wagons, or other carriages, shall sitt, stand, or be placed in or upon; and shall also from time to time, and att all times d<sup>u</sup>ring the said term, uphold, repaire, and sufficiently maintaine all the said shoppes and cellars in slate and lead, and all things needfull, and the same and every of them in good and sufficient repaire and plight, shall leave and surrender up unto the said Earle, his heires and assignes, att the end or other sooner determination of the said terme: Provided always, that if it shall happen the said yearely rent or some of fourescore pounds to be behinde or unpaid in p<sup>r</sup>t, or in all, by the space of one and twenty dayes next after any of the said dayes of paym<sup>ts</sup> whereon the same ought to be paid as aforesaid; or if the said Adam Pigott and Thomas Day, or either of them, their or either of their executors, administrators, or assignes, or any of them, or any other p<sup>r</sup>son or p<sup>r</sup>sons by their either, or any of their privity, consent, or allowance, shall make or putt any chimneys or tunnells in the said shoppes and cellars, or any of them, that then and from th<sup>ence</sup> forth (if the said Earle, his heires, or assignes, shall declare that they, the said Adam Pigott and Thomas Day, their adm<sup>rs</sup>, and assignes shall not

said p'misses noe longer) this present lease and contract shall cease, determine, and be utterly void, anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. And lastly, the said Earle, for himselfe, his heires, executors, administrators and assignes, doth covenant and grant to, and w<sup>th</sup> the said Adam Pigott and Thomas Day, their exccutors, admon's and assignes by these p'sents, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Adam Pigott and Thomas Day, their executors, administrators and assignes, well and truly paying the said yearly rent or some of four-score pounds, and performing, fulfilling, and keeping all and singular the covenants, conditions, provisoes, clauses and agreem<sup>t</sup> before in these p'sents contained or exp'ssed, w<sup>ch</sup> on their p<sup>tes</sup> are to be paid, p'formed, and kept peaceably and quietly during the terme hereby granted, to have, hold, possesse and enioy the said markett, shoppes, cellars, and p'misses w<sup>th</sup> the appurtenances, w<sup>thout</sup> any lett, trouble, eviction, expulsion, or denial of the said

Earle, his heires or assignes, or any other p'son or p'sons lawfully claymeing, or to clayme, from, by, or under him, them, or any of them. In witness whereof the p'ties first above named have to these p'sent indentures, interchangeably sett their hands and seales the day and year first above written.

(Signed) W. BEDFORD."

This indenture will, I think, be found a valuable addition to our early information about one of the most interesting of all our London localities, and will perhaps be received as a companion document to the curious Covent Garden lease of the reign of Elizabeth, printed in the *Archæologia*, (vol. xxx. p. 94) by Mr. Way, and to the Verney lease, temp. Charles I. of one of the best houses in the Piazza, recently quoted at length by Mr. John Bruce in his volume of Verney Papers printed for the Camden Society.

PETER CUNNINGHAM.

Kensington, 20th August, 1853.

#### BISHOP LATIMER'S LETTER IN FAVOUR OF MALVERN PRIORY.

MR. URBAN,—You have heretofore given expression to very well founded sentiments of regret that the Oxford University Press should have occupied the market with editions of Burnet, Strype, and others of our classic historians, handsomely printed, but most negligently edited. The remark applies especially to the works of Strype: whose *Appendices* include so many important documents, scarcely any one of which can be compared with their originals without finding not merely discrepancies of orthography or language, but important misconceptions which affect the sense.

I am induced again to direct attention to this fact, not only by way of injunction to future Editors, if such there should arise endued with a more earnest spirit than their predecessors, but also as a caution to authors, and particularly controversial writers, in their use of the documents thus placed in their hands: for, as the originals are for the most part still accessible, and to a great extent in the British Museum, there is no excuse for neglecting to verify any doubtful passage—and it is impossible to say what passages are not doubtful, for errors often lurk in very unsuspected places.

I am thoroughly convinced of the truth of these observations, though it perhaps ~~is~~ that the instance I am ~~of~~ of sufficient importance. How ~~is~~ is only necessary to ~~document~~ document

similarly circumstanced, to be satisfied of the justness of the foregoing statements.

In the Rev. Mr. Warter's "*Appendix et Pertinentie*, or Parochial Fragments relating to West Tarring" (reviewed in your last Magazine), the author quotes a letter of bishop Latimer to the lord Cromwell, relative to the priory of Great Malvern, which has been several times printed, but probably never correctly until it was inserted in Mr. Wright's Collection of Letters relative to the Dissolution of the Monasteries, a work of the Camden Society, but which Mr. Warter has not seen.

Mr. Warter, after quoting some verses by the poet Herrick, remarks, "These are touching lines,—much like to the 'touching preaching' in old Latimer's letter, misunderstood by Burnet."

"The *touching* preaching:" this, it struck me, was not like a phrase of Latimer's time, and I immediately suspected there must be some mis-reading. Mr. Warter had quoted the passage thus: he states that Latimer beseeched that the priory might be saved from dissolution, not in monkery, but to maintain touching preaching, study with praying, and good house-keeping, to which the honest prior there was much given.

Mr. Warter has quoted Strype correctly (*Eccles. Memorials*, I. i. 400, Oxford edit.); and the passage to which he refers in Burnet is,—"with an earnest desire that his house might stand, not in monkery, but so as to be converted to preach-

ing, study, and prayers." Hist. of the Reformation, Oxford edit. 1816.

Mr. Warton says that Barneet misunderstood the word "touching,"—so he did, but he only shows his misapprehension by omitting it.

In the new Monasticism, edited by Caley, Ellis, and Bandinel, vol. iii. p. 451, the letter is again printed, and in its old orthography, but the error is still retained—"as to mayntayne techynage preaching." This probably arose from the Editor's collating Strype's copy instead of taking a fresh one, in which case the same error would not have occurred to the transcriber.

At last, in Mr. Wright's collection already mentioned, the passage is printed correctly, and the word is *touching*, not "touching." I have verified the passage by reference to the original in the MS. Cotton. Cleopatra. E. IV. f. 266 b.—

— as to mayntayne techynage, p[re]chynage, studie w[ith] praynace, and (to the w[ord] he ys mach p[re]chyn) good howskopynace.

Now, it is probable that Strype understood the word "touching," upon which he had blundered, not as Mr. Warton has done, as meaning "moving or affecting" the mind, but in the much more common archaic use of the word in the place of a preposition,—*as to* (regarding) preaching,—imperfect as the construction of the passage was thus rendered.

I think that "touching," in the confined sense of *pathetically affecting*, will not be found used so early as the time of Latimer. Johnson, in his Dictionary, quotes no examples earlier than Addison and Congreve. As affecting the passions or mind in a variety of ways it will be found, and it is a very favourite word with Shakspeare, as may be seen in the Index to his Works by Ayscough, or the Concordance of Mrs. Cowden Clarke; yet it is generally combined by him with some other word to specify *how* the person was touched, as "touch of affliction," "touch of bashfulness," "touch of sorrow," "touch of consanguinity," and in the favourite line,—

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

In many other passages where the word

occurs as a verb it is applied somewhat differently, in the sense of *testing*, the figurative allusion being to the trying of metals by the touchstone: as in Timon of Athens, "They have all been *touch'd*, and found base metal." Elsewhere it is used to signify affecting, or influencing, but not necessarily with sympathy; and the only passage that seems to imply the modern sense, but not indisputably so, is a line on the death of Portia,—

"Unsupportable and *touching* loss.

Julius Cæsar, Act IV. sc. III.

Mr. Richardson, in his Dictionary, quotes a passage from a writer more nearly contemporary with Latimer. It is from Udal's commentary on Luke, chap. 10—"The Pharisee being somewhat *touch'd* with the answer of our Lorde, for that he knewe the woordes of the lawe, and dyd not kepe that whiche was the chiefest poynte in the lawe: yet because he was puff'd up with vain glorie, woulde not acknowledge hys owne faulte." This is clearly not in a pathetic sense, but implies that the Pharisee was convicted by argument of the inconsistency between the law and his conduct, not that he was pricked in conscience or influenced by a contrite spirit. And had Latimer employed the word in respect to preaching, it would have been in like manner: he might have spoken of sermons that touched the understanding, or even the hearts of their hearers, but he would not have expressed himself by giving them the *epithet* of "touching sermons."

With respect to the bearing which the true reading of Latimer's letter has upon the scope of the worthy Reformer's views, it will be seen that the word *teaching* is by no means unimportant. It was also the wish of Cranmer and others that some of the monasteries should be preserved to fulfil the part of colleges or schools. The performance of the duties of education has in later times been always prominently put forward among the apologies for the maintenance of monastic societies; and it still forms a defensive argument which is now perhaps as much relied upon as any other by the Romanists themselves.

Yours, &c.

J. G. N.

#### THE FAMILY OF CLAPHAM AT STAMFORD.

MR. URBAN,—During some recent repairs in the church of St. Mary's in this town, an unknown vault was accidentally opened, and found to contain six coffins. Only one of them had an inscription, which was as follows:—

"Mary, daughter of Robert, Lord Viscount Kilmorey, Kat. of Steventon, in "

county of Salop, and 3rd wife of Sir Christopher Clapham ~~Knt.~~ departed this life on the 21<sup>st</sup> of ~~Nov.~~ <sup>Dec.</sup> 1702."

The parish of ~~St. Mary's~~ each of the "

"name of ~~the~~ tomb,

1679—Richard Clapham Gent. buried in y<sup>e</sup> Vault June 10.

1686—Sr Christopher Clapham Kt bury'd in y<sup>e</sup> Vault August 16.

1688—Mr. William Clapham buried in y<sup>e</sup> Vault July 7.

1693—John the son of Mr. Xtopher Clapham in y<sup>e</sup> Vault Aug. 3.

1702—The Lady Clapham bury'd December 2."

John was probably a grandchild of Sir Christopher, and Richard and William were probably his sons.

According to the Clapham pedigree in "Thoresby's History of Leeds" (by Whitaker), Sir Christopher Clapham was eldest son of George Clapham, esq. by Mary daughter of Thomas Heber, esq. of Marton. The two brothers of Sir Christopher (George and Thomas) were slain in the cause of Charles I. Sir Christopher first married Mary, daughter of Mr. John Lowden, of London, by whom, besides a son, he had a daughter Margaret, who married Sir William Craven, and whose son was the second Lord Craven—a peerage still extant, now in its second Earldom, and the second title of which is Viscount Uffington.

From other sources it has been ascertained that the second wife of Sir Christopher Clapham was Margaret second daughter of Anthony Oldfield, and widow of Robert Moyle, of West Twyford, Middlesex, prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas (who was descended from the Moyles of Cornwall): Anthony Oldfield was buried at Spalding on the 26th November, 1635; and his second daughter before mentioned was "The Lade Clapham" whose burial register stands first on the above list. The third wife of Sir Christopher was the daughter of Viscount Kilmorey, the last named in the list, as appears by the inscription on her coffin already given:—

In our local histories there is mention of Sir Christopher Clapham in 1658; but he was then "Cr. Clapham, Esq.," and is mentioned as the captain of a troop of volunteers about the time of the restoration of Charles II. "He was (says the History of Stamford) a forward and firm supporter of the town liberties and immunities, and a great adversary to the disturbers of the same." The Corporation rolls show that on the 16th November 1658, Cr. Clapham, esq. was sworn as a freeman at a common hall; on which occasion he presented to the town for ever a silver cup weighing 35oz., to pass from Alderman to Alderman (now Mayor): on it are the arms quartered of Clapham and Oldfield

(his second wife). On the 4th Jan. 1658-9 he was chosen M.P. for Stamford; and on the 4th May, 1661, Daniel Thorogood, Alderman, reported to the burgesses in common hall, that he had been summoned to appear before the Committee of Privileges and Elections to answer certain articles by Sir Christopher Clapham, *Knt.*, exhibited touching the late return by him (the Alderman) of Burgesses to serve in Parliament. On the 6th April preceding William Stafford and William Montague had been returned members for the borough. Sir Christopher must have been knighted soon after the restoration of Charles II.

At Gosberton in this county, which is near Pinchbeck and Spalding, where the Oldfields lived, is a chalice which was the gift of Miss Eleanor Clapham, early in the last century. She was probably a maiden daughter of Sir Christopher by his second wife Margaret Oldfield.

The Claphams were a family of great note at Bethmesley (now called Beamsley) a township within the parishes of Skipton and Addingham, in Yorkshire, which estate they inherited by the female line from the Mauleverers. In the Clapham Pedigree in Thoresby's Leeds, by Whitaker, vol. II. p. 218, George and Thomas, brothers of Sir Christopher Clapham, are stated to have been slain in the cause of Charles I., George at Newcastle and Thomas at Preston. At the east end of Bolton Priory is a chantry belonging to Bethmesley Hall, where, according to tradition, the Claphams were interred upright. Of this family was "John Clappam," a vehement partisan of the House of Lancaster, who, two days after the battle of Danesmoor (fought on the 26th July 1468) beheaded with his own hands Jasper Earl of Pembroke, in the church porch of Banbury. Wordsworth has alluded to this in his "White Doe of Rylstone," wherein he says,

Pass, pass who will, yon chantry door;  
And, through the chink in the fractured floor  
Look down, and see a grisly sight—  
A vault where the bodies are buried upright!  
There face by face, and hand by hand,  
The Claphams and Mauleverers stand;  
And in his place, among son and sire,  
Is John de Clapham, that fierce Esquire,  
A valliant man, and a name of dread,  
In the ruthless wars of the White and Red;  
Who dragged Earl Pembroke from Banbury church,  
And smote off his head on the stones of the porch.

Yours, &c. W. H.  
Stamford, Aug. 5.

## THE PROPOSED "CRANIA BRITANNICA."

MR. URBAN,—In the preparation of the "Crania Britannica," a projected work to be issued by private subscription, which you have honoured with a very brief notice in the number of your Magazine for November last, p. 493, the collecting of skulls of various ages and races has become a matter of great importance—indeed a very pressing need. As such objects are met with in most parts of the kingdom, but are commonly thrown aside or destroyed, it has occurred to me to write out a few simple directions, which, although rather meagre, may prove sufficient to save them for use. These, at the suggestion of one of your most learned contributors, and a kind friend to our undertaking, I beg to inclose. It would give me the greatest pleasure to give any additional information to any gentleman possessed of such objects who will favour me with a communication.

Yours, &c. J. BARNARD DAVIS.  
*Shelton, Staffordshire,*  
 Sept. 17, 1853.

*Hints for Collecting and Preserving the Bones of Ancient Skulls.*

The remains of the skeletons, and especially the skulls, of the early races of men inhabiting the British Islands, have become objects of interest to those who have made them their particular study. It unfortunately, however, happens that persons engaged in opening barrows, and making excavations for antiquities, even those well instructed in other respects, generally fail in procuring skulls in such a state as to be of any use for purposes of science. Attention to the following brief instructions will prevent that destruction and loss of such objects which too usually prevails. It must be recollected that it is the whole of the bones of the head and face,\* including lower jaw and teeth, which the anatomist requires for his researches, not a few fragments, or the mere brain-case: at the same time, where the bones are fractured or disjointed, if every fragment, or nearly every fragment, be recovered, he will be able to rejoin them, and reconstruct the cranium.

Whether it be a barrow, cairn, or cemetery of any kind that is undergoing examination, as soon as a proximity to the skeleton is ascertained, and it is always advisable to proceed from the feet towards

the head, the pickaxe and shovel should be laid aside; the stones and soil must be carefully removed with a garden trowel, the digger† employed by entomologists, and the hand, so as to expose the head perfectly.

No attempt should even now be made to lift up the skull, until the earth has been cautiously removed all round it, so as to make it entirely free; it may then be gently raised up, and placed upon a sheet of soft paper, the superfluous soil picked out, the bones wrapped up immediately, and the package tied with string.

Where the skull has been fractured by the pressure of the earth, and the bones of the face crushed and displaced (for it is these which yield first, yet in most cases they are merely dislocated, not destroyed), every fragment, however small, and every tooth, should be diligently gathered up, and the whole wrapped in a sheet of paper, as before.

"All, all have felt Time's mighty wand,  
 And, brought again to light,  
 Defaced, despoil'd, can scarce withstand  
 The touch, however alight."

It is best immediately to inscribe on these packets the name of the barrow, and a number, to distinguish each skull disinterred, which may at first be done with a pencil. As soon as possible afterwards this should be written in ink, and the same number marked with the pen upon the skull, or on two or three of the fragments where it is broken.

In all cases the position in which the skeleton lies should be accurately observed and noted down, whether extended on the back or side, or flexed, that is, with the knees drawn up, and the direction of the compass in which the head is laid. The relics accompanying the body, whether urns, implements, weapons, lamps, coins, &c. should always be carefully preserved, as they frequently indicate the people and the period to which the interment has belonged.

The safest mode of transmitting ancient skulls is to pack gently and neatly any number of the parcels, made in the manner above directed, in a box with a little hay. The elasticity of this substance is a perfect protection to the fragile bones during carriage.

\* The slender bones of the nose, when remaining, should always be carefully retained and protected from injury; they are very characteristic.

† Formed of a piece of strong iron wire, bent nearly into a semicircle at one end, and the other straight extremity being fixed into a wooden handle. The point of the semicircular end should be spear-shaped.



ANCIENT CRUCIFORM MOUND, AND EXCAVATIONS OR CAVITIES, RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN ST. MARGARET'S PARK, HEREFORDSHIRE.

MR. URBAN,—As evidence of the works of a former people that may yet lay dormant and undiscovered, at all events unrevealed, I send you the accompanying description and sketch, which may possibly tend to throw some light on the habits and history of the early inhabitants of this country.

They are situate in an extensive wood of nearly a hundred acres, called St. Margaret's Park, in an elevated, undulating, and unfrequented part of the county, approaching to the Black Mountains, about thirteen miles south of Hereford. The wood is about three quarters of a mile in length, from within a quarter of a mile of St. Margaret's church to within half a mile of that of Bacton, declining gradually from west to east, and partly so to the north and south. The church is on the same ridge or hill, on rather a higher elevation, in a retired and thinly-inhabited district, almost unapproachable for want of good roads.

*Cruciform Mound.*—This is situate about the centre of the wood, its western arm being on the highest ground, and its eastern on the lowest; the other two, the southern and northern, declining a little from the centre. It consists of a longitudinal half-round embankment or earthwork, of the form represented, 15 feet wide at the base, and about four feet high, of which the following is a section:—



Its extreme length is about 68 yards as marked, and it maintains the shape represented with singular regularity throughout, except where it has been cut through by a temporary roadway in the wood, at *a*. Trees, underwood, and thicket, growing on and surrounding it, render it unobservable and difficult to trace, and he who would do so must have considerable patience. Its existence is known to but few of the inhabitants of this solitary district, chiefly woodmen, and respecting it there is no tradition. An old respectable inhabitant residing within a mile knew not of it; and the late Rev. John Duncumb, a gentleman of considerable research, who resided within two miles and a half of the spot, does not notice it in his History of Herefordshire. I learn from a workman that about thirty years ago nine large yew-trees were felled that grew around it, one of which was of gigantic size. That it is

of considerable antiquity is evident from the decayed stumps of oaks still visible, felled ages ago, together with more recent ones.



Beginning from the top of the sketch, one horizontal line is 20 yards long; the upper shaft is 23½ yards long to the point where it meets the lateral cross, while the remainder of the shaft is 29½ yards long; the lateral portion at the northern extremity (the bottom of the sketch) measures 17 yards, of which 7½ extend westwardly, and only 4½ eastwardly of the shaft. When we come to the lateral cross which stretches east and west, we find that the eastern half is 24½ yards long, while the western is only 12½ yards. The head of this cross is 20 yards in length.

*The Cavities.*—The first of these is situate about 65 yards to the east of the above, is basin-shaped, with a flat bottom or floor. There being a slight projection into it at one point interferes with its otherwise complete circular shape. It is about 140 yards in circumference outside; its average depth about 5 feet, exclusive of mud and decayed vegetable matter; but where the ground declines to the south-east it is very shallow, and the descent into it is slight at that part, and at the latter is a partial outlet for the water, yet not sufficient to render it perfectly dry, even in winter. It is at present enveloped in ferns and rushes, the latter 6 ft

Ac., rendering it almost impenetrable, and unobservable by the casual passenger.

The second cavity is situate about 400 yards south-west, and nearly that distance south of the cross, on the steep southern declivity of the wood. It is oval-shaped, its narrowest diameter in the centre inside about 32 yards. The entrance to it is on the south, where the descent into it is very gentle; but the bottom or floor being level, or nearly so, so far as could be discerned for rushes, bushes, and dense and rank weeds; and being excavated on the slope of the wood, the banks increased in height, so that at the back or northern part of the oval basin it was upwards of 20 feet high from the floor to the top. No perceptible risen embankment or mound is to be seen about either of these cavities to show where the superfluous soil was removed to. Supposing it possible that the earth forming the cross was taken from either of these excavations, it would have to ascend, and I find upon calculation that either of the latter would contain in their present state more than eight times the quantity of material composing the cross; the latter would contain about 172 cubic yards. The stumps of several yews, and young ones growing therefrom, are to be seen in their immediate vicinity.

I learned that some pieces of pottery were dug up in another part of the park, a sight of which I could not obtain; but, being desirous of seeing the spot where they were found, said to be in a hollow, I discovered this to be a

Third cavity or ancient excavation, of a circular shape, larger than either of the others, being about 160 yards in circumference outside, and situate in the upper portion of the park, about 280 yards west of the cross, where the wood slopes more abruptly to the east. The western or higher bank of the basin is about 20 feet high or more, gradually lowering to the east, where is a narrow entrance descending slightly into it: a little to the north and east of this are two other narrow entrances of greater descent. There exists between two of the entrances a risen mound or small embankment, which, as before observed, does not appear at either of the others. An oak of nearly two feet diameter is growing in the centre, and at the side are the remains of a short pollard oak about a yard in diameter, hollow, and quite dead.

On surveying either of these hollows or cavities, covered and enveloped as they are in all parts with trees, underwood, decayed and partially decayed wood and vegetable matter, the accumulation of ages, the attentive observer will not fail to be struck

with the symmetry of their form and extent; and it will occur to such that they are works of art formed for some special purpose in ages "lang syne," and probably in connexion with the cross mound.

A cruciform earthwork, similar to the above, but not so complete or regular, was described by a gentleman of the name of Moggridge at the Ludlow Meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association in August, 1852, as existing near Margam, Glamorganshire.\* Numerous are the relics of antiquity, which I have myself examined in various parts of the kingdom, more especially in Wales and Scotland, in the shape of cromlechs, cernedds, cairns, barrows, pillars, druidical circles, ovals, &c. &c. and which cannot be viewed without marvel and astonishment at the labours of a primitive age, but nothing approaching in character to this mound have I ever seen or heard of; and however much the hand of time, the spade, and plough, may have obliterated in other countries all trace of such works, if they really existed, here at least they exist undisturbed. Simple earthworks are considered to be the earliest erections of a primitive people, which appears probable; and, although this is of evident antiquity, yet it is questionable whether it is of an age anterior to the introduction of Christianity, of which it is probably a symbol. Anything of a cruciform shape, I believe, did not obtain in any country previous to that era, except as a punishment. I believe the Christians did not adopt the tumuli or barrow system of sepulture; nor do any of the numerous sepulchral erections of this kind approach in form to this peculiar and complicated shape; yet this is possibly an example to the contrary, which I will endeavour to ascertain, with permission of the proprietor. It may be observed, that this particular form is not adapted for a place of worship, for preaching the gospel: still this may have been the case before the erection of churches, or it may have been erected to impress the Christian religion on the minds of the people. That those who erected it were, at that period, the prevailing sect, or, at all events, the strongest, is obvious, as, from the time and number of hands employed in its erection, they would be liable to be interfered with, if not persecuted, as the introducers of a new religion almost invariably were, by the dominant sect. However, this is peculiarly a subject for the consideration of your antiquarian readers.

With regard to the basins or cavities, I perceive in your Magazine for August last

\* See *Genl. Mag.* Oct. 1852, p. 405.

that cavities somewhat similar exist at Stoke Down, near Chichester, believed by Mr. Saull, who has published an essay on the subject, to be the remains of a British village; but at the meeting of the Archæological Institute held at the latter city, as appears by your report (p. 183), the Rev. L. V. Harcourt considered they were not adapted for habitation, being "so shaped as to collect the water in their immediate vicinity, and that Cæsar had stated that the Britons lived in houses after the manner of the Gauls."

To whatever purpose the cavities at St. Margaret's were really applied, they are, certainly two of them, admirably adapted for a simple roof of the nature of what in building is termed a "lean-to." They could with facility be prevented from receiving the water in their immediate vicinity, and with equal facility could they be rendered perfectly dry by drainage. Cæsar, I apprehend, may not have visited St. Margaret's. Of that portion of England visited by the Romans what he says may be correct; whilst in other parts, in more backward and uncivilized districts, inhabited possibly by different tribes, other habits might prevail, and they might live in woods, caves, and hollows. A person seeing the mud-constructed dwellings composing some of the villages of Devonshire, would not be correct in saying that such houses generally exist in England.

In some parts of Scotland, especially in the Highlands, houses are numerous with-

out either window or chimney, the door answering the double purpose of letting in the light and out the smoke! The dwelling in which the late Mungo Park was born and reared, with nine other children, was of this description,—the farm-house of the family, consisting of but one single room, 20 feet by 14;—and this in the Lowlands! and the gudewife of the last surviving brother, the late Mr. John Park (hospitable people, since residing in a comfortable new dwelling), informed the writer of this that his mother when living was wont to say that "it was the bravest hoose in a' Yarrow." It is now used for agricultural purposes.

Instances are these of habitations exhibiting such want of absolute necessaries—with others I need not name—so much at variance with other parts of the same country; imitating, with little improvement, even with the single floor and low entrance, the natural habitation of the cave or cavern, where nature had not provided those requisites (save the one aperture) for the escape of smoke and the admission of light; verifying the adage, that "one-half the world know not how the other half live."

I trust, Mr. Urban, that I have given sufficient description of the works at St. Margaret's, to enable you or your antiquarian readers to form an opinion of their origin; and am sorry it has not fallen to the lot of abler hands to describe them.

Yours, &c. THOS. JENKINS.

Castle Green, Hereford, 21 Sept.

#### NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Meeting of the British Association at Hull—The Ray Society—The Clergy Orphan School—Warren Hastings's estate and property at Daylesford—Statue of Sir Robert Peel by Gibson—Royal Statues at the New Palace at Westminster—Carlisle Cathedral—St. George's Hall at Bradford—Discoveries on the Roman Wall—Roman Circus at Tours—Tower of St. Jaques de Boucherie at Paris—Mr. Thorpe's new edition of Beowulf—Literary Pensions,

The Twenty-third Meeting of the *British Association for the Advancement of Science* was opened at Kingston-upon-Hull upon Wednesday the 7th of September. At a meeting of the General Committee in the morning the report of the Council was read by the Assistant General Secretary, Professor Phillips, and at 8 p.m. Colonel Sabine resigned the chair to the new President, Professor Hopkins of Cambridge, who then delivered his Address. The next day the Committees of Sections met at ten o'clock, and the Sections at eleven o'clock. In the evening a *soirée* was held in the Music Hall, when about 650 persons were present. The hall was tastefully decorated,

and many specimens and objects of interest were exhibited. On Friday evening Professor J. Phillips delivered a discourse "On the Physical Geography of Yorkshire," which was listened to by a large audience. On Saturday some of the Sections did not meet, the members devoting that day, as heretofore, to excursions. On Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, the General Committee met in the library of the infirmary, for the purpose of determining the place of meeting next year and electing officers. In the evening Professor Hunt delivered a lecture "On Photography." On Tuesday many of the Sections closed their business, and in the evening a second

*soirées* was held in the Music Hall. On Wednesday the General Committee assembled to sanction the grants asked for by the Committee of Recommendations. In the evening the usual General Meeting was held. Thursday was devoted to excursions to Beverley, Bridlington, Flamborough Head, and other places of interest in the neighbourhood. The Hull meeting has been attended by 141 old life members, 13 new life members, old annual members 59, new 58, of associates 368, of ladies 236, and of foreigners 6; making a total of 881. The amount paid by these was 904*l.* and there has also been 22*l.* received for books. It has been determined that the meeting of 1854 shall take place at Liverpool, with the Earl of Harrowby as President.

The *Ray Society* held its Tenth Annual Meeting at Hull, during the meeting there of the British Association, W. Spence, esq. in the chair. From the Report it appears that during the past year the receipts had been 529*l.* and the expenditure 466*l.*—leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of 63*l.* The Report complained of the arrears of subscriptions. The cause of delay in the issue of the last part of Messrs. Alder and Hancock's work "On the Naked Mollusca" was stated to be, the wish of the authors to add as large a mass of new matter as possible. Of two works for 1852,—one containing a translation of Braun "On Rejuvenescence in Nature," Kohn "On Protococcus," and Menighini "On Diatomaceæ," was nearly completed. The second volume of Mr. C. Darwin's "Barnacles and Sea-Acorns" is in the press. For 1854, the Council propose to publish Prof. Allman's work "On the British Freshwater Polyzoa," with coloured plates, in imperial 4to.,—and the fourth and last volume of Agassiz's "Bibliography of Zoology and Geology."—The secretary, Dr. Lankester, stated, that Prof. Williamson's and Dr. Carpenter's work "On the Foraminifera" was in progress, and would probably be published for 1855.

The *Clergy Orphan School* is about to be enlarged. At a quarterly court of the Governors, held on the 3d August, the report stated, that, as the schools in St. John's Wood were inadequate to the objects of the charity, it had been resolved to appropriate them to the sole use of the girls, and to increase their number from 70 to 100, and to raise another edifice for 200 boys. To carry out this purpose it required an increase of funds and a proper site. Under these circumstances, the Rev. Dr. Warneford contributed 3,000*l.* to purchase a site, which has been found at St. Thomas's Hill, Canterbury; 4,000*l.* towards the building fund; and 6,000*l.* to found six scholarships.

The mansion of *Daylesford*, in Worcestershire, the property of the Right Hon. Warren Hastings, having been sold to Mr. Grimwood, of the Stock Exchange, for 30,250*l.*, the furniture and effects have been dispersed by the hammer of Mr. Lye. The sale was numerously attended, and the furniture and other articles sold brought very good prices. Among the pictures, "Colonel Mordaunt's Cock-fight at Lucknow," by Zoffany (well-known by the mezotint plate by Earlom), brought 215 guineas; an oval Portrait of Warren Hastings, by Sir T. Lawrence, 53 guineas; "A Collection of all the Evidence against Warren Hastings, in 13 vols." sold for 18 guineas. Our readers will remember the fine reflections of Macaulay on the purchase of Daylesford by Warren Hastings:—"The dearest wish of his heart had always been to regain Daylesford. At length, in the very year in which his trial commenced, the wish was accomplished, and the domain, alienated more than seventy years before, returned to the descendant of its old lords. But the manor-house was a ruin, and the grounds round it had during many years been utterly neglected. Hastings proceeded to build, to plant, to form a sheet of water, to excavate a grotto; and before he was dismissed from the bar of the House of Lords he had expended more than forty thousand pounds in adorning his seat." Sir James Mackintosh describes the examination of Hastings before the House of Commons on the 30th of March, 1813. "The appearance of a man of fine countenance, and in possession of spirit and strength, as well as understanding, at the distance of thirty years after he had retired from the supreme government, respectfully listened to as a witness, at the same bar where he had been arraigned as a culprit, created a strong interest." The last twenty-four years of his life were spent at Daylesford. In Macaulay's *Essay* a graphic account is given of his mode of life and occupations, "when literature divided his attention with his conservatories and his menagerie." He died in 1818, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. "Behind the chancel of the parish church of Daylesford, in earth which already held the bones of many chiefs of the house of Hastings, was laid the coffin of the greatest man who has ever borne that ancient and widely-extended name. On that very spot, probably, fourscore years before, the little Warren, meanly clad, and scantily fed, had played with the children of ploughmen." And now Daylesford has again passed into the hands of strangers.

Gibson's *Status of the late Sir Robert Peel* has been e<sup>m</sup> transept  
of Westminster sperin-

tendence of the sculptor. The statue was sculptured at Rome. It is of the life-size, in pure white marble, and stands on a pedestal of blue veined marble. The likeness is good, and the attitude expressive, representing the late statesman in the act of addressing the Senate, and marking an emphasis by the pressure of the palm of the left hand with a scroll which he holds in the right hand.

Several *Statues*, representing some of the Kings and Queens of England, have been placed in the recesses of the central hall of the *New Palace at Westminster*. The statues are of stone, and executed by Mr. Thomas, of Regent's Park. The sovereigns represented are Henry II., Edward I. and his Queen, Eleanor; Eleanor, Queen of Henry III.; Isabella, Queen of Edward II.; Edward III. and his Queen, Philippa; Richard II.; and Henry IV. Several other statues of regal personages are nearly completed.

Tenders for the restoration of *Carlisle Cathedral* have been received from four competitors. Messrs. Dove and Vasey, for 11,631*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* were the successful parties, their offer being 5,000*l.* below the highest. The alterations contemplated are extensive. The groined ceiling of the choir is to be removed, and the ancient circular ceiling restored. This alteration alone will cost about 1,000*l.* The window in the north transept is to be replaced by one in harmony with the style of the building. The present entrance from Castle-street will be closed, and a main doorway made in the south transept, facing the abbey. The removal of houses in front of the large east window will afford space for an ornamental entrance; but this is not included in the specifications. The eastern window is to be taken down and restored, and the flat roof of the transept will be removed. The ground surrounding the cathedral is to be lowered. These alterations are to be completed in three years, the service going on without interruption.—*Builder*.

A new building of architectural pretensions, the St. George's Hall, has just been opened in *Bradford*, a town not wanting in either wealth or public spirit, but singularly deficient in those forms of exterior grace and beauty on which a stranger's eye can rest with any satisfaction. Like most other Yorkshire towns, Bradford has hitherto paid little attention to the arts. Its streets are poor, its rows of houses heavy and monotonous. The new structure is of stone,—the style, Composite Greek. The large hall is highly ornamented; but, as if to show expressly how much a stranger in the town is good taste, the ground-floor

of this handsome edifice has been arranged as a cheap eating-house!

New discoveries are continually being made along the line of the *Roman Wall*. Housesteads (Borcovicus) is being gradually laid open by the workmen of its proprietor, Mr. John Clayton, to whose good taste and liberality the remains of this and other stations owe their preservation. The gate-ways and guard-chambers are remarkably well preserved, and the whole of the interior is a mass of ruins which only require very slight excavation, for the foundations are solid, and reach almost to the present surface of the soil. A castellum (or mile-castle as they are called) to the west of Borcovicus is also under process of excavation. It presents some very interesting features. On the north it is bounded by the great Wall itself, and through it was a wide entrance opening upon a narrow platform of the precipitous crag over which the wall runs. In after-times this entrance was narrowed by inserted walls, and the level of the floor was raised. A similar continuance is noticed at Housesteads and at Birdoswald. Birdoswald (Amboglanna), under the auspices of Mr. Glasford Potter, is also disclosing its long-concealed treasures, among the last of which was a valuable inscription recording the cohort of Dacians, surnamed, from Hadrian, the Ælian. The excavations at High Rochester (Bremenium) are at present suspended.

A learned archæologist of *Tours* found some time ago a deed of Charles the Simple, King of France, dated 919, in which mention was made of the existence of a Roman circus in the vicinity of the spot at present occupied by the Cathedral. There was no tradition of any such place; but on examining the ground, which is built on, it was not difficult to trace the form of one. Excavations were made, and they have led to the discovery of a complete circus, in a fair state of preservation. From the measurement that has been made, it appears that the transverse axis of the amphitheatre is 135 metres (the metre is a shade more than a yard), the conjugate axis 120 metres, the transverse axis of the arena 68, and the conjugate axis 30; whilst the lobbies are 4½ metres wide, and the seats contain 13,500 cube metres. This circus is one of the largest yet found in France.

The restoration of the tower of Saint Jaques de la Boucherie in *Paris*—one of the most striking and most neglected fragments of antiquity in the capital—has been ordered by the authorities.

Mr. Thorpe, the editor of various Anglo-Saxon and other works connected with

early Northern literature, is preparing for the press a new edition and translation of *Beowulf*, founded on a collation of the Cottonian MS. made more than twenty years ago, when it was in a less damaged condition than it is at present.

The widow of Mr. D. M. Moir, of Musselburgh—so well and widely known in the world of letters as the "Delta" of Black-

wood's Magazine—has received from her Majesty, at the recommendation of the Earl of Aberdeen, a pension of 100*l.* a-year; and the Rev. William Hickey, a clergyman of the Established Church, and the popular agricultural writer under the name of "Martin Doyle," has been assigned a pension of 80*l.* a-year.

#### HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

*The Stones of Venice. Vol. II.* By John Ruskin.—The author of *Modern Painters* and the *Seven Lamps of Architecture* has already established a reputation as an art-critic of the very highest order. In a subject little understood, boldness of assertion and the use of a few technical terms has too often been deemed sufficient to justify the assumption of the wand of criticism, until connoisseurship has become a byword of contempt. It is, however, among critics of a very different class that Mr. Ruskin is to be ranged, and among these it is no flattery to assert that he stands in the foremost rank.

The present volume fully sustains the high character which its author has obtained. It presents us with a carefully studied and penetrating analysis of the Byzantine and Gothic styles of architecture, and a review of the principal examples in each of these styles to be found in the Venetian Archipelago. With regard to Gothic architecture justice is done to that variety which has no name or proper place among the styles of the North, but which our author terms "surface Gothic." The principle of the decoration in this style is, that there shall be no high relief in the ornamental work, shallow mouldings, columns single, not clustered, pinnacles without crockets, and with dwarfed finials.

Although we cannot divest ourselves of a natural predilection for English Gothic, still we must acknowledge the great capabilities of this foreign variety; nor can any one, we think, look without admiration on the canopy delineated in plate XII. of the work now before us. We may observe in passing, that it was evidently this description of Gothic, with which he was probably more familiar than the English, which Sir Christopher Wren has aimed at in his *Towers of Westminster*, though there is in them sufficient influence of English Gothic and Renaissance to mar their success as a specimen of the style.

To return, however, to Byzantine architecture, the predecessor and prototype of the species of Gothic of which we have

been speaking, as our English Norman was of English Gothic. Mr. Ruskin has defined its principles to be, that the buildings are *confessedly incrustated*, this school of incrustated architecture being "the only one in which perfect and permanent chromatic decoration is possible;" he continues, "once understand this thoroughly, and accept the condition that the body and availing strength of the edifice are to be in brick, and that this under muscular power is to be clothed with the defence and brightness of the marble as the body of an animal is protected and adorned by its scales or its skin, and all the consequent fitnesses and laws of the structure will be easily discernible: them I shall state in their natural order. 1. That the plinths and cornices used for binding the armour are to be light and delicate. 2. Science of inner structure is to be abandoned. 3. All shafts are to be solid. 4. The shafts may sometimes be independent of the construction. 5. The shafts may be of variable size. 6. The decoration must be shallow in cutting."

We must refer to the work itself for the grounds upon which these laws are supported, and their further illustration. We shall, however, extract the following eloquent defence of colours, of what is often called gay colour, but in Mr. Ruskin's words, "that love of bright and pure colour which, in a modified form, was afterwards the root of all the triumph of the Venetian schools of painting, but which in its utmost simplicity was characteristic of the Byzantine period only."

"The fact is, we none of us enough appreciate the nobleness and sacredness of colour. Nothing is more common than to hear it spoken of as a subordinate beauty, nay, even as the mere source of sensual pleasure; and we might almost believe that we were daily among men who

Could strip, for aught the prospect yields  
To them, the verdure from the fields,  
And take the radiance from the clouds  
With which the sun his setting abroads.

But it is not so. Such expressions are

used for the most part in thoughtlessness ; and if the speakers would only take the pains to imagine what the world and their own existence would become if the blue were taken from the sky, and the gold from the sunshine, and the verdure from the leaves, and the crimson from the blood which is the life of man, the flush from the cheek, the darkness from the eye, the radiance from the hair ; if they could see, for an instant, white human creatures in a white world, they would soon feel what they owe to colour. The fact is, that of all God's gifts to the sight of man, colour is the holiest, the most divine, the most solemn. We speak rashly of gay colour and sad colour, but colour cannot at once be good and gay. All good colour is in some degree pensive, the loveliest is melancholy, and the purest and most thoughtful minds are those which love colour the best."

He defines Gothic as "Foliated Architecture, which uses the pointed arch for the roof proper, and the gable for the roof mask." Here, however, we must understand mask as a covering not for concealment but protection. The characteristic or moral elements of Gothic he declares to be, 1. Savageness or rudeness ; 2. Changefulness ; 3. Naturalism ; 4. Grotesqueness ; 5. Rigidity ; 6. Redundancy. He divides all Gothic into "two vast schools, one early, the other late ; of which the former, noble, inventive, and progressive, uses the element of foliation moderately, that of floral and figure-sculpture decoration profusely : the latter ignoble, uninventive, and declining, uses foliation immoderately, floral and figure-sculpture subordinately." In a note he adds, that "the two schools may be opposed either as early and late Gothic, or (in the fourteenth century) southern and northern Gothic." We hope no slur is here implied on the perfection of our northern early decorated Gothic, which, though differing considerably from the style of the most perfect period of Italian Gothic, is, we think, in no degree inferior.

Mr. Ruskin has contrasted with the Veronese niche, in plate XII. a specimen of elaborate flamboyant French tracery from Abbeville, which, though illustrating well the different character of the northern style, is not a favourable example of its merits. Nor do we think it quite fair to associate the term Northern Gothic with the later and debased period of Gothic architecture, while the noblest and purest specimens of the style in Europe are to be found in the works of northern architects of the century previous to that which he mentions. The corruption of Gothic architecture was rapidly arrested in the South by the progress

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of the Renaissance which superseded it. Here it proceeded with little external interference, till it became degraded into that style, the manufacture of designs in which is thus aptly described by our author :—

"Throw a number of crossing lines together at random, and fill all their squares with quatrefoils and cinquefoils, and you will immediately have what will pass with most people for very satisfactory Gothic. The slightest possible acquaintance with existing forms will enable any architect to vary his patterns of foliation with as much ease as he would those of a kalcidoscope, and to produce a building which the present European public will think magnificent, although there may not be, from foundation to the coping, one ray of invention, or any other intellectual merit in the whole mass of it."

It is impossible to misunderstand the application of this last stroke, though it is perhaps too] harsh a judgment to say that the building to which Mr. Ruskin alludes, "presents from foundation to coping not one ray of invention, or any other intellectual merit." Another opportunity will be afforded this country of redeeming its character for architectural taste, in the erection of the proposed new National Galleries and Museums at Kensington Gore ; and we may hope it will be better employed than some which have recently occurred, and been misused.

We trust, moreover, that the works of our present author, and of others who have advocated as worthy views of architectural principles, will not be without influence upon the rising generation of architects ; and we rejoice to acknowledge the high tone which pervades the articles of our contemporary, "The Builder," in this respect, though we see with regret that most of the modern works delineated in its pages are such as should be regarded rather as examples to be avoided than for imitation. It is a melancholy fact that, with all the present rage for architectural decoration, the great deficiency consists in want of honesty—the non-recognition of the fact, that the plainest, barest brick building, honestly and soundly built, is handsomer and better than the most magnificent stucco façade. Not that we condemn altogether the use of stucco even for exteriors, but there is one fatal error, or rather vice, which universally attends its present use, *the imitation of stone constructions in plaster*. Thus we see brick buildings with quoins and window-dressings of stucco, when the reverse would be pardonable ; heavy cornices of the same material overhang but do not protect brick walls, and sometimes fall, and with

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their ponderous weight crush the unhappy workmen underneath, or bring down the whole ill-constructed erection in one ruin. And in the words of Mr. Ruskin, "the weight of the penalty is not yet felt; it will tell upon our children some fifty years hence, when the cheap work, and contract work, and stucco and plaster work, and bad iron work, and all the other expedients of modern rivalry, vanity, and dishonesty begin to show themselves for what they are."

And while we take such pains to hide our brickwork, we seem ignorant of the infinite scope for constructive decoration afforded us by this material. Clay was not given to us to be moulded into oblong parallelepipeds of uniform dimensions, but to be worked into every form that the necessities of construction can require or fancy invent. We believe that the now happily repealed excise laws of brick-making have had a most injurious influence on our English domestic architecture, but this influence unfortunately survives them, and it may be long before it entirely ceases to operate. True it undoubtedly is, that "until we can build in brick we shall never be able to build in marble."

We most earnestly recommend the present work, and the other writings of the same author, to all architects and students of architecture, nor will they be read with less advantage by those who employ architects, whether building for themselves, or as an investment; with them too often rests the fault of bad building even more than with the professional man, and they or their children will soon find that false economy is the worst extravagance, that honesty is the best policy, and that meretricious ornament is as disfiguring as it is debasing and contemptible.

*The Great Cities of the Middle Ages; or the Landmarks of European Civilization: Historical Sketches*, by Theodore Alois Buckley, B.A. *Chaplain of Christ Church, author of "Great Cities of the Ancient World,"* &c. 12mo.—We have been disappointed, on the whole, with the execution of what appeared to be a promising subject. Mr. Buckley is neither eloquent in his reflections, nor graphic in his pictures. There are many papers in Knight's London which are far superior to those in this volume: which has more the character of a laborious historical compilation—though of course limited in its range of retrospect—than that of a series of daguerreotypes in the style of a Scott or a Macaulay. The article on Venice, for instance, instead of presenting such a revivification of that gorgeous city as the

imagination would delight to realise after turning from the Italian dramas of Shakspere, is merely a string of extracts from Procter, 'Dunham, the preface to Lord Byron's Marino Faliero (Sir Francis Palgrave being still called "Mr. Cohen"), and Ruskin's Stones of Venice. Nor are the authorities always the best chosen; as, for the Roman state of London, the obsolete remarks of the pseudonymic Noorthouck are quoted, rather than the very masterly researches of Mr. Arthur Taylor published a few years since in the *Archæologia*. This involves a very important error, viz. that Londinium had no wall on the side where the river furnished a natural defence.—Mr. Taylor having successfully shown that the southern wall of the Roman city was on the high ground near Cannon Street, from whence there was a steep descent to the water-side.

Not keeping to the Middle-Age view proposed in his title-page, the author descends to more modern times; and in so doing fails from defective information: as where he says of Rouen, "Even on the quay, where all the activity of commerce is visible, and where the outward signs of opulence might be expected, there is nothing to fulfil the expectation. There is width and space, but the buildings are as incongruous as can well be imagined, whether as to height, colour, projection, or material; most of them, and indeed most in the city, are merely lath and plaster; the timbers uncovered, and painted red or black, the plaster frequently coated with small gray slates laid one over another, like the weather-tiles in Sussex. Their general form is very tall and very narrow, which adds to the singularity of their appearance; but mixed with them are others of white brick or stone, and really handsome, or, it might be said, elegant. The contrast, however, which they form, only makes their neighbours look the more shabby, while they themselves derive from the association an air of meanness." Now, this is not the language of a *laudator temporis mediævi*: it is in fact a quotation from Mr. Dawson Turner's *Tour in Normandy*, and no doubt a very correct description of Rouen as it struck that traveller when he wrote; but so far as the external appearance of the city, along the quays, is concerned, a modern Rouennois would tell Mr. Buckley, *Nous avons changé tout cela*. The city now presents an entirely new face. We could help him to a remark which, as regards the interior of the city of Rouen, is far more to the purpose: we mean that which Evelyn makes, that he found it very similar to the older parts of London before the Great Fire.



There is a considerable amount of misprints in the book, particularly in the proper names, and where any foreign language is quoted in the notes. It is something worse in p. 271 where Eboracum is stated to be the "ancient Latin name" of York, "from *Eborasliria* (sic) or Yorkshire." This is placing the cart before the horse. For that city, we may remark, Mr. Buckley depends solely on old Drake, neglecting and probably unaware of the excellent mediæval materials that have been published by the late Town Clerk, Mr. Davies. One of the most curious articles in the book is that upon "Julin and Wisby," the merchant cities of the Baltic, which shows that the history of the former, otherwise called Wollin, has been transferred to a fabulous submerged city which some of the chroniclers call Yiveta. In the preparation of this article, which evolves the literary history of a singular legend, the author has been assisted by Kenneth R. H. Mackenzie, esq. who has also contributed that portion of the book which relates to the Spanish cities of Toledo, Yuste, and Granada.

*The Coin Collector's Manual, or Guide to the Numismatic Student in the formation of a Cabinet of Coins.* By H. Noel Humphreys. 2 vols. 8vo. (H. G. Bohn.) The rapidity with the study of ancient coins and medals has of late years been prosecuted is evidenced by the number of standard works which have been added to the ponderous tomes of Eckhel, Banduri, Morell, and others. In this country Pinkerton led the way to popularise the science, and for a long time his *Essay* (with all its errors a valuable and useful treatise) was almost the only work attainable by the student. To Mr. Akerman must be accorded the credit of giving an impetus to the study, and of placing it on a sound footing. His "Descriptive Catalogue of Rare and Inedited Roman Coins," his "Manuals," the "Coins of the Romans relating to Britain," and the "Coins of Cities and Princes," are good working books, and are well appreciated. The "Numismatic Journal" and the "Numismatic Chronicle," the latter of which is still periodically published, contain many valuable papers on the chief departments of Numismatology.

The "Manual" of Mr. Humphreys is a compilation by no means injudiciously arranged, with numerous well executed plates, which render it attractive, and at the same a striking example of what is being accomplished in printing and publishing at a cheap price. The author considers it will afford the student "all the instruction, entertainment, and gene-

ral information he is likely to require," until he has advanced far enough to require the great work of Eckhel. But, without disparagement to the scope and object of a Manual, this is saying almost too much. He who wishes to arrive at proficiency in a study demanding great pains and labour, must necessarily consult the works of those who have made themselves eminent in its various branches, and it is a defect in the Manual before us, that references to such works and to the sources of the author's information are so sparingly given. The chapter devoted to British Coins and to the Coins of Gaul and of Spain, is by no means commensurate with those assigned to the Greek and Roman series, and yet there are no references given to some of the chief writers in these important divisions. The same remark may apply to the chapter on the Saxon Coinage. Pinkerton was quite free of this fault. His Preface, which refers to all the numismatic works of authority, has no counterpart in Mr. Humphreys's Manual. That numerous errors should exist in the first edition of so voluminous a work was to be expected, and we could, without trouble, point out many, some of which are sufficiently obvious; but as it is more pleasing to dwell on merits than on defects, we will content ourselves with saying, that the number of engravings would alone render the work useful, and that there is much in it besides which may be turned to advantage, but the student will find it indispensable to consult many other volumes before he steps from the Manual to Eckhel.

*Address to the Clergy of the dioceses of Dublin and Glendalagh, and Kildare, on the recent changes in the system of Irish National Education.* By Richard Whateley, D.D. Archbishop of Dublin.

—What a masterly, but what a melancholy, pamphlet is this! Masterly in its details, condensation, and reasoning; but melancholy in its conclusions and its prophecies. We have been accustomed to look for the salvation of Ireland in its national education. How this system was organised may be briefly told. There was a governing board composed chiefly of great and worthy men of all denominations. No books were allowed to be used in schools but such as had been unanimously sanctioned by the board. Even then, the books were not compulsory on the children. Conscientious objections made by the parents exempted the child from being forced to use them. While this part, and the most important part, of the system was in full activity, an ultra-montane section of the board actually took

upon themselves to order the abolition altogether of certain books which had received the sanction of the entire body constituting the board itself. The Archbishop of Dublin was naturally annoyed at such a course, but his consequent action thereon we cannot consider but with the most intense regret. His grace immediately resigned his appointment as a member of the board, on the ground that the course taken by the section above alluded to had entirely overthrown the system which the government had previously established. The "Address" contains his grace's reasons for both his opinions and actions in this matter. They are logical, but they are *not* satisfactory: for by allowing them to prevail he has flung the management of the system entirely into the hands of the party that wished exclusively to possess it. We cannot refrain from making one extract, which is admirable for its quiet, polished, and sharp-edged satire. It will be only necessary in reading it, to remember that Dr. Cullen is one of the commissioners who presumed to alter what he and the entire board had sanctioned, and that he was once editor of a periodical which, besides mangling science and history, denounced modern astronomy and declared that the sun went round the earth.

"But is there no conceivable case, it may be asked, which would justify the commissioners in expunging from their list any book once sanctioned by them? Certainly, I can imagine such a case. If it had so happened (which is next to a moral impossibility) that the commissioners had published some book of *science* or *history*, which was afterwards found to contain much that was erroneous, and much that was obscure, they would be authorised to withdraw it, and to *substitute another* that should better fulfil the design of the former one. For instance, I have seen a book of geography, designed for the use of schools, in which the writer speaks of the Province of Ulster as the only portion of Ireland in which the English language is in common use. A book that should abound in such errors, or that should teach some exploded doctrines of astronomy, for instance, or chemistry, or any other science, ought certainly to be suppressed, and *superseded by a correct one on the same subject*. But this is manifestly quite a different thing from excluding altogether one *whole branch of study*, on which books had been carefully provided and unanimously recommended by the commissioners."

*The Jesuits; an historical Sketch.* By E. W. Grinfield, M.A.—We are glad at last to find a book about "the Society"

that is not a romance, and does not make up "tableaux" to catch applause and terrify those who give it. Mr. Grinfield's volume reminds us very forcibly of Düller's popular little German work, the "Geschichte der Jesuiten;" and perhaps the latter may have suggested, if not furnished, matter to the former. The history of this important and mysterious companionship is brought by our author down to the latest period—and in this respect it will probably, as it appears to us to deserve, command an extensive sale. With this book and Bungener's marvellous "History of the Council of Trent," translated by David Scott, a man would find himself armed at most, if not at all, points against a threatening and common enemy. The latter portion of the volume seems to us to be valuable; the story it tells is one that will arrest the reader in his course, and compel him to think—and think deeply. If we have an enemy at our door, at all events, we have now been sufficiently warned of his presence by the earnest author of this volume.

*Homoeopathy fairly represented. In reply to Dr. Simpson's "Homoeopathy" misrepresented.* By W. Henderson, M.D. Professor of General Pathology in the University of Edinburgh.—The University of Edinburgh is really quite a revolutionary establishment. It is at the head of the medical, or rather anti-medical movement. Its motto is progress, and it is continually making *pronunciamientos*. It would not have laughed at Jenner, and probably has an affection even for Dr. Dickson, whose treatment is being adopted by those who were loudest in denouncing him. We can fancy the Edinburgh professors even drinking to the memory of Dr. James Johnson, who we presume after he had made a fortune by "practice," left on record that if there had never been a drug in the earth, nor a medical man upon it to prescribe such drug, the general health would have only vastly profited thereby. Just two years ago Dr. Gregory, the well-known professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, startled the world and the "profession," by his "Letters to a Candid Inquirer on Animal Magnetism." And now, here we have the accomplished Dr. Henderson not only writing the history of Homoeopathy, but upholding the system as one worthy of adoption. The history is lucidly told, and the reasons adduced in favour of Hahnemann's theory and practice are, if not *always* convincing, generally approaching very close to it, and are worthy of respect as made by one qualified at least to give an opinion thereon. As the writer of a reply to Dr. Simpson we

could have desired to see in Dr. Henderson a less rude opponent. Purgon himself would not have so roughly treated Diaforus.

*The Most Holy Trinity.* By E. Soper. 8vo. pp. 69.—This is a compendious tract (for in bulk it is hardly a volume), containing a great deal of theological information, both direct and subsidiary, and may be very useful as part of a course of study. At p. 42 there is a long and able note, in support of the genuineness of 1 John, v. 7.

*Church Expansion.* By the Rev. C. B. Pearson, M.A. Fcp. 8vo. pp. viii. 194.—There are some good remarks in this volume, but its suggestions will be found more difficult to follow, we imagine, than the author anticipates, presuming them to be desirable, about which there will be differences of opinion.

*Pamphlets, 8vo.*—We have a large accumulation of these on hand, and can do little more than enumerate them. 1. *Remarks on the Protestant Theory of Church Music.* By S. A. Pears.—Contains some good remarks, but begins awkwardly, so as to be in danger of displeasing the very readers to whom it is most congenial. 2. *A Plea for what is left of the Cathedrals.* By the Rev. J. Jebb.—The title explains the object. 3. *A Letter to the Earl of Derby.*—An argument against opening the Crystal Palace on Sundays. 4. *A First Letter to the Rev. Dr. Maitland.* By the Rev. E. J. Shepherd.—Gives reasons for questioning the genuineness of Cyprian's Epistles. To pronounce

on the subject would be premature, but a point of enquiry is started. 5. *An Enquiry into Human Nature.* By J. G. Macvicar, D.D.—This is merely the table of contents and the index, and we cannot offer an opinion about a house, from merely seeing the two doors. 6. *A Letter to the Bishop of Bath and Wells.* By Bishop Spencer. 2d ed.—This contains what may be called the Somersetshire Ordination Correspondence, and will be of future use for the Church History of our day. 7. *An Appeal for a Charitable Trusts Act of Parliament.*—This, with a special reference to Dulwich College, proposes various alterations in the visitation of charities. 8. *England's Two Great Military Captains.* By the Rev. R. W. Bush.—An eulogistic lecture on the characters of Marlborough and Wellington. 9. *Convocation: a Charge to the Clergy of Nottingham.* By Archdeacon Wilkins.—Strongly advocates the revival of Convocation. The epithet *time-serving*, applied to Bishop Burnet (p. 14), sounds harsh, not to say unjust. 10. *Rome and Maynooth.* By James Douglas of Cavers.—Of the same nature as the pamphlets by the same author, noticed at p. 180 (August). Some of the remarks, and sketches of character, incidentally introduced, would well become a work of higher pretensions. 11. *The Eastern Question.* By an Inquirer.—Discards the favourite phrase of statesmen, "the integrity of Turkey," in contemplating the restoration of the Greek Empire. 12. *Speech of the Bishop of Salisbury, June 25, 1853.*—A parliamentary defence of his Lordship's case, concerning the revenues of the see.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

The settlement of the dispute between *Russia* and *Turkey* appears to be more remote than ever, and this long protracted question may possibly end in war. The Sultan has refused to adopt the Vienna note *pure et simple*, but has added to it a pledge on the part of the four powers to defend Turkey against a repetition of the insults recently inflicted on her by Russia. This amended note the Czar has refused to accept, and has marched more troops into the principalities. In the meantime

Constantinople is in a state of tumult from the clamorous and fanatic outcries of the mob for war against the Infidel, and it appears questionable whether Turkey will not be compelled by her own subjects to repel the aggression made on her by Russia in occupying a portion of her territory. Four steamers of war (two British and two French) have passed the Dardanelles, and anchored off Constantinople, to protect the Christian inhabitants of that city in the event of an outbreak.

Peace has been proclaimed with Burmah. The king of Ava appears to have been started into submission; famine prevailed at his capital, and was attributed to the continuance of our blockade of the river, which prevented the arrival of the usual supplies of rice from the lower provinces. He has accordingly expressed his desire for the cessation of hostilities, and requested that the blockade of the river may cease. He announces "that orders had been issued to the governors of districts not to allow the Burmese troops to attack the territories in which the British government had placed its garrisons," and he has set at liberty the British subjects who had been carried prisoners to Ava.

The principal news from China is the failure of an attack made by the Imperial forces, aided by their fleet of European-rigged vessels, on Chin-Kiang-foo. This city, on the south bank of the Yang-tse river, is the key to the whole Chinese empire, and to effect its capture the Tartar chiefs were resolved to strive their utmost. The Shanghai fleet, consisting of the recently purchased *Agnes*, *Antelope*, and *Dewan*, armed respectively with 58, 12, and 12 guns, and twenty-five lorchas, commenced the attack on Chin-Kiang-foo on the 28th of May. The defenders had fully prepared themselves for the struggle, by strengthening the defences, burning down all the suburbs, and mounting heavy cannon. The Shanghai fleet anchored abreast of the city and opened their fire, which was returned from the stockades with great spirit. The heights commanding the river were so admirably fortified that they did serious damage to the shipping. The fleet peppered away until all their powder was expended, when they were forced to retreat about a mile and a half below the town, and subsequently returned to Shanghai. The loss on either side was not great. During the engagement about 6,000 Imperial troops were encamped within three miles of the city, coolly looking on, instead of attacking the forts on the land side. It is surmised that this fruitless attack on Chin-Kiang-foo decides the fate of the empire, since the Tartars, with all the foreign aid they are likely to get, have been fairly obliged to give it up. When the British during the opium war captured Chin-Kiang-foo, and the news of its fall

reached the Imperial ears, an overture of peace was at once made. The Hong Kong Register terms the attack "a Vauxhall kind of bombardment."

The ancient city of Cambray, the first built by the Spaniards on the Spanish Main, was destroyed by an earthquake on the 15th of July. It occurred very suddenly at a quarter after two p.m. When the motion had ceased, those who had the fortune to be preserved saw themselves surrounded with ruins. Scarcely a single family had escaped the loss of one or more of its members; and in the streets, squares, and neighbouring fields were seen wandering spectres covered with blood and dust, and filled with terror. The number of victims is said positively not to be less than six hundred. All the public buildings fell—viz. three churches, the castle of San Antonio (the last prison of General Paz), the Theatre, the Charity Hospital, that of the Lazarines, the College, the Government-house, &c. The river Manzanares, which flows through the town, rose several feet, and the bridge fell which connected the town on both sides. Almost all the private houses were also destroyed; and the loss of property amounts to millions.

On the 4th of May, about an hour and a half before sunrise, the city of *Shiraz*, on the Persian Gulf, was destroyed by an earthquake, and a vast number of people were killed.

The ancient city of *Thebes*, in Greece, has also suffered from the like cause. The town was composed partly of new houses, solidly built, and partly of old ones, constructed of wood and bricks. The first have been entirely destroyed; and the second class are so much injured as to be uninhabitable. Eleven persons lost their lives, and eighteen were taken from the ruins badly wounded. Not only Thebes, but also the neighbouring villages as far as Platea, have so much suffered, that seventeen of them are uninhabitable. The town of Chalcis had also some houses destroyed by the earthquake.

The long-lost regalia of *Hungary* has been recovered. The crown of St. Stephen, with the globe and cross, as well as the sword and sceptre, are uninjured, and have been conveyed under a military escort to Vienna.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

On Saturday, *Aug. 27*, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, and attended by a numerous suite, left Osborne in the *Elfin* for Southampton, from whence the royal party proceeded by the South-Western Railway to Basingstoke, by the Great Western to Leamington, and by the North-Western Railway (by way of Tamworth, Stafford, Crewe, and Chester) to Holyhead. Loyal addresses were presented to her Majesty at Tamworth and Chester. Upon arriving at Holyhead the royal party embarked on board the *Victoria* and Albert royal yacht. On Sunday they visited the South Stack Lighthouse and the immense quarries from which the stones for the breakwater now in course of construction are obtained; and on Monday morning, at a quarter past two, the weather being quite calm, the royal squadron left for Ireland. The fleet appeared before Kingstown harbour at a quarter before eight, and an interval of nearly two hours, which elapsed before the landing took place, gave the Lord-Lieutenant and the chief magnates of the country time to muster on board the *Victoria* and Albert, and to welcome their Sovereign. The Earl and Countess St. Germans presented themselves shortly before nine o'clock, and they were followed by the two Archbishops, the Duke of Leinster, Viscount Gough, the Lord Chancellor, Chief Justice Monaghan, the Right Hon. J. Hatchell, the Right Hon. P. Blackburn, Colonel Taylor and Mr. Hamilton, members for the county of Dublin, and many other personages of distinction. An address was presented on board by Lord St. Lawrence, High Sheriff, from the inhabitants of the county of Dublin, in which it was mentioned, as "an additional reason to welcome your Majesty's visit among us, that it gives your Majesty an opportunity of inspecting an Exhibition of the elegant and industrial arts, the expense of which has been defrayed by the spontaneous munificence of a single Irishman, Mr. William Dargan, and which has been designed and carried out almost exclusively by Irish intelligence and skill." At the Westland-row terminus the Corporation of Dublin were in waiting to receive her Majesty; and she thence proceeded through the City to the Vice-regal Lodge in the Phoenix Park. In the evening the public buildings, the hotels, and many private houses, were il-

luminated. On Tuesday her Majesty visited the Exhibition, when an address was presented to her by the chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Alderman Roe. Mr. Dargan was introduced, and kissed hands, and was afterwards addressed by her Majesty, who grasped his arm when commanding him to rise. She afterwards received in the Great Hall an address from the City of Dublin. At a later period of the day her Majesty visited Mr. Dargan at his residence, Mount Annville, and remained there more than half an hour. The Exhibition was again visited, and also on Thursday and Friday, at an early hour, her Majesty making numerous purchases. On Wednesday a review took place in the Phoenix park, the effect of which was marred by unfavourable weather. On Thursday the Royal Hibernian Academy was visited, and on Friday Howth castle, the mansion of the Earl of Howth. The same day the Prince of Wales presented a pair of colours, given by the ladies of Dublin, to the boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School, and made his first public speech, in the following words: "I have sincere pleasure in presenting you with these colours. You are soldiers' sons, and know how to value them. I hope you will keep them in remembrance of this day, and remember me hereafter." On Saturday, at 6 p.m. her Majesty re-embarked at Kingstown Harbour; on Sunday she proceeded to Holyhead, and on the following day took the route by Carlisle for Scotland. The royal party arrived at Balmoral on Tuesday evening.

On the 10th Sept. the *Ile of Islay*, the largest and most valuable estate perhaps ever sold in Scotland, was exposed in Messrs. Cay and Black's rooms at Edinburgh, at the upset price of 440,000*l.* and after competition between Mr. Morrison, of the great firm of Morrison, Dillon, and Co. London, and Mr. James Baird, of Gartsherrie, M.P. for the Falkirk Burghs, was knocked down to the former at 451,000*l.*

It is stated that Lord Londesborough has completed the purchase of the *Selby* estate for 270,000*l.* from the Hon. Mrs. Petre, widow of the Hon. E. Petre, of Selby. Mrs. Petre, who was left sole executrix to her husband, with the whole property at her own disposal, has taken the veil in France, and the whole of the property will, of course, go to the funds of the nunnery which she has entered,

The Rev. L. V. Harcourt, son of the late Archbishop of York, is, as Chancellor of the Cathedral of York, patron of certain benefices in the neighbourhood, and appropriator of the tithes in each parish. As the opportunity of doing so has presented itself by the falling in of leases Mr. Harcourt has availed himself of the powers of 1 and 2 Will. IV. &c. and augmented the benefices as follows: Laughton, former value 190*l.* increased to 310*l.*; Thorpe Salvin, formerly 70*l.* now 355*l.*; Wales, formerly 82*l.* now 211*l.*; Letwell, formerly 145*l.* now 265*l.*; Woodsets, a new church, is endowed with 100*l.* per annum.

The plans for the internal renovation of *Glasgow Cathedral* have now been finally decided on. The alterations principally consist of the removal of the galleries, staircases, and all the seating of the edifice, the clearing out of the screen separating the choir from the nave, as also the connecting of the Lady Chapel with the choir by the removal of the plaster-work, and what has been denominated the "stark-staring" stained windows. The whole of the choir is to be reseated with oak benches and stalls, and a small gallery is to be formed at the west end, in connection with the organ gallery, which will form, when required, the seat of royalty. The roofs of the whole building are to be strengthened and remodelled. Mr. Burn, the architect for the Woods and Forests, being of opinion that their present defective construction has had a serious effect on the outer walls. All the slating is to be taken off and replaced with lead. The expenses except reseating, which is to be borne by the corporation, are to be defrayed by a grant of about 4,000*l.* voted in the last session of parliament. Operations will commence on the 1st of March next.

One of the unsightly appendages to *Cirencester Church*, known as the north gallery, is now removed, and the chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity, built on to and parallel with the north aisle, made part of the body of the church. The light clustered pillars which support the arches that separate the chapel from the aisle are connected by a stone screen, composed of slender shafts and surmounted by Gothic tracery, originally erected to mark the division of the principal and subordinate parts of the edifice. This screen has been latterly obscured by projection of a wooden

incumbrance now taken away. The stone floor of the chapel, which is inlaid with some ancient and curious brasses, has been taken up, and the area boarded and filled with carved open sittings.

A new race-stand at *Doncaster* is nearly completed. The large room on the ground floor, which is 12 feet high, 33 feet long, and 14 feet wide, is to be appropriated as the weighing-room for jockeys. Immediately above is the saloon, of the same dimensions, lighted by five windows, about 10 or 11 feet high. The balcony consists of three steps, and, with the eight stone pillars which support it, is built in the same style of architecture as the centre balcony of the Grand Stand. There are twelve steps on the roof, which, together with the balcony, will accommodate about 300 persons. There is an octagonal wing at each end of the stand, 8 feet 6 inches by 12 feet, and containing four windows in each. The western one is intended for reporters, and that on the east for the clerk of the course.

The Roman Catholic Institute at *Liverpool*, a new Gothic building, raised in the garden of the conventual scholastic establishment in Hope-street, was inaugurated formally on the 31st Aug. by Dr. Wiseman. The building has a high-pitched roof, and consists mainly of a lecture-hall, chancelled at the south end, beneath which are schoolrooms for the education of boys, of whom there are at present 130 on the rolls. The lecture-hall is 75 feet by 25 feet in size, 30 feet high, and is capable of accommodating about 500 persons. The chancelled portion of the hall forms a chapel, 23 feet by 13 feet, at the east end of which is a small sacristy. The wood composing the altar will be of oak, and the fittings of the richest description. The chapel is lighted by one three-light and thirteen two-light windows, to be filled with stained glass. The style is of the Decorated period, the remainder of the building being of plain domestic character.

*Westminster Bridge*. By an Act recently passed the Corporation of Westminster Bridge is dissolved, and the bridge and estates are transferred to the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings. The estates produce a rent of 7,406*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per ann. A new bridge is to be built near the present site, and the old bridge is then to be removed.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

## GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Aug. 23. *Erratum*.—For William Nanson Welsby, esq. read William Newland Welsby, esq. appointed a Commissioner for inquiring into Birmingham Borough Prison.

Aug. 29. Richard Birnie, esq. to be Advocate-General for the territory of Western Australia.—Joseph Hensley, esq. to be a Member of the Executive Council of Prince Edward's Island.

—Edward Chapman, esq. to be a Member of the Council of Government of the island of Mauritius during the temporary absence of Dr. Harel, a Member of that Board.—Toussaint Rostant, esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the island of Trinidad during the temporary absence of William Burnley Hume, esq. a Member of that Board.

Aug. 30. Thomas Alexander Lord Lovat to be Lieut. and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Inverness, in the room of Francis William Earl of Seafield, deceased.—Victoria Rifles (Middlesex), G. Drummond, esq. Duc de Melfort, to be Major.

Sept. 2. 2nd Foot, Major-Gen. Sir J. Rolt, K.C.B. and K.C. to be Colonel; Major S. W. Jephson to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Lieut.-Col. O. Robinson to be Major.—21st Foot, Major-Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—Royal Horse Guards, Lieut.-Col. C. Du Pré Egerton to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Lieut.-Col. Hon. G.C.W. Forester to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major Hon. H. Pitt to be Major.

Sept. 5. James Cosmo Melvill, esq. Sec. to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to be a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Sept. 7. Viscount Strathallan elected a Representative Peer of Scotland.

Sept. 9. Col. the Hon. Charles Beaumont Phipps, Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse, to be a Companion of the Bath.

Sept. 13. 1st (or Grenadier) Foot Guards, Major and brevet Colonel P. S. Stanhope to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and brevet Col. R. W. Astell to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. and brevet Major S. Brownrigg to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—49th Foot, Major T. N. Dalton to be Major.—61st Foot, Major H. G. Rainey to be Major.—Brevet, Major the Hon. H. Pitt, of the Royal Regt. of Horse Guards, to have the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

Sept. 19. The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby; the Right Hon. David Richard Pigot, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, Ireland; Montfort Longfield, LL.D., one of Her Majesty's Counsel; Travers Twiss, D.C.L.; and James O'Ferrall, esq. to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the Management and Government of the College of Maynooth.—James Egan Rosser, esq. to be Assistant Surveyor and Engineer for the colony of Sierra Leone.

Sept. 25. The Rev. John Tolmie has been presented by Her Majesty to the church at Tomintoul, presb. of Abernethy, Banffshire, vacant by the death of Rev. George Bruce.

Sept. 27. George Young, esq. to be Sheriff of the shire or sheriffdom of Inverness, in the room of Wm. Fraser Tytler, esq. deceased.—Francis Lousada, esq. to be H. M.'s Consul at Riga.—William Joseph Emerson, esq. to be H. M.'s Consul in the Island of St. Thomas.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Fred. Holt Robe, C.B. Major on half-pay of 87th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel without purchase.—Capt. Sam. Jas. Skinner, Hon. Fred. Byron, Wm. Warwick Hawkus, esq. and Thos. Barker Wall, esq. to be Deputy-Lieuts. of the county of Essex.

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## NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Sept. 17. Vice-Adm. E. Hawker to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. R. Arthur, C.B. to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence, G.C.H. to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue. To be Retired Rear-Admirals on the terms proposed 1st Sept. 1846; Retired Capt. T. Prickett; Retired Capt. A. D. Y. Arbuthnot.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. M. Arnold, Minor Canonry in Westminster Abbey.

Rev. H. Bellairs (R. of Bedworth), Honorary Canonry in Cathedral Church of Worcester.

Rev. R. Campbell, Canonry in Perth Cathedral, and Principalship of Diocesan Model School.

Rev. G. Madan (V. of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol), Honorary Canonry of Bristol.

Rev. S. H. Meyrick, Prebend of Modelling, and Sub-Deanery of Lismore.

Rev. C. H. Morgan (V. of Abbots Leigh), Hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Bristol.

Rev. Sir G. Prevost, Bart. Honorary Canonry in Gloucester Cathedral.

Rev. W. Villiers (V. of Bromsgrove), Honorary Canonry in Cathedral Church of Worcester.

Rev. J. Aldous, Holy Trinity P.C. Sheffield.

Rev. S. J. Altmann, St. Andrew P.C. Thornhill-square, Islington, Middlesex.

Rev. W. S. Austin, Great Bentley V. Essex.

Rev. C. G. T. Barlow, Ruckinge R. Kent.

Rev. H. B. Bullocke, Mullion V. Cornwall.

Rev. J. Bush, Ormskirk V. Lancashire.

Rev. A. M. Cliff, Mallow R. dio. Cloyne.

Rev. F. W. Collison, Marwood R. Devon.

Rev. H. Cooper, Stoke-Prior P.C. Herefordsh.

Rev. G. P. Cosserat, Drinkstone R. Suffolk.

Rev. E. S. T. Daunt, St. Stephen-by-Launceston P. C. Cornwall.

Ven. T. H. Davies, Christ Church P. C. Ramsgate, Kent.

Rev. I. Durrant, Thornton P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. E. Evans, Eccles R. Norfolk.

Rev. H. Evans, Eriswell R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. B. Garnett, Bunbury Preachership, Cheshire.

Rev. E. J. Green, Leintwardine V. Herefordsh.

Rev. J. Healy, Redmile R. Leicestershire.

Rev. C. Hill, Piddington P.C. Oxfordshire.

Rev. A. M. Hoare, Calbourne R. w. Newtown C. Isle of Wight.

Rev. F. Hockin, Phillack R. w. Gwithian R. Cornwall.

Rev. A. Hutton, Highead (or Ivegil) P.C. Cumb.

Rev. D. L. James, St. John the Evangelist P.C. Pont Robert Ap Oliver, Meivod, Montgom.

Rev. H. Jones, Shelley P.C. Suffolk.

Rev. T. Jones, White Roding R. Essex.

Rev. J. Macnaught, St. Chrysostom P.C. Everton, Lancashire.

Rev. W. S. Newman, Coryton R. Devon.

Rev. D. Parry, Nerquis P.C. Flintshire.

Rev. J. C. Pigott, Gussage All Saints' V. Dorset.

Rev. E. Polwhele, St. Stephen's-by-Saltash V. Cornwall.

Rev. S. Robins, Holy Trinity P.C. Dover, Kent.

Rev. C. R. Rowlatt, West Thurrock V. w. Purfleet C. Essex.

Rev. T. F. Salmon, Waidershare V. w. Whitfield (or Beauxfield) P.C. Kent.

Rev. T. Saulez, All Saints' P.C. Islington.

Rev. G. Stevenson, All Saints' P.C. Newmarket.

Rev. T. Smith, Ossington D. Notts.

Rev. J. R. Stock, Finchingfield V. Essex.

Rev. H. Thompson, Chard V. Somerset.

Rev. J. S. Utterton, Farnham V. Surrey.

Rev. F. Wheeler, Dunchurch V. Warwickshire.

*To Chaplaincies.*

- Rev. J. Carter, to Emigrant Ship Herefordshire.  
 Rev. B. C. Dowding, to the Union, Devizes.  
 Rev. H. H. Higgins, to Lunatic Asylum, Rainhill, Lancashire.  
 Rev. J. Sowter, to the Essex Lunatic Asylum, Brentwood.  
 Rev. R. Tomlins, (Assistant) to the English at Rome.

*Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.*

- Rev. W. G. Barker, Director of the Church Missionary Children's Home, Highbury-grove, Islington.  
 Rev. T. E. Espin, Professor of Pastoral Theology, Queen's College, Birmingham.  
 Rev. G. T. Lemit, Head Masterhip of the Grammar School, Dedham, Essex.  
 Rev. E. Thring, Head Masterhip of Uppingham Grammar School.

*Erratum.*—P. 303 ante, col. 1, 23d line from bottom, for (Coombes) "St. Mary Magdalene," read "St. Peter's."

## BIRTHS.

- July 12. At the Bishop's palace, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. J. Blomefield, a dau.  
 Aug. 4. At Chalfont lodge, Bucks, the wife of Leicester Hibbert, esq. a son.—5. In Gordon st. the wife of Samuel J. Wilde, esq. barrister-at-law, a dau.—At Elvidge's hotel, Dublin, the wife of the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, a dau.—7. At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Wilson, R.A. Director of the Royal Laboratory, a son.—9. In Warwick sq. Eccleston sq. the wife of W. J. Metcalfe, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.—10. At Stockport, the wife of Capt. H. M. Smyth, Staff Officer of Pensioners, a son.—13. In Oxford sq. Hyde park, the wife of Major Beare, a dau.—14. At Hemingford house, Stratford-on-Avon, the wife of Henry W. Allfrey, esq. a dau.—At Newland court, Mrs. Henry Lakin, a dau.—16. At Knowlmere manor, the wife of Jonathan Peel, esq. a dau.—20. At Cransley, the wife of W. S. Rose, esq. a dau.—22. At Cromore, Lady Robert Montagu, a dau.—At Cobham hall, the Countess of Darnley, a dau.—At Tythegston court, Glam. the wife of the Rev. William Somerset, a son.—23. In Hyde park sq. Mrs. Edward Baldwin, a dau.—25. At the Avenue, Burlington, Yorksh. the wife of Thomas Prickett, esq. a son.—28. At Amiens, France, the wife of Capt. Lumley, late First Assistant Adjutant-Gen. of the Bengal Army, a son.—29. At Shute house, Devon, the wife of Temple West, esq. late Captain and Lieut.-Colonel Grenadier Guards, a dau.—At Stoke house, Chichester, Lady Roper, a dau.  
*Lately.* Jenny Lind, now Madame Goldschmid, a son.  
 Sept. 4. At Stackpole court, Viscountess Emlin, a dau.—5. At Mount Craig, Ross, Heret. the wife of Bellingham Bernard Hankey, esq. a dau.—6. At Hove, Brighton, Mrs. Arthur Beresford Brooke, a son.—8. At the vicarage, Canford, Dorset, Lady Louisa Ponsonby, a son.—At Milton, Kent, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Monkland, 7th Highlanders, a son.—10. At Bookham, the Hon. Mrs. Toler, a dau.—At Ashfold, Sussex, the seat of her father, W. Peters, esq. the wife of Capt. Gilbert, Royal Horse Artillery, a dau.—12. At Great Barton, the wife of Major H. Bunbury, a dau.

## MARRIAGES.

March 29. At the residence of the bride's father, Alfred Joyce, esq. of Norwood, Mel-

bourne, Australia, youngest son of Thomas Joyce, esq. of Stamford hill, Middlesex, to Caroline, only dau. of C. G. Bucknell, esq. of Rodborough vale, Melbourne, Australia.

April 22. At Wollongong, New South Wales, Percy Pratt, fifth son of the late John Pratt, esq. of Bell's hill, Northumberland, to Isabella-Campbell, only dau. of the late P. Jackson, esq. and step-dau. of Charles Thoraby Smith, esq. J.P. of Wollongong.

May 7. At Sydney, New South Wales, John Rose Holden, esq. eldest son of the Rev. William Rose Holden, of Worcester, to Susan, second dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Broadhurst, of Bath.

14. At Bocking, Essex, Pressey, younger son of Pressey Granger, esq. formerly of East Ham, to Emily-Priscilla, youngest dau. of the late Edward Farn, esq. of Gray's inn, and Norwood, Surrey.

June 9. At Calcutta, Capt. William Triston Money, 30th Madras Nat. Inf. third son of Rear-Adm. Money, C.B. to Isabella-Frances, eldest dau. of the late Capt. G. H. Thomas, formerly of the 7th Madras Light Cavalry.

14. Charles Staud, esq. to Marion-Elizabeth-Bertie, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Symons, commanding the Royal Artillery in Ceylon.

23. At Barrackpore, Lieut. Clements Thomas Hallett, 72nd Bengal Nat. Inf. to Susanna, dau. of Brigadier-Gen. S. Shaw, commanding the Presidency Division.

25. At Penzance, Richard Quiller Couch, esq. eldest son of Jonathan Couch, esq. F.L.S. of Polperro, to Lydia-Penneck, eldest dau. of Richard Pearce, esq.

29. At Calcutta, Jervoise John Grey, esq. C.S. second son of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Edw. Grey, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Henry Holroyd, esq. barrister-at-law.

July 3. At St. James's Paddington, Edward Finney, esq. late 1st Foot, to Mrs. Sarah Bliss, of Cambridge terr. Hyde park north, widow of Edward Bliss, esq. of Brandon park, Suffolk.

6. At Burdwan, Bengal, Alexander Abercrombie, esq. Bengal Civil Service, to Jane, youngest dau. of Thomas Hastings, esq. of Gressenhall.

8. At St. John's Paddington, S. Meyrick Higgins, esq. of Oxford, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Thomas Heslop, esq. of Ripley, Yorkshire.—At Spanish place chapel, Louis, third son of A. Pereira, esq. of Park crescent, to Fanny, second dau. of the late Edward Wallis, esq. of Burton grange, near York.

9. At West Brompton, Capt. Squire, late 3d Dragoon Guards, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late John Perfect, esq. of Pontefract.

At Ely, Charles Steggall, Mus. Doc. Cantab. of North Audley st. Grosvenor sq. to Maria-Mendham, youngest dau. of the late William Kempton, esq.—At Warkworth, near Banbury, Lieut. Samuel James Brichoeil, R.N. to

Jemima, dau. of C. Brickwell, esq. of Overthorpe lodge.—At Selling, the Rev. Joseph Vernon Theed, B.A. Curate of Warmington, Northamptonsh. to Matilda-Sarah, youngest dau. of the late John Neame, esq. of Selling Court.—At Dartford, Horace Weston, esq. of Kingston-on-Thames, to Mary-Old, fourth dau. of the Rev. Edward Irish.—At Kennington, Robert-Porter, eldest son of Colonel Bateman, of Norwood, to Jane, dau. of Mr. Edward Goff, of St. George's cottage, Walworth.

10. At Hawkhurst, Richard Dering Adams, esq. to Margaret, only dau. of the late Major Jeffries, of St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, and Hawkhurst, Kent.

11. At Clifton, John Lanchenich, esq. of Langport, Som. to Emma-George, niece of the late Rev. Francis Skurray, B.D. of Horningham, Wilts.



12. At Kensington, the Rev. Frederic Woolley, B.C.L. of Tooting, to Emma-Treyer, youngest dau. of Treyer Evans, esq. of Notting hill square and the Haymarket.—At Paddington, the Rev. William Anderson, Curate of Staines, eldest son of Joseph Anderson, esq. of the Regent's park, to Emma, dau. of the late Geo. Buckton, esq. of Oakfield, Middlesex.—At Bures St. Mary, the Rev. Thomas P. Tufnell, Vicar of Wormingford, to Emily-Harriett, eldest dau. of P. O. Symmons, esq.—At Hanbury, Staff. Capt. Reginald Peel, late 6th Regt. eldest son of the late Bolton Peel, esq. of Dost-hill lodge, to Mary-Theodosia, eldest dau. of Richard Greene, esq. of St. Chad's, Lichfield.—At Paddington, the Rev. Thomas Palmer Hulton, Incumbent of Lingfield, Surrey, to Maria-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Dickenson, of Dosthill house, near Tamworth.—At Paddington, Britiffe Skottowe, esq. formerly of Harrow Weald, Middlesex, to Letitia-Mourgue, second dau. of John Constable, esq. of Westbourne terrace.—At Preston, Wensley Bond Jennings, esq. M.D. of Dublin, to Catherine-Mary, dau. of the late Joseph Walker, esq. of Preston and Oak hill, Lanc.—At Surbiton, Surrey, John Losley, esq. of Norcott court, Herts, and of Stratford green, Essex, to Anne, eldest dau. of Charles Pressly, esq.

13. At Lowestoft, Daniel-Frederick, eldest son of the Rev. Daniel Wilson, Vicar of Islington, and grandson of the Bishop of Calcutta, to Katherine-Reeve, fifth dau. of Edw. Leathes, esq. of Normanstone Court.—At Benenden, Kent, the Rev. T. J. Boys, M.A. son of the Rev. Daniel Boys, Vicar of Benenden, to Ellen, dau. of the late L. E. Thornton, esq.—At St. Bees, Cumberland, the Rev. J. M. Mason, B.A. Incumbent of Jarrow, Durham, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Thomas Benn, esq. of Greenbank, near Whitehaven.—At Wickham Bishop's, Major Charles Herbert, 18th Bengal Native Inf. to Sophia-Geraldine, eldest surviving dau. of Geo. Lee, esq.—At St. Matthew's, Denmark hill, William-Medleycott, only son of the late Lieut. W. H. Nichols, R.N. to Frances-Ann, eldest dau. of T. Poyntz Richmond, esq. of Chaldon, Surrey.

14. At Alverstoke, Gosport, Lieut. Edward Field, of H.M. ship Excellent, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of E. P. Samuel, esq. of the Grove.—At Southampton, G. Vidler, esq. to Miss Pothecary, of Shirley, eldest dau. of the late M. Pothecary, esq. of Gussage St. Michael, Dorset.—At St. Peter's, Belgrave sq. Henry Hussey Vivian, esq. M.P. for Truro, to Miss Cholmeley, dau. of Sir Montague Cholmeley.—At St. Pancras, Charles-Frederick-Baxter, fourth son of Major W. P. Macdonald, 41st Madras N.I. to Charlotte-Augusta, third surviving dau. of the late R. P. Sayer, esq.—At Wickhambrook, Suffolk, the Rev. Samuel Gardner, of Salford, Warw. to Amelia, eldest dau. of Joseph W. Bromley, esq. of Bansfield hall, Suffolk.—At Paris, Arthur Prime, esq. son of R. Prime, esq. M.P. of Walberton house, Sussex, to Mary-Matilda, dau. of the Rev. Robert Machell, of Etton rectory, Yorkshire.—At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Matthew Baines, esq. M.D. of Thurlow sq. to Laura-Susanna, elder dau. of A. B. Barnes, esq.—At Abbot's Langley, Chas. Cholmeley Hale, esq. of King's Walden, Herts, to Augusta-Mary, only dau. of Edmund Fearley Whittinstall, esq. of Langleybury.—At Kelly, Harry-Reginald, second son of Sir William L. S. Trevelyan, Bart. Lord Lieut. of Cornwall, to Juliana, eldest dau. of Arthur Kelly, esq. of Kelly, Devon.—At Brompton, Charles John Proby, esq. eldest and only surviving son of the Rev. C. Proby, Canon of Windsor, and Vicar of Twickenham, to Elizabeth, only child of Capt. Edward Chap-

pell, R.N.—At Hingolite, William Henry Greenwell Palmer, Lieut. 40th Regt. Madras Army, eldest son of the Rev. Septimus Palmer, Rector of High Bickington, Devon, to Elizabeth-Treasure, only dau. of Capt.-Comm. J. S. Young, 3rd Regt. Nizam's Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

15. At Florence, the Marquess Ricci-Paracine, of Rome, and Montepulciano, in Tuscany, to Rosalie-Eustace, only dau. of the late Lieut.-General Henry Eustace.

16. At Egg Buckland, the Hon. Leonard Addington, R. Art. second son of Viscount Sidmouth, to Letitia-Anne, dau. of Erving Clark, esq. of Efford Manor.—At Bathwick, the Rev. William Henry Craeford, of Haughley park, Suffolk, to Laura, youngest dau. of the Rev. Charles Taylor, Rector of Biddisham, Som.—At Greenwich, Edward-Acheson, son of the late James Downville, esq. M.D. Deputy-Insp. of Hospitals and Fleets, to Eliza-Frances, eldest dau. of Capt. Moubay, R.N.—At St. Marylebone, Geo. Bourchier, esq. Capt. Bengal Art. son of the late Rev. Edward Bourchier, Rector of Bramfield, to Georgiana-Clemiston, younger dau. of John Graham Lough, esq. of Harewood square.

18. At Nunington, William Kendall, esq. second son of the late Thomas Kendall, esq. of East Ness hall, to Rosette-Neale, niece to the Rev. O. H. Flowers, M.A.

19. At St. George's Hanover sq. Capt. Granville Leveson Proby, 74th Highlanders, second son of Adm. the Hon. G. L. Proby, to the Lady Augusta Maria Hare, eldest dau. of the Earl of Listowel, K.P.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Alexander Matheson, esq. M.P. of Ardross and Lochalsh, to the Hon. Lavinia Mary Stapleton, sister of Lord Beaumont.—At Walcot, the Rev. J. C. W. Tasker, to Elizabeth S. Newton, youngest dau. of Capt. Alexander Mackenzie, R.N. Bath.—At Kensington, Joseph, only son of Joseph Rusbridge, esq. to Sophia-Matilda, second dau. of Major-General Wavell, K.F., K.C.S., F.R.S., and granddau. of the late Sir William Paxton, of Middletown hall, Carm.—At Edinburgh, John Forster Pratt, esq. solicitor, Berwick-upon-Tweed, son of John Pratt, esq. of Adderstone Mains, Northumb. to Frances-Ligonier, dau. of the late Capt. William Balfour, R.N. of Trenaby.—At Streatham, Richard Pretymann Athorpe, esq. 14th Dragoons, youngest son of Rev. F. Athorpe, Prebendary of Lincoln, Rector of Gumbley, Leic. to Emma, youngest dau. of James Coster, esq. Hill house, Streatham common.—At Sandwich, the Rev. George Dawson Turner Layton, of Swinbrook, Oxon, to Charlotte, dau. of James Dorman, esq. of Sandwich.—At Kingsbridge, Devon, Richard Dobson Alexander, esq. Exeter college, Oxford, second son of the late Rev. Daniel Alexander, M.A. Vicar of Bickleigh, to Emma-Mary, only dau. of the Rev. Richard Lüne, M.A. Vicar of Churchshaw with Kingsbridge, and Preb. of Exeter.—At Hatton, near Warwick, Edgar-Norris, fourth son of Henry Dumbleton, esq. of Thorn-hill, near Southampton, to Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. W. Hatherell, D.D. of the Lodge, near Southampton.—The Rev. Alfred James Career, M.A. Fellow and late Classical Lecturer of Queen's college, Cambridge, to Eliza, youngest dau. of William Peck, esq. of Clapham Common.—At St. Ives, Hunts, the Rev. Josephus Glover, M.A. Vice-Principal and Head Master of Grosvenor college, Bath, to Charlotte-Hanslip, youngest dau. of the late John Lawrence, esq. of Hammersmith.—At Dawlish, Frank, only son of Francis Hodgkinson, esq. of Weirfield, near Torquay, Devon, to Mary, only dau. of Francis Beetham, esq. of Sea Lawn.—At Drewsteignton, Devon, Edward, second son of

Edward Vigor Fox, esq. of Locking house, Weston-super-Mare, to Catherine-Mary, third dau. of the late Thomas Cooiland, esq. of Winterton, Lincolnshire.

20. At St. James's, Paddington, John Noble, esq. of Upper Bedford pl. to Eliza-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Capt. George Ellis, Bengal Art. and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Boyle, of Exmouth.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. E. A. Sanford, Rector of Combe Florey, second son of Edward Ayahford Sanford, esq. of Nynehead court, Somerset, to Christina-Emma, youngest dau. of the late M. H. Perceval, esq.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Richard Viscount Dungannon, grandson of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P. to Lady Emily de Burgh, second dau. of the Marquess of Clanricarde, K.P.—At St. Michael's, Highgate, Charles-Meaburn, eldest son of Meaburn Tatham, esq. of Merton lodge, Highgate, to Elizabeth, only surviving child of the late Thomas Collingridge, esq.—At Kew, Thomas Robert Evans, esq. of Colishall, Norfolk, second son of the Rev. H. Evans, Rector of Lyng, Norfolk, to Elizabeth, youngest surviving dau. of Sir William Jackson Hooker, Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew.—At Cheshunt, Herts, the Rev. J. F. Lingham, Vicar of Margate, and Chaplain to Lord Londonborough, to Anne-Hester, youngest dau. of John Hampden Gledstanes, esq.—At Georgeham, near Barnstaple, Thomas Were Fox, Jun. esq. Ottoman Consul, and merchant, of Plymouth, to Frances-Mary, second dau. of the Rev. Francis Hole, Rector of Georgeham.—At Backford, Chester, the Rev. L. W. Riley, B.A. Curate of St. Thomas's, Birmingham, to Emma, only child of Mr. Charles Shaw, of Mollington, Chester.—At Aden, Lieut. John Denis De Vitre, 1st Bombay European Fusiliers, second son of John Denis De Vitre, esq. of Southenmoor, Cumberland, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Benjamin Veall, esq. of Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.—At Rathfarham, Dublin, the Rev. B. Hale Puckle, M.A. son of the Rev. B. Puckle, Rector of Graffham, Hunts, to Eleanor, eldest dau. of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

21. At Southill, Beds, Frederick St. Lawrence Pratt, esq. of Greatford, Linc. youngest son of the Rev. Joseph Pratt, Rector of Paston, Northamptonsh. to Fanny, youngest dau. of the late W. H. Baldock, esq. of Petham, Kent.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Edmond Probyn, esq. late 6th Dragoons, eldest son of Capt. Probyn, of Longhope, Glouc. to Charlotte-Seymour, second dau. of the late J. Jones, esq. of Portland place, and Dery Ormond, Cardiganshire.

Aug. 2. At Yaxley, Hunts, Thomas William Morris, esq. of Bedgrove house, near Aylesbury, Bucks, eldest son of John Morris, esq. of Foxham, Wilts, to Emma, fourth dau. of the late Edward Faux, esq. of Yaxley lodge, Hunts.—At the Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Mr. P. P. Hull, late proprietor of the "San Francisco Whig," to Lola Montes.

4. At Manchester, Thomas-Barlow, eldest son of T. B. Jervis, esq. of Swinton park, to Annie P. Faulkner, dau. of the late J. W. Gaultier, esq.—At Workop, Notts, Adolphus-William, eldest son of A. W. Hume, esq. of Blandford square, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Carey Owtrant, esq. of Layton.

6. At Boston, William-Harrison, eldest surviving son of Edward Harrison Barwell, esq. of Northampton, to Susan-Straw, youngest dau. of John Elsom, esq.—At St. Mark's, Myddelton sq. George Gray, esq. eldest son of David Gray, esq. of Lincoln's inn fields and Upper Holloway, to Martha, only dau. of James Siggers, esq. of Guildford street.

8. At the British Consulate, Geneva, Joseph Askew Turner, esq. of Lincoln's inn, eldest

son of Joseph Holden Turner, esq. of Montague place, Russell sq. to Margaret-Anna-Maria, only child of the Rev. J. S. Pons, of La Serrette, Geneva.

9. At Monmouth, Joseph Anthony Spencer, esq. B.A. eldest son of Joseph Spencer, esq. of Westbourne pl. Hyde pk. to Helen-Arabella, youngest dau. of the late John Woollett, esq. of Monmouth.—At Oxford, the Rev. John Young Seagrave, M.A. Vicar of Bramham, Yorkshire, to Frances-Henrietta, youngest dau. of Benjamin Johnson, esq. late of Newcastle-on-Tyne.—At Croydon, the Rev. John Page, D.D. Vicar of Gillingham, Kent, to Miss Rowles, of Croydon common, Surrey.—At Aldingbourne, Sussex, the Rev. John Rusbrieger, M.A. Curate of Earham, Sussex, to Ellen-Honorina, youngest dau. of the late Geo. Woolley, esq. of Notting hill, Middlesex.—At Norton Fitzwarren, Somerset, the Rev. Reginald Neale Shuttle, B.A. to Emily-Eva, youngest dau. of the late Capt. C. B. Gribble, H.E.I.C.S. and widow of Crawford Kerr, esq.—At Bishop's Hull, Somerset, Capt. T. A. Rawlins, of H.M. 86th Regt. to Marianne, second dau. of the late Col. Sir C. W. Dance, K.H. of Barr house, Somersetshire.—At Margate, James John Heywood, esq. M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, to Sarah-Elizabeth, only child of Thomas Cookes, esq. of Margate.—In Trinity chapel, John St. Edgware road, John Scott Burdon Sanderson, esq. M.D. younger son of Richard Burdon Sanderson, esq. of Jesmond, Northumb. to Gheta, elder dau. of the Rev. Ridley H. Herschell.—At Twickenham, John Carr, eldest son of William Sharpe, esq. Brechin, N.B. to Jane-Anne, youngest dau. of John Haselden, esq. late of Windsor.—At St. Mary's, Paddington, Lieut.-Col. Studholme Hodgson, son of the late Gen. and grandson of the late Field Marshal Studholme Hodgson, to Caroline, relict of Sir John Palmer Bruce Chichester, Bart. of Arlington court, Devonshire.—At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Thomas, only son of the late Thomas Phippen, esq. to Ada-Ellen, second dau. of Richard Charnock, esq. barrister-at-law.—At St. Mary's, Lambeth, John Sampson, eldest son of the late John James Peirce, esq. of Canterbury, to Jane-Elizabeth, only dau. of George Duncan, esq. of Foxley house, Kennington.—At Faversham, Capt. Gardine Shaw, late of the 14th Light Dragoons, to Ellen, second dau. of the late John Mares, esq. of Lenfield house, Maidstone, Kent.—At St. Mark's, Hamilton terr. Geo. Burchett, esq. of Doctors' commons, to Mary, second dau. of Charles Turner, esq. of Hamilton terr. St. John's wood.—At St. Marylebone, Wm. Studfield, esq. of Stratford place, to Marian, youngest dau. of George Johnstone, esq. of Tavistock square, and late of the 4th Dragoon Guards.—At Dawlish, Phillip John William Cooke, esq. solicitor, Gloucester, to Adeline, only dau. of Paulin Barret, esq. B.A. Beach house, Dawlish.

10. At Cambridge, Lewis Hough, esq. third son of the late Rev. James Hough, to Francesa-Mary, second dau. of the late W. W. Hayward, esq. of Cambridge.—At Plymouth, Charles Arthur Aymer, esq. to the Hon. Sophia Mackay, dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Reay.—At Dalblair house, Ayr, Capt. Barclay Thomas, of H.M. 27th Regt. and second son of Rear-Adm. Thomas, to Catherine-Arabella, dau. of the late William Guild, Jun. esq.—At Southwark, David Gilkison, esq. son of Robert Gilkison, esq. Wood bank, Port Glasgow, to Charlotte-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Charles Bunning, esq. Kettering.—The Rev. Frederic FitzPatrick, only son of the Rev. Frederic FitzPatrick, Rector of Bailieborough, to Lady Olivia Tylour, eldest dau. of the Marquis of Headfort.

## OBITUARY.

## THE DUKE OF SAXE-ALTENBURG.

*Aug. 3.* In his 67th year, his Serene Highness George-Charles-Frederick, reigning Duke of Saxe-Altenburg.

He was the second son of Frederick Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, who became Duke of Saxe-Altenburg by the convention of the 12th Nov. 1826, by Charlotte-Georgiana, daughter of Charles-Louis, Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz. He was consequently through his mother a great-nephew of Queen Charlotte, the consort of our King George the Third, and a nephew of the late Queen of Hanover.

He succeeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg on the 29th Sept. 1834, on the abdication of his elder brother Joseph, who thereupon took the title of Duke Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg, and is still living.

He married, Oct. 7, 1825, the Princess Mary of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, aunt to the present reigning Duke; and by that princess, who survives him, he had issue two sons, Ernest his successor, a Lieutenant in the first regiment of the Royal guards of Prussia, who has recently married a Princess of Anhalt-Dessau; and Maurice, a Lieutenant in the Hussar regiment of the Prussian guards.

The late Duke's portrait, and that of his Duchess, are given in the Almanac de Gotha for the present year.

## MAJOR-GEN. LORD SALTOUN.

*Aug. 18.* At his shooting-seat, near Rothes, aged 68, the Right Hon. Alexander George Fraser, sixteenth Lord Saltoun, of Abernethy (1445), and a Representative Peer of Scotland, K.T., K.C.B., G.C.H., and Knight of the Austrian order of Maria Theresa and of the Russian order of St. George, a Lieutenant-General in the army, and Colonel of the 2d Foot, and a Deputy Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire.

Lord Saltoun was born in London on the 22d April 1785; he was the eldest son of Alexander fifteenth Lord Saltoun, a member of the faculty of advocates, by Marjory, only daughter of Simon Fraser, esq. of Ness Castle, Inverness, and of London, one of the Directors of the East India Company. He succeeded to the peerage in his boyhood, by the death of his father on the 13th Sept. 1793.

He was appointed a Lieutenant in the 35th regiment of Foot on the 2d Sept. 1802; transferred to the 42d on the 25th June following; and to the 1st Foot Guards as Lieutenant and Captain, Nov.

23, 1804. He was promoted to Captain and Lieut.-Colonel Dec. 25, 1813. He served with the army in Sicily in 1806 and 1807, and throughout Sir John Moore's campaign in the Peninsula in 1808 and 1809, and was present at the battle of Corunna.

He accompanied the expedition to Walcheren in 1809, went to Cadiz in 1811, and was at the storming of Seville, the passage of the Bidassoa, the battle of the Neville, the actions of the 9th, 10th, and 12th Dec. 1813, in front of Bidart, the passage of the Adour, the blockade of Bayonne, and repulse of the sortie. He also passed through the campaign of 1815, including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and the storming of Peronne. In the famous defence of Hongoumont he highly distinguished himself by his gallantry, and had no less than four horses killed under him. That important post was held all day against the overwhelming numbers of the French host, by Colonel McDonnell within, and Lord Saltoun without. Towards the close of that eventful day he returned to his place in the line, with but about one-third of the men with whom he had gone into action. He now took a prominent part in the last celebrated charge of the Guards. One short anecdote of this moment of his career will at once depict the character of the man, and the regard which the officers and the love which his men bore for him. Volunteering to go to the front some twenty or thirty paces—while the battalion was lying down, and the last column of the French army, some 10,000 strong, was coming on to endeavour to break the British line, and retrieve the day—he arranged that he would put his cap on his sword as a signal when the men were to get up and fire. Utterly regardless of himself, and seeing the advantage of allowing the French column to approach to within certain destruction, he waited till they were so near that his brother officers and friends called out to him—“For God's sake, come back, Saltoun—our own men must shoot you;” on which there was a general cheer, from right to left, “Never fear: we won't shoot my Lord.”

Lord Saltoun was promoted to the rank of Major-General, Jan. 10, 1837; and appointed to the command of the 2d Foot in 1846. He was once publicly described by the late Duke of Wellington as “a pattern to the army, both as a man and a soldier.”

During the opium war in China, his

lordship went out to that country with reinforcements, and commanded a brigade at the attack and capture of Chin Kiang Fou.

He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815, and advanced to the grade of a Knight Commander in 1818. He also received the Austrian and Russian orders before named for his services at Waterloo. He was nominated only last year a Knight of the Thistle.

He was elected a Representative Peer of Scotland at the general election of 1807, and on every subsequent occasion. He generally voted against the measures of the recent Whig administrations. He was a patron of many of the musical institutions of the metropolis, as President of the Madrigal Society, Chairman of the Musical Union, &c.

He married, March 6, 1815, Catharine Thurlow, a natural daughter of Lord Chancellor Thurlow; but that lady died on the 9th July, 1826, leaving him no issue. He is succeeded by his nephew Major Alexander Fraser, of the 28th Foot, eldest son of the late Hon. William Fraser by Elizabeth-Graham, second daughter of David M'Dowall Grant, esq. of Arddilly, co. Banff. His Lordship has married, in 1849, Charlotte, second daughter of Thomas Browne Evans, esq. of Dean House, Oxfordshire.

**ADM. SIR GEORGE COCKBURN, BART.**

*Aug.* 19. At Leamington Spa, in his 81st year, the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, the 8th Bart. of Langton, co. Berwick (1627), G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, and Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Major-General of Marines, a Privy Councillor, and F.R.S.

Sir George Cockburn was born in London on the 23d April, 1772, the second son of Sir James Cockburn the sixth Baronet, M.P. for Peebles, by his second wife Augusta Anne, daughter of the Very Rev. Francis Ayscough, D.D. Dean of Bristol. He entered the navy March 12, 1781, as captain's servant (under the auspices of Admirals Sir Joshua Rowley and Lord Hood), on board a frigate then commanded by Captain Bartholomew Samuel Rowley. His name was afterwards borne on the books of the William and Mary, yacht, but he did not go to sea until 1786; in the course of which and of the following year we find him cruising on the Home station, in the Termagant 18, Capt. Rowley Bulteel. In Jan. 1788 he joined the Ariel 14, Capt. Robert Moorsom, with whom he sailed for the East Indies, where for several months he was very profitably employed in surveying. Returning home in 1791 with the same officer, in the Princess

Royal, Indiaman, Mr. Cockburn next served in the Channel as midshipman of the Hebe 38, Capt. Alexander Hood; and as master's mate in the Romney 50, the flag-ship in the Mediterranean of Rear-Adm. S. C. Goodall. In 1792 he was appointed acting Lieutenant of the Pearl 32, Capt. G. W. A. Courtenay; and on Jan. 27, 1793, was confirmed in the Orestes 18, Capt. Lord Augustus Fitzroy. On April 28 following he became ninth Lieut. of the Britannia 100, bearing the flag of Vice-Adm. W. Hotham; but was removed, in June, as tenth, to the Victory 100, flag-ship, off Toulon, of his patron Lord Hood; from which, on attaining, in quick rotation, the post of first Lieutenant, he was promoted to the command, Oct. 11 in the same year, of the Speedy sloop. As a reward for his skill and perseverance in maintaining the blockade of Genoa during a gale which dispersed every other ship of a squadron stationed off that port, Capt. Cockburn was appointed, Jan. 20, 1794, acting Captain of the Inconstant 36; and on the 20th of the following month was officially posted into the Meleager 32, which he commanded in the hostilities against Corsica, and, as one of Hotham's repeaters, in the actions of March 14 and July 13, 1795. He was afterwards employed for twelve months in vigorous co-operation with the Austrian troops in Piedmont, and during that period obtained the hearty acknowledgments of the immortal Nelson for his conspicuous zeal, ability, and courage on various occasions, but more especially for the great assistance he afforded in running in under the batteries of Larma, on May 31, 1796, and capturing six of the enemy's armed vessels.

Being transferred, Aug. 19 following, to the command of the Minerve, of 42 guns and 286 men, Capt. Cockburn, who remained in that ship until paid off in Feb. 1802, continued to pursue his gallant career with intense ardour, either conducting in person, or assuming a prominent part in a train of the most important achievements. He was first employed in blockading Leghorn; and on next hoisting the broad pendant of Commodore Nelson, again acquired the admiration of the latter for his conduct at the capture and defeat, while proceeding from Gibraltar to Elba, and in presence of the Spanish fleet, of the Sabina, of 40, and the Matilda, of 34 guns, Dec. 20, 1796. The former ship struck her colours after a combat of three hours, and a loss, out of 286 men, of 14 killed and 44 wounded; the other was compelled to wear and haul off at the close of a sharp action of half an hour; the collective loss of the Minerve on both occasions amounting to 7 men killed and 44 wounded.

Capt. Cockburn, who had previously assisted in destroying l'Étonnant, national corvette, of 18 guns, next took the privateer *Marina*, of 6 guns, and 68 men; and, after witnessing the evacuation of Porto Ferrajo, bore a very active part in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797. He also brought out from under the severe fire of two strong batteries on Grand Canary Island, the *Marseillais*, a French letter-of-marque of 24 guns. In April, 1798, the *Minerve* returned to England to refit, but towards the close of the year she again sailed for the Mediterranean, where Capt. Cockburn continued to be employed on various important services, frequently in command of a small squadron, until the conclusion of the war. Among other operations, he joined in the hostilities against Malta; was in company with the *Emerald* at the taking of *La Caroline* privateer, of 16 guns and 90 men; witnessed Lord Keith's capture of three frigates and two brigs under Rear-Admiral Perrée, June 19, 1799; took, during the year 1800, the three privateers, *Le Puret*, *La Mouche*, and *La Vengeance*, carrying altogether 49 guns and 357 men; made prize, Feb. 11, 1801, of a Danish man-of-war brig, and in Sept. following, captured and destroyed the *Success*, of 32, and *Bravoure*, of 42 guns.

On the 12th July, 1803, Capt. Cockburn assumed the command of the *Phaeton* 38, in which, after serving for some time off Havre de Grace with a squadron of frigates under his orders, he took out Mr. Merry, the British Minister Plenipotentiary, to the United States, and thence proceeded to India with the first instalment of a sum of money, which it had been arranged should be paid by the American government, as a compensation for the losses sustained by the loyalists on the first establishment of American independence. He was subsequently employed in blockading the Isle of France, where he frequently came into warm collision with the enemy's batteries; and on eventually exchanging, June 5, 1805, into the *Howe*, he returned to England with the Marquess of Wellesley, the late Governor General of India.

On the 1st July, 1806, he was appointed to the *Captain*, in which he was present, on the 22d Sept. following, at the capture, by a squadron under Sir Thomas Louis, of le President, French frigate of 44 guns, Sept. 22, 1806. In March 1808 he assumed the command of the *Pompée* 74, and on his passage to the West Indies he captured le *Pilade*, corvette, of 16 guns and 109 men. Being entrusted by Sir Alex. Cochrane, on his arrival on that station, with the management of all the naval operations

on shore in the attack on Martinique, he hoisted a broad pendant, and greatly contributed to the reduction of the island. The enemy offering to capitulate on Feb. 24, 1809, Commodore Cockburn, with Generals Prevost and Maitland, was directed to meet the French commissioners to settle the terms, and under their signatures Martinique became a British colony. For his services on this occasion the commodore was personally thanked by both Houses of Parliament, and appointed Captain of the port of St. Pierre. Removing in March to the *Belleisle* 74, he returned to Europe in charge of the ships taken at Martinique, and of the surrendered governor and garrison.

Soon after his arrival in England he was ordered to accompany the expedition to the Scheldt, where he assumed the command, with his pendant in the *Plover*, of a division of the British flotilla; and, taking up a most judicious position near the south-east end of Flushing, continued to bombard that town until the French commandant signified his intention to surrender; when, with an officer from the army, he entered blindfolded into the fortress, and finally arranged the terms of capitulation. On the retreat of the British down the Scheldt, he subsequently took the post of honour, and formed the rear-guard; on which occasion the *Plover* was the last vessel to leave the river, checking by her fire the pursuit of the enemy.

The *Belleisle*, of which ship Capt. Cockburn had resumed command, being paid-off in Oct. 1809, he next, in Feb. 1810, joined the *Implacable* 74, and was invested with the conduct of the naval part of an expedition having for its object the liberation of Ferdinand VII. of Spain from his confinement at Valençay. He afterwards proceeded to Cadiz with the flag of Sir Rich. Keats, and effectually co-operated in the defence of that place, particularly by the able assistance he afforded with two brigs and some armed boats to an attempt made to dislodge a French force at Moguer, to the northward of the town. Towards the close of 1810 he safely escorted two Spanish line-of-battle ships, of 120 guns each, to the Havannah; after which he proceeded to Vera Cruz, and thence returned to Cadiz with 2,000,000 dollars. Arriving in England early in 1811, on board the *Druid*, 32, Capt. Cockburn was, by the Admiralty, again appointed a Commodore, on Nov. 26, and directed to hoist his broad pendant on board the *Grampus* 50. About the same period he was selected to act as joint commissioner with Mr. T. Sydenham and Mr. J. P. Morier, for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between Spain and her transatlantic co-

lonics. The scheme, however, in consequence of the narrow-minded policy pursued by the Spanish Cortes, proving abortive, the Commodore, after proceeding as far as Cadiz, returned home, and on Aug. 12, 1812, was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral—previously to which he had been appointed Aug. 1, 1811, a Colonel of Marines. He soon, with his flag in the *Marlborough* 74, again sailed for Cadiz, in order to assume command of the British squadron employed in its defence; but, the siege having been raised prior to his arrival, he was ordered to North America, where hostilities had been recently declared against Great Britain. Arriving in the Chesapeake on March 3, 1813, he commenced operations by clearing the river James of its vessels, and carrying consternation into the heart of Virginia. He next penetrated to the upper part of Elk River, at the very head of the Chesapeake waters; landed and partially destroyed the town of Havre de Grace, together with a battery and cannon-foundry, near the entrance of the Susquehanna; and, proceeding up the *Sassafras* River with all the boats of his squadron on May 6, succeeded, after routing a body of about 400 men, who had opened on them a fire from an entrenched position on the two opposite banks of the river, in demolishing the settlements of Georgetown and Frederickstown. On June 26 he further co-operated with Sir Sidney Beckwith in the attack upon Hampton; and, shifting his flag on July 1 to the *Sceptre* 74, assisted, in the course of that month, at the capture of Ocrukokey, and Portsmouth Islands, on the coast of North Carolina, possessing himself at the same time of the *Anaconda* of 20, and *Atlas* of 12 guns. He next, on the morning of July 5, with a mere handful of men, made himself master of Kent Island, in the Chesapeake, to which bay, after visiting Bermuda, he ultimately returned in 1814, on board the *Albion* 74. In July of the latter year the Rear-Admiral entered the Potomac, and, ascending that river, frequently landed at the head of about 500 seamen and marines, sometimes in Maryland on the one side, and sometimes in Virginia on the other; and, overrunning both provinces to the distance of ten miles from the water's edge, destroyed all the military posts and stores to be met with in the whole of that extensive range of country, and captured and shipped off several guns, stores of tobacco, flour, and other articles, but not, however, without frequently coming into severe contact with the enemy. He next proceeded with his boats up the *Petuxent* in quest of a powerful flotilla, under the orders of Commodore Barney, and at length, on August 22, discovered the ob-

ject of his search near Pig Point, but such terror did his very presence excite, that the Americans instantly set fire to their vessels, all of which, except one, blew up. In pursuance of a bold plan which he had formed, the Rear-Admiral, joining an army of 4000 men under Major-General Ross at Marlborough, now advanced upon Washington, the capital of the United States, which he hoped to take by a *coup de main*. Reaching Bladensburg on the 24th of the month, the enemy were encountered, about 8000 strong, and, although firmly posted, attacked and completely routed. Pushing forward without loss of time, on the same evening he entered Washington. The whole of that night and the following day were devoted to the work of destruction; and by the evening of the 25th, when the British commenced their retreat, public property to the value of between two and three millions sterling had been demolished. Throughout every detail of this splendid achievement Sir George Cockburn displayed as much judgment and ability as a soldier as he had previously displayed as a naval commander. After conducting many other operations on the southern coast of the United States, where he kept the inhabitants in a constant state of alarm, and occupied the town of St. Mary, on being informed of the cessation of hostilities, he returned to Spithead, where he arrived on May 4, 1815, having re-established that naval supremacy of Great Britain which had been on many occasions too successfully questioned by our then Transatlantic enemies. He had been nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath on the 2nd Jan. in the same year.

Shortly after he hoisted his flag in the *Northumberland* 74, as Commander-in-Chief at St. Helena, having been selected to convey Napoleon Bonaparte to that island. Sir George sailed from Plymouth on the 8th Aug., and on the 16th Oct. landed his important charge at the place of his destination. He had the good fortune to be considered as "a gentleman" by the querulous ex-Emperor. He was superseded, in June 1816, by Sir Pulteney Malcolm; and returning home struck his flag in the following August. Having become a Vice-Admiral Aug. 12, 1819, he afterwards, with his flag in the *Vernon* 50 and *President* 52, commanded in chief on the North America and West India station from Dec. 6, 1832, until Feb. 1836. His promotion to the rank of full Admiral took place Jan. 10, 1837. Sir George Cockburn was advanced to the grade of a Grand Cross of the Bath, with additional armorial bearings indicative of his important services, Feb. 1818. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, Dec. 21, 1820.

On the 25th March, 1818, Sir George Cockburn was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, where he retained a seat until 1830. He was first returned to Parliament as one of the members for Portsmouth at the general election of 1818.

In 1820 he was elected for Weobley; in 1826 for Plymouth.

On the 20th April, 1827, he was sworn a Privy Councillor.

Whilst Commander-in-chief in the West Indies he was again nominated senior naval Lord of the Admiralty under Lord De Grey. Before he had returned, however, Sir R. Peel had resigned, and Sir George was out of office until the return of Sir R. Peel to power in 1841. From that time until 1846 Sir George was the senior naval Lord, and upon him, it may be said, devolved the chief business of the Admiralty, with the Earl of Haddington for most of the time as the political head. At the former date (1841) he was returned to Parliament for Ripon, which he continued to represent until July, 1847. He had been an unsuccessful candidate for Greenwich at the same general election of 1841, at that of 1835 for Plymouth, and at that of 1837 both for Plymouth and Portsmouth.

On the 5th April, 1821, he was appointed Major-General of Marines. In Nov. 1841 he became an Admiral of the Red, in 1847 Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, and in 1851 Admiral of the Fleet.

He succeeded to the ancient baronetcy of his family on the death of his elder brother Major-General Sir James Cockburn, G.C.H. in February 1852.

Sir George Cockburn was a true sailor, and as such was honoured and respected by all he served with or commanded. His characteristics were high generosity, a bold and unflinching determination. He never indiscreetly dared what he could not accomplish; he never resolved to do what he failed to achieve. He was one of those master-minds that calculated everything, and ensured the accuracy of his measures by the results he produced. Nothing was too little for his perception, nothing was too great for his grasp. He possessed an extraordinary reliance on his own individual ability to compass that which he had determined, and thereby infused that confidence in his subordinates which was the security for success. He was confident without any temerity, he was bold without being rash, and he was victorious always by design and never by accident. Knowing himself, he knew his officers and men. If often severe he was always just, and in the course of his career he frequently exhibited those traits of character which

never fail to make an officer a great man, and those under his command devoted to their chief. When in command of the *Minerva*, before the battle of St. Vincent, he fell in with the Spanish fleet, and was immediately chased by their swiftest ships. Of course he tried to get away as fast as he could, but in "carrying on" a man belonging to his frigate fell overboard. With most in the frigate it was no question that the man would be abandoned to his fate—for it was one life to 350; but not so with the Captain. The moment he saw the circumstance, with that high chivalrous feeling which wins all hearts, and especially the entire devotion of a sailor, his instant orders were to "wear ship." "Fortune favours the brave"—round she went in a twinkling, ran down through the Spanish fleet, exchanged broadsides with the enemy, Captain Cockburn picked up his man, and continued his course in defiance.

It is impossible to do justice to the deceased's administrative services during the latter portion of his career. He was equal to any emergency—superior to any difficulty. In every department Sir George was perfectly at home; and of him it is said, that without any assistance he could conduct every department with the minutest attention to every detail of the service. He neither required the assistance of his colleagues nor the promptings of any "Whitehall ship's corporal." He was superior to petty intrigues, and despised the low *espionage* of subordinates. His advice was ever respected, his orders were implicitly obeyed, and his rebukes were most effective. He was regarded by the Duke of Wellington as the first man in the navy; he was looked up to by Sir R. Peel as the mainstay of his department. His minutes were masterpieces of intelligence—clear, solid, and comprehensive. He never grappled with a question that he did not understand; he never gave circulation to an opinion that did not carry with its expression a sense of its value and practicability.

With the Earl of Haddington he acted in the most perfect and sincere cordiality of feeling, and the result was that steady improvement in the navy which marked the administration of his Lordship. With all his immense labours he had time to be kind and agreeable to all that were introduced to him. He was ever ready to instruct, advise, persuade, and inform, having but one object in view, the good of the service, of which he was the "foremost man of the age."

In his closing years, although retired from political and professional life he was always accessible to those in power, and

his profound experience was ever at the command of his successors, irrespective of their political opinions. It was a grateful act of Sir F. Baring and Admiral Dundas to recommend Sir G. Cockburn to be promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet, and he was deeply sensible of the honour so deservedly conferred upon him. Like the Duke of Wellington, Sir George Cockburn sacrificed every feeling to "duty," and, full of years and honours, he has descended to the tomb with the consciousness that not only has he done his duty, but that in the deathless page of history, the brightest leaf will immortalise his good services to his Sovereign and his country.

Sir George Cockburn married his cousin Miss Mary Cockburn.

His body was deposited in the old catacombs at Kensal Green cemetery: attended by his son Sir James Cockburn, his brother the Very Rev. William Cockburn, Dean of York, his nephew Sir Alexander Cockburn (late Attorney-General), Sir James Hamilton, his cousin Admiral Ayscough, Capt. A. Duntze, &c.

**LIEUT.-GEN. SIR C. J. NAPIER, G.C.B.**

*Aug. 29.* At his seat at Oaklands, near Portsmouth, aged 71, Lieut.-General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B. Colonel of the 22d Foot.

This very remarkable man was the eldest son of the Hon. George Napier, Colonel in the army, and Comptroller of the Army accounts in Ireland (sixth son of Francis fifth Lord Napier), by his second marriage with Lady Sarah Lennox, seventh daughter of Charles second Duke of Richmond and Lennox, K.G. He was born at Whitehall, Westminster, on 10th August, 1782. He is said to have been considered a delicate child, and was brought up accordingly; but if he was, he must have speedily, in common phrase, grown out of it. He was removed at an early age to Ireland—to Castletown, in the county of Kildare. Here he received his education, at the hands of his father, who, however, appears to have made it of the shortest, as, before the boy had finished his twelfth year, he received, on the 31st Jan. 1794, an Ensign's commission in the 22d regiment of Foot; and on the 8th of May following he was gazetted a Lieutenant. Here was quick promotion; but stirring times were at hand. The Reign of Terror was in full swing, and the symptoms of Irish disaffection were becoming visible. Four years after, that country was in a blaze, and young Napier saw his first service as Aide-de-camp to Sir James Duff. His regiment still keeping in Ireland, where it was recruited, he was called out on the occasion of the Emmett plot and insurrec-

tion, and the young soldier had a second time the opportunity of seeing the horrors of civil war. But he was soon destined to a share in campaigning upon a greater scale. Towards the end of 1803, he obtained his company, and exchanged into the 50th; and having been appointed to a majority on the 29th May, 1806, he commanded this regiment during the terrible retreat on Corunna under Sir John Moore, and during the fatal battle in which that gallant leader fell. Nor had Major Napier much better fortune, for he was wounded in five places and made prisoner. The 42d and 50th had attacked and driven the French out of a village called Elvina, and Sir John Moore had sent a battalion of Guards to reinforce the regiments in continuing the advance. The 42d, however, taking the Grenadiers for a relief, partially fell back, leaving the 50th fighting in some disorder amongst ruined houses and garden walls. At this moment, the French having been powerfully reinforced, advanced in an overwhelming charge, driving back the 50th into the village. In the retreat Major Stanhope, a nephew of Mr. Pitt, was killed, and Major Napier desperately wounded and made prisoner. In his recently-published work, "English Battles and Sieges in the Peninsula," his brother Sir William Napier gives the following compact account of the affair:—"Encompassed by enemies and denied quarter, he received five wounds, but he still fought and struggled for life until a French drummer, with a generous heat and indignation, forcibly rescued him from his barbarous assailants." We subjoin some details from another authority, by whom Major Napier is represented as having been taken in an attempt to carry a gun which had committed great slaughter, and was the identical one from which Sir John Moore afterwards received his death-wound. This statement receives some colouring from Napier, who states that Sir John was in the thick of the affair at Elvina, and was "dashed from his horse to the ground. A cannon-shot from the rock battery had torn away all the flesh from his left breast and shoulder, and broken the ribs over a heart undaunted even by this terrible, this ghastly, mortal hurt." To return, however, to Major Napier. He is described as advancing over broken ground, armed with a musket, and calling on his men to follow him. Three of the four who obeyed him fell in the attempt, the fourth was wounded, and the rest hung back. Napier was in the act of helping the wounded man when he was struck by a musket-ball, which broke one of his shank bones. Throwing down his musket, he was hobbling along, leaning



on his sword, when a cowardly Frenchman ran his bayonet into his back. The hurt, however, not being serious, Major Napier turned round and disarmed his assailant, now supported by several of his comrades, whom the Major gallantly faced until he was knocked down senseless by the butt-end of a musket, and was about to be dispatched outright, when the benevolent drummer interfered and dragged him out of the *melee*. Sir William Napier, it will be observed, mentions five wounds; and in Hart's Army List the same number is stated, to wit, "leg broken by a musket-shot, sabre-cut on the head, in the back by a bayonet, ribs broken by a cannon-shot, and several severe contusions."

Ney received his gallant prisoner with a kindness which was not his general characteristic, procured for him the necessary medical assistance, and, upon his recovery, which was rapid—for it would appear, from several circumstances in his life, that Sir Charles's flesh had a very fortunate facility in healing—dismissed him, with permission to go to England on parole. This act of generosity was probably caused by the close of the campaign, which was terminated by the battle of Corunna. The belief in the meantime was prevalent in England that Major Napier had been killed, and he found his friends in mourning, and his property being administered to. It was probably about the period of forced inactivity which ensued, that Major Napier commenced that literary career which he afterwards carried on during another compulsory cessation from military services. His brother, Sir William, in his work, *The Conquest of Scinde*, mentions several of these productions, amongst others, *The Colonies; Colonisation*, with remarks upon *Small Farms and Over-Population; Military Law*, a work stated to be eloquent, and copious of anecdote; *An Essay on the State of Ireland*; and *Notes upon De Vigny's Lights and Shades of Military Life*. It must have been at an after period, after his Greek government, that Sir Charles wrote *The Roads of Cephalonia*, a natural subject for so great and enterprising a road-maker; and we learn that, upon one occasion, the date is not mentioned, the stern warrior and engineer unbent from professional topics so far as to indite Harold of England, an historical romance, not published, but worthy of being so, and showing the author's versatile powers of mind.

But suspense of action soon tired Sir Charles; and in 1811 we find him back again in the Peninsula, and, as a volunteer, fighting desperately at the desperate fight of Coa, where he had two horses shot

under him, but escaped unhurt. At Busaco, one of the hottest-fought battles of the war, he was not so fortunate, being shot in the face, having his jaw broken and his eye injured. Good medical assistance not appearing to be at hand, Sir Charles actually rode to Lisbon, a distance of more than a hundred miles, and had the ball extracted from where it had worked itself to, behind his ear. Still not satisfied with fighting—and now elevated, in June, 1811, to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy—the subject of this memoir recovered soon enough to take a share in the hard-fought battle of Fuentes d'Onore, where Lord Wellington was also engaged with another division of the army; and he was present at the second siege of Badajoz.

After taking part in innumerable skirmishes and unrecorded rencontres, Lieut.-Colonel Napier returned to England, and presently exchanged the repose which the visit afforded him for the delights of a fighting cruise off the Chesapeake, capturing American vessels and making frequent descents upon the coasts. Back again in England, upon the peace, Colonel Napier must, one would think, have been grievously afflicted at missing such a noble catastrophe as Waterloo. He arrived, however, three days after the battle, took part in the storming of the ramparts of Cambrai, and accompanied the army to Paris. A period of military inactivity followed, during part of which Colonel Napier, being stationed in the Greek Islands, was appointed to the government of the island of Cephalonia. His brother, in the introductory part of *The Conquest of Scinde*, is eloquent about the excellent government bestowed by Colonel Napier on the Cephalonians, who, he says, still call him "Father," and still cultivate and remit to him the profits of a small patch of vines, Sir Charles being ignorant even of the names of his attached friends. Into the question of the recall of Sir Charles from his Greek government we will not enter. He was very indignant at the affair, and expressed the same in very indignant phrases. While in Cephalonia, Sir Charles concocted with Byron a plan for the deliverance of Greece, which, however, says Sir William Napier, was disregarded by the Greek Committee in London, adding, "Why, it is for the Humes, the Ellices, and the Bowrings to say."

After a short command of the military district of the North of England, Sir Charles Napier, now Major-General, was ordered to take the command of the army at Bombay; and here commences the most splendid period of his life, resulting in the conquest, the pacification, and the great

improvement of Scinde. In 1841 he received the appointment, and immediately embarked. At Bombay he soon attracted attention by the commencement of that career of military reform for which he has become so celebrated, attacking also the alleged abuses of Lord Auckland's government, and rejoicing in the advent of his lordship's successor, the Earl of Ellenborough. At the suggestion of the new Governor-General, Sir Charles drew up the plan of an Afghanistan campaign. It was on too extensive a scale to be adopted; but he accomplished more practical matter, in breaking down the prejudices of the Sepoys in favour of the matchlock over the musket, and arraigned the absurd custom of providing every English soldier upon the march with a chest, four of which formed the load of a camel. The 22d having marched for Scinde with 1300 chests and 300 camels, Sir Charles himself went by sea to the mouth of the Indus, fifty-four deaths from cholera occurring on the passage among the troops, and arrived in a jaded condition at Kurrachee, where he suffered a severe injury from the explosion of a rocket. Nothing daunted, this daring captain set at once about his duties. Scinde was in a very disordered condition, and British influence much weakened by the disasters of Cabul and Guznee, by the attacks of the hill Belooches, the defeat of Colonel England, and the isolated position of General Nott, besieged in Candahar. But Sir Charles wrote, "Danger from their warfare I can see none. I can beat all the princes in Scinde." His first step, however, was the diplomatic one of waiting upon the Ameers of Hyderabad. After this he proceeded to Sukkur, and thence commenced his operations. He said he would reduce the Ameers to an honest policy or a terrible war, and he kept his word. These Ameers would observe no treaties. They made them and broke them, and at last Sir Charles Napier, seeing that war was inevitable, arranged his plans for the campaign. He was fearfully over-matched. At Meeanee there were stationed in entrenched fortifications 22,000 men, while Sir Charles had but 2800 troops in all, Sepoys and English. Leaving, however, for the present, the Ameers' troops unmolested, he pushed through a wild country—nearly desert—to a mysterious fortification called Emaum Ghur, which no European had ever seen, and which he ultimately reached with 50 cavalry, two howitzers, and 300 Irish infantry. A hostile army—ten times the number of the British, hung upon his flank, but did not venture to attack him. The fortification was reached—a place with walls and towers perfectly impregnable, but deserted, Ma-

homed Khan, one of the Ameers who had retreated there, having fled from it with his army and his treasury, leaving all his stores and gunpowder behind. Sir Charles and his handful of men immediately set to work, mined the whole place, blew it up, and returned across the desert without having lost a single man. The Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords described this exploit as "one of the most curious military feats which I have ever known to be performed, or have ever perused an account of in my life." He cut off a retreat of the enemy which rendered it impossible for them ever to regain their positions.

Sir Charles now turned his attention to Meeanee. He hoped that with his 2,600 men he could attack and defeat a body of 16,000 Belooches before the other divisions came up. He was disappointed; for the night before the attack a second army of 20,000 arrived, and Sir Charles found his 1,800 infantry and 800 cavalry drawn up opposite a host of 25,000 infantry and 10,000 irregular horsemen. Yet he did not change his plan, although the Belooches were strongly posted in the bed and on the bank of a dried-up river. Perceiving that he could not turn the flank of the foe, he gave the daring order for an attack in front. His little army had been materially reduced by Colonel Outram's escort and a strong baggage guard detached; but full of enthusiasm and confident of victory, 1,600 Englishmen and Sepoys, including officers, advanced to the attack, the Belooches being hidden behind their fortifications. Suddenly Sir Charles perceived a wall with only one opening, not very wide, and behind it swarmed the Belooches, and the General saw in an instant that they intended to rush out through the opening. Detaching the grenadier company of the 22nd, he told their Captain, Tew, that he was to block that opening—to die in it if it were necessary. And the gallant captain did die; but the opening was blocked, and the action of 600 men was paralysed by the skilful disposition of 80. The details of the fearful battle which followed are too well known to require minute recapitulation. Suffice it to say that the vast multitude of Belooches, after a first fire, rushed upon the 22nd with a terrific cry, waving their swords and covering themselves with their shields. But with shouts as loud and arms as strong the gallant Irish 22nd met them with, says Sir W. Napier, "that queen of weapons the musket, and sent their foremost masses rolling back in blood." During this struggle the English Sappers fought gallantly, protecting the artillery, which, having gained the flank,

swept diagonally with grape the crowded masses of the Belooches, who "gave their breasts to the shot, and, leaping at the guns, were blown away by twenties at a time." This horrible slaughter absolutely lasted for three hours and a half, when Sir Charles, seeing that the battle must be won or lost within twenty minutes, directed a desperate charge of cavalry on the right of the Belooches, while the infantry made one more final dash at the enemy, who at length gave way, the grape shot still pouring into their dense masses, and the soldiers still using their bayonets with the ferocity of men actually steeped in blood and maddened by the fury of the fight.

Such was the famous battle of Meeanee, fought on the 17th Feb. 1843, and won by less than 2000 men against more than 30,000. The dreadful result, as stated by Sir William Napier, was that, of the British forces, twenty officers went down, six killed, with two hundred and fifty serjeants and privates, of whom sixty were slain outright. "The loss of the Belooches was enormous, almost exceeding belief. A careful computation gave 6000, and most of these died, as no quarter was given." Thus, in four hours 2000 men struck down 6000—three to each man.

We turn gladly from these horrible details of human slaughter. Six of the Ameers at once surrendered, yielded the fortress of Hyderabad, and offered their rich swords and arms to the general, who would not accept them. In a few days the army took possession of Hyderabad—the Ameers, who had none of them shown themselves in the field, being left unmolested in their palaces. Still, however, Scinde was not won. Shere Mahomed, one of the most powerful, and, to do him justice, most manly of the Ameers, was collecting a new army, and menacing a new war. Sir Charles Napier contented himself with strengthening his position; and Lord Ellenborough, with his congratulations on Meeanee, sent reinforcements of infantry, cavalry, and artillery—horse and camel. The general's chief difficulty was about the captive Ameers, who could not now be trusted, and whom he determined to dethrone, and virtually to imprison. Into the much disputed policy of this question we shall not enter. Possibly the general was influenced by a phrase, which had got abroad among the native population and the Belooches—viz. "*Cabul the British.*" Sir William Napier is particularly anxious to vindicate his brother's conduct as to these princes, and heaps up masses of evidence to prove the wantonness and cruelty of their former tyranny. We proceed, however, with the narrative.

Sir Charles, with his troops refreshed and powerfully reinforced, summoned Shere Mahomed, surnamed "The Lion," to surrender. He was still expecting the arrival of further reinforcements under Major Slack, when he found that Mahomed intended to attack them before they could effect a junction. By the skilful manœuvring of three bodies of his army, Sir C. Napier out-generalled "The Lion," and then prepared to give him a fair and open battle. Even more than Meeanee, the contest which ensued was a pitched and stricken field. The two armies were drawn out in regular military order facing each other, the Belooches persevering in their usual tactics of concealment. The struggle was long and obstinately maintained; but, after much fierce and sanguinary fighting, the desperate charges of infantry and cavalry, and the well-served artillery, at length produced their effect—the Belooches giving way after about three hours of contest. Seventeen standards and fifteen guns were the trophies of the fight. "The Lion" retired to the desert, and a few days after the battle the General was in the palace of the Ameers, and master of Scinde; having in sixteen days, with 5000 men, defeated more than 25,000 in battle, captured two great fortresses, Omercote and Hyderabad (which had been retaken during his absence), and marched 200 miles under a Scindian sun.

Lord Ellenborough now, upon his own authority, constituted Sir Charles Governor of Scinde, and responsible only to him; and the General continued his labour of entirely subjugating the Ameers, the hill tribes, and, in general, the whole warlike population, in all of which he was entirely successful. The Belooches had received such fearful lessons at the hands of the British that they confessed that they would never face them in battle again. Meantime, the war of charges and counter-charges in respect to Sir Charles's Scindian policy, which was so long continued, was commencing, and Sir Charles took a manful part in pen-and-ink self-defence. Still, amid all this hard intellectual labour, he worked, if possible, still harder at the improvement of Scinde, and the elevation of its people. In fact, he re-organised the native society; Scinde was divided into three great collectorates, which transmitted every month their accounts and the amount of taxes received to Hyderabad, the seat of government. Powerful bodies of troops, with irregular horsemen as police, protected the collectorates. The next step was an amelioration of the administration of the native law, which was effected by keeping the local magistrates, called *Kardars*, well in hand, and by paying them

high salaries to make it their interest to comply with the new regulations. Sir Charles also put down the suttees, and partially improved the feudal system of holding land for warlike services—the patches called “jagheers” belonging to the State, and being let out by the chiefs and Ameeris. At Kurrachee the Governor made great improvements, and planned more. But in the midst of all these enterprising proceedings, the news—astounding to Sir Charles—arrived of the recall of his great friend and supporter, Lord Ellenborough. The event, however, did not at all interfere with the Governor's active operations. He took Hyderabad next in hand, and greatly improved and strengthened it, and instituted a general survey. Proceeding to Sukkur, he might be said to have made the tour of the province—a point at which Sir William Napier's narrative of the “Administration of Scinde” pauses to recapitulate the Governor's achievements within two years. We present the list. It is certainly very marvelous:—

“Two years had only elapsed since he had quitted Sukkur to war on the Ameeris, and in that time he had made the march to Emaum Ghur in the great desert, gained two great battles, reduced four large and many smaller fortresses, captured six sovereign princes, and subdued a great kingdom. He had created and put in activity a permanent civil administration in all its branches, had conciliated the affections of the different races inhabiting Scinde, had seized all the points of an intricate foreign policy, commenced a number of military and other well-considered public works, and planned still greater ones, not only suited to the exigencies of the moment, but having also a prospective utility of aim. In the execution of these things he had travelled on camels and on horseback, at the head of troops, more than two thousand miles; had written, received, studied, and decided on between four and five thousand official despatches and reports—many very elaborate—besides his private correspondence, which was extensive, because he never failed to answer all persons who addressed him, however humble or however unreasonable. He had besides read, not hastily but attentively, all the diaries of the collectors and sub-collectors, and had most anxiously considered the evidence in all capital trials. And these immense labours were superadded to the usual duties imposed by the command of a large army belonging to different governments, namely, of England, Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. They were sustained without abatement under severe attacks of illness, at the age

of 63, by a man covered with wounds, and in a climate where the mercury rises to 132 degrees in artificially-cooled tents. They were sustained also amidst every mortification, every virulence of abuse, every form of intrigue which disappointed cupidity could suggest to low-minded men, sure of support from power, to him ungrateful, but to their baseness indulgent and rewarding.”

We must pass over encounters with the hill robbers and brigand Belooches, and the formation of a baggage camel corps—the men in uniform, and armed and disciplined like regular soldiers. Meantime a Sikh war was impending, and as a precautionary measure Sir Charles got together a Scindian and Bombay army of 15,000 men. While this force was being collected, the battle of Ferozeshah was fought, and Sir Charles's plans for a great invasion of the Sutlej were thrown over by his army being ordered to Bawalpoor by the new Governor-General—while the battle of Sobraon, putting an end to the war, terminated all Sir Charles's future schemes of conquest. He found, however, quite enough to do in the paper warfare in which he was unavoidably engaged. He addressed manifestoes to the East India Company and to the Board of Control, giving descriptions of Scinde before and after he had conquered, and, to some degree, civilised it. Unwilling, however, to leave Scinde without an attempt at rendering its prosperity permanent, he managed, by means of the strong influence which he now possessed over the minds of the population, to change the feudal system of landholding into a landlord and tenant system, which he considered the best means of forming loyal subjects, by raising a race of independent farmers attached to the government.

In July, 1847, the bad health of Lady Napier rendered a colder climate necessary, and in October the ex-Governor of Scinde embarked amid a grand military demonstration. He was received in his native land with similar honours, though of a more civil character. Thanks had already been voted to him by both Houses of Parliament for each of his great victories, and his arrival was signalled by a series of magnificent festivals, at which the strange, yet noble and striking, presence of the warrior was a theme of universal interest and a subject of universal observation.

For some time after his return home Sir Charles Napier lived in semi-retirement, until the disasters of the last Sikh war raised a perfect panic in England, and all eyes turned to the hero of Scinde as the deliverer of our Indian empire.

Prompt to obey a call of duty, the veteran General started in March 1849, but found on his arrival at Bombay that the Sikhs had been finally routed, and that his work had been performed for him. There was now no enemy to contend with, and no principality to administer; so Sir Charles set to work at his favourite occupation of military reform.

During his last two years in India, the abuses which he corrected, and the excesses which he restrained, were perfectly numberless. In this good work Sir Charles was no respecter of persons, and treated majors and colonels precisely as he did corporals and serjeants. The expensive habits of the mess he resolutely put an end to in every regiment under his control. Sir Charles's own manner of living was simple to severity. He was quite content to subsist upon the ordinary allowance of a soldier, and, as he actually practised what he preached, his injunctions came with double weight. Multiplicity of officers' baggage was his abhorrence; and our readers will remember the indignant and no less amusing than indignant diatribe which he fulminated against trunks, portmanteaus, and carpet-bags, and all such abominations—contending that no officer on service has need of any luggage except a small knapsack, with a couple of shirts, as many socks, a second pair of shoes, some soap, and a tooth-brush. After two years' residence in India Sir Charles bade a final adieu to the East, and returned for the last time to England, where he continued to reside in quiet seclusion. The last public occasion when he was seen was in St. Paul's Cathedral, as he followed to the grave his old and illustrious commander. He then looked ill and wan, and appeared to walk with pain and difficulty. Seventy-one years, and nearly a score of wounds, or accidents which were equivalent to wounds—fifty-four years of the long period in question having been spent in almost unremitting labour, mental and physical, in every climate—such a life might well have exhausted nature even before the period of three-score and ten. But Sir Charles Napier has died full of years and of honours; and it is none of the least of the latter that he was the first general who ever recorded in his despatches the names of private soldiers who had distinguished themselves, side by side with those of officers.

In losing Sir Charles Napier, the country loses one of its brightest military ornaments, and one of its most acute and indefatigable military administrators and reformers. In many respects Sir Charles stood markedly out, even amid the gallant

and able men amongst whom he spent his long and adventurous life. Brave to rashness, and beyond it—loving, in his early days, danger for its own sake—adventurous to an extreme—indefatigable in all he undertook—with as much fertility of invention as rapidity in action—equally ready with tongue, pen, and sword—and, to crown all, of a strangely wild and eccentric appearance—Sir Charles Napier was a man perfectly *sui generis*. Able as have been many of the members of his family, from the time of Napier of Merchistoun downwards, perhaps Sir Charles James Napier was, as a general, an administrator, and a ruler, the ablest of them all. The predominating quality of his mind may be set down as a fiery energy and a restless longing for action. He was keen in like and dislike, utterly intolerant of all abuses. He always spoke his mind, and in speaking it never failed to call a spade a spade. Few officers in the British army led such a life of continuous mental and physical exertion as Sir Charles. At one time he was fighting as a commissioned officer, at another as a volunteer. His exploits extended to sea as well as land. Now we see him as the governor of a colony, again as a negotiator, a diplomatist, and an administrator, abolishing the savage customs of a fierce and untractable people, and introducing with vast energy all manner of reforms in the discipline of his own troops. Worn out at length, and riddled with wounds received in the Peninsula and in India, the body—not the indomitable mind—gradually failed; and after not less than fifty-four years of service—by far the greater proportion of the time, active service—the conqueror of Scinde, and the hero of Hyderabad and Meeanee, has breathed his last, as did his great commander, tranquilly in his bed. "You must go—or I must," said the Duke, when our Indian empire was shaken by warlike disaster. Now both are gone, at the behest of the last conqueror.

Sir Charles Napier expired under the old colours of the 22nd regiment, for his son-in-law, Major M'Murdo, seized those glorious relics from the corner of his chamber, and fastened them to the head of his open bedstead before breathing ceased. That open bedstead became his bier. "His head (as described by an eyewitness) lies immediately beneath the fine picture of Meeanee by Jones, and the colours of the 22nd still wave over him. On each side of the corpse is an Indian spear hung with Belooch shields; and near him are sabres, matchlocks, and other trophies taken in battle. At his feet is the Chief Ameer's white marble chair of state, over the back of which are arranged

the General's military orders, his grand collar and cross of the Bath. On the seat lie his own sword of service and other accoutrements worn in fight. Facing the chair is the silver testimonial presented to him by the civil service of Sciude; and at its foot are two swords of honour—one presented by the Earl of Ellenborough, the other by the officers of the 102nd regiment, which he commanded in a littoral expedition against the Americans. Last, and most esteemed of all, is placed, close beside him, a sword of honour presented by the Belooch Sirdars, his desperate enemies in war, but, after experiencing his government in peace, his fervent admirers and firm friends; for, when his power was over, those generous men gave him the sword as a testimony that they regarded him as the pacificator and benefactor of their country. Therefore it lies beside him in death. Thus he rests amidst honours, not accorded by factious power, but won, in war by a prompt genius and strong arm, in peace by a wise head and gentle heart."

His body was interred in the burial-ground of the garrison chapel at Landport near Portsmouth, in the presence of between 2500 and 3000 members of the army, and an immense concourse of spectators. The military and naval authorities, the corporation of Portsmouth, and the freemasons, strove to render every honour to the deceased. There were four carriages of mourners, containing, 1. the ladies of the family; 2. his brother Richard Napier, esq. Lieut.-Col. W. C. Napier, Major M'Murdo, and J. Napier, esq.; 3. C. Napier, esq. Mr. Alcock, Mr. J. Alcock, and Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Napier; 4. the Earl of Ellenborough, Viscount Hardinge, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Napier, and Colonel Kennedy. The pall-bearers were, Rear-Adm. the Hon. H. D. Byng, Major Travers (the only survivor of Napier's messmates in Spain), General Hunter, W. Grant, esq. Sir Colin Campbell, and Major-General Simpson, the Commandant of the Town. As soon as the service was concluded, Sir W. Napier, standing by the side of the grave, turned round to the soldiers, who formed three sides of a square around it, and said,—“Soldiers! There lies one of the best men—the best soldiers—the best Christians—that ever lived! He served you faithfully and you served him faithfully. God is just.” The gallant officer could proceed no further. He had evidently intended to speak something at greater length, but was unable to command his words, and slowly and sadly the group around the grave broke up, and the military filed away.

Sir Charles Napier was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815, a Knight Commander in 1838, and a Knight Grand Cross in 1843.

He was twice married: first, in 1827, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Oakley, esq. of Deal, she died on the 31st July, 1833; secondly, in 1835, to Frances, daughter of William Philipps, esq. of Court Henry, co. Carmarthen, and widow of Capt. Richard Alcock, R.N. He had issue only by his first marriage, two daughters: Susan, married in 1844 to Major William Montagu Scott M'Murdo, Capt. 78th Foot; and Emily, married to her cousin Major William Craig Napier, Capt. 25th Foot, younger son of Lt.-Gen. Sir George Thomas Napier, K.C.B.

An excellent portrait of Sir C. J. Napier, photographed by W. E. Kilburn on the 24th March, 1849, has been engraved in line by Mr. Joseph Skelton.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR N. DOUGLAS, K.C.B.

*Sept.* 1. At Brussels, in his 74th year, Lieut.-General Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B. K.C.H., K.T.M. and K.St.W., Colonel of her Majesty's 78th Highlanders.

Sir Neil Douglas was a native of the city of Glasgow, being the fifth son of John Douglas, esq. of that city, and was descended from the old Earls of Angus, through the Douglasses of Cruixton and Stobbs.

This distinguished officer entered the army in 1801. He became First Lieutenant in the 95th Foot Dec. 2, 1803, and Captain in the 79th April 19, 1804. He served with the 79th at the siege of Copenhagen, in 1807; with the expedition to Sweden, in 1808; and subsequently in Portugal and Spain, including the battle of Corunna; the expedition to Walcheren and siege of Flushing, in 1809; the Peninsular campaigns from Dec. 1809 to Jan. 1811, and again from April 1813 to the end of that war in 1814, including the defence of Cadiz and battle of Busaco, where he was wounded through the left shoulder-joint by a ball and by another in the left arm; the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse. He served also in the campaign of 1815, and was severely wounded through the right knee by a ball, and contused from a ball hitting a button at Quatre Bras. He received a cross for the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse: was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815, and a Knight Commander in 1837. He received the grade of a Knight bachelor, with that of Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic order, from King William IV. in 1831; and on the 7th Nov. in the same year the royal licence was granted to

him to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Imperial Austrian order of Maria Theresa and of the Imperial Russian order of St. Wladimir of the fourth class, which had been conferred upon him in recognition of his services in the Netherlands in the year 1815. For his wounds received at Busaco and Waterloo he enjoyed a pension of 300*l.* He was also Aide-de-Camp to King George IV. and King William IV. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1837, and that of Lieut.-General in 1846. After having commanded the 78th Highlanders as Lieut.-Colonel for twenty-two years, he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 81st in July, 1845, and removed to the command of the 78th in 1851.

He married in 1816 the daughter of Geo. Robertson, esq. banker, of Greenock.

#### LADY SALE.

July 6. At Cape Town, where she had arrived only a few days before from India, intending to recruit her health, Florentia, widow of Major-General Sir Robert Sale, G.C.B.

She was the daughter of Robert Wynch, esq. and was married in 1809. Her husband died in 1845. Speaking of her the United Service Gazette says:—"In the future annals of the women of England, Lady Sale will hold a high place as the soldier's wife *par excellence*. She possessed all the heroic qualities suited to her position. Warmly attached to her husband, she was his companion and friend throughout a life of military vicissitude, sympathising with and alleviating the sufferings of the often-wounded Sale, and glorying in his successes and advancement. Though not a highly-accomplished or even a well-educated woman, she had quick perceptions and a strong mind, readily adapting herself to her position as her husband advanced in rank and consequence. The journal which she kept of the unfortunate occurrence at Cabul, and of the subsequent treatment which she and her fellow-captives experienced at the hands of Mahomed Akbar Khan, sufficiently demonstrated the masculine quality of her understanding, and the firmness of her heart. In the 13th Light Infantry, in which Sale rose, and of which he died the Colonel, she was much respected, and many officers and men to this hour remember her unvarying kindness. Since her return to India, after paying a visit to this country on her release from captivity, Lady Sale resided on the hills in a state of comfort, her Majesty having granted her a pension of 500*l.* a year, as a mark of her approbation of her own and her gallant husband's conduct."

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E. W. W. PENDARVES, ESQ. M.P.

June 26. At Pendarves, near Camborne, Edward William Wynne Pendarves, esq. M.A., M.P. for West Cornwall.

Mr. Pendarves was the second but eldest surviving son of John Stackhouse, esq. by Susanna, only child and heiress of Edward Acton, esq. of Acton Scot, in Shropshire. His father was the second son of the Rev. William Stackhouse, D.D. Rector of St. Erme, in Cornwall,\* by Catharine, daughter and eventually sole heir of John Williams, esq., of Treherne, by Catharine, daughter of John Courtenay, esq. (son of Reskimer Courtenay, of Probus, and grandson of Peter Courtenay, of Lanrake), by Dorcas, elder daughter of Richard Pendarves, esq. of Pendarves, who died in 1674. The estate of Pendarves was left to Mr. John Stackhouse (the father of the gentleman now deceased) by Mrs. Perceval, the surviving sister of Sir William Pendarves, Knt.

Through his mother also he became the heir and representative of other families. Her mother was the daughter and eventually sole heir of William Gregory, esq. of Woolhope, in Herefordshire, by Susanna, eldest daughter and coheir of William Brydges, esq. serjeant-at-law, and sister to Grace Brydges, who married William Wynne, esq. serjeant-at-law. The Rev. Luttrell Wynne, D.D. the son of the serjeant, dying unmarried in 1814, left by his will dated Aug. 17, 1808, his manors in Cornwall, and all his other estates, to his cousin Edward William Stackhouse, esq. of Pendarves; who on the 4th Jan. 1815, by royal sign manual, assumed the additional name of Wynne; and on the 28th Feb. in the same year he took the name of Pendarves in place of that of Stackhouse. His younger brother, Thomas Pendarves Stackhouse, esq. on the decease of his mother in 1834, inheriting the estates of Acton Scot, co. Salop, and How Capel, co. Hereford, assumed the surname of Acton.

Mr. Pendarves was educated at Harrow and at Oxford, where he was first a member of Trinity college, and afterwards a Fellow of All Souls', and graduated B.A. 1797, M.A. 1801. He occupied for some years the office of Sub-Warden of All Souls.

From a very early period he took an active part in the agitation for parliamentary reform. He presided over a county meeting held at Bodmin on the 8th July, 1811, in support of the resolu-

\* Dr. Stackhouse was brother of the Rev. Thomas Stackhouse, Vicar of Benham in Berkshire, author of the well-known "History of the Bible," first published in 1732, in two volumes folio, and of various other works.

tions that had been passed in furtherance of this object at a meeting then recently held at Freemason's Hall. During the continuance of the struggle, so often as a Liberal Sheriff would concede a county meeting, it was the office of Mr. Pendarves to preside, and at other times he was always one of those who, as a magistrate, enabled the people to give expression to their opinions in a legal form. Such was his influence in Cornwall at the time of the death of Sir William Lemon in Dec. 1824, that the popular voice at once fixed upon him as the person best fitted, both from his position and fortune as from the true honesty of his character and soundness of his judgment, to take the place of county member. His more immediate friends, however, determined to defer the struggle to the approaching general election, and, although he was proposed by Mr. John Penhallow Peters on the part of the yeomanry, he felt bound not to proceed to the poll, and his competitor Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan was returned.

When the general election arrived in the following June, Mr. Pendarves was proposed by Mr. William Peter, and seconded by Mr. William Rashleigh of Menabilly. It was the intention of his friends to unseat Sir R. R. Vyvyan, and not to disturb the seat of the other member Mr. Tremayne; but the latter did not choose to stand a contest, and Mr. Pendarves was elected, together with Sir R. R. Vyvyan. This arrangement was continued in 1830; but in 1831, at the height of the Reform agitation, another great contest took place. Sir Charles Lemon, a second Reformer, was proposed; and Mr. Pendarves was placed at the head of the poll, the result being as follows:—

E. W. W. Pendarves, esq.	1819
Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.	1804
Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart.	901
Lord Valletort	611

After the enactment of Reform Mr. Pendarves was chosen for the Western division of the county, together with Sir Charles Lemon, and he has been re-elected at the subsequent elections of 1835, 1837, 1841, 1847, and 1852, on every occasion without opposition. Until the failure of his health a few months ago, he was ever assiduous in his duties, and in the whole of his long career he secured the friendship and respect of his colleagues in parliament, even of those from whom he differed most widely. He supported the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846, though he had formerly voted for their continuance. He was appointed a Special Deputy Warden of the Stannaries in 1852.

Mr. Pendarves married, July 5, 1804, Tryphena, third daughter, and now sole

surviving heiress, of the Rev. Browne Trist, of Bowdon in Devonshire. Having had no issue by that lady, who survives him, he has left his property to his great-nephew, William Cole Wood, who is the grandson of his eldest sister Mrs. Barnard Coleman.

GEORGE LYALL, ESQ.

Sept. 1. At Park-crescent, Regent's-park, George Lyall, esq. formerly M.P. for the city of London, and for many years a Director of the East India Company.

Mr. Lyall's father was an extensive merchant and shipowner in London, and on his death in 1805 was succeeded in the same career by his eldest son, the subject of the present notice. He directed his attention chiefly to the interests of shipping, and was elected chairman of the Ship-owners' Society, an office which he held for several years, and in which he was constantly brought into communication with Mr. Huskisson, the then President of the Board of Trade, and more especially on the subject of the reciprocity treaties which were at that time negotiated with the northern states of Europe. In Mr. Lyall's judgment and mercantile knowledge Mr. Huskisson reposed great confidence. In 1830 he was a candidate for the direction of the East India Company, and was elected by a considerable majority over three other competitors. In 1841 he held the distinguished office of Chairman of the company. In 1832 Mr. Lyall was the Conservative candidate for the city at the first election after the passing of the Reform Bill, on which occasion he was defeated. On the death of Alderman Waithman in 1833 Mr. Lyall again came forward and was opposed by Alderman Venables, but gained his election by a majority of 5569 to 4527. While in Parliament he brought forward and carried the Merchant Seamen's Bill, which proved a great boon to the class whose cause he advocated. The government of the day, at the head of which was Earl Grey, at first opposed, but afterwards assented to the measure, and Mr. Lyall had the gratification of seeing his meritorious exertions crowned with success.

At the general election of 1835 Mr. Lyall was defeated, four Liberals being returned for the city. In 1837 he was not a candidate; but in 1841 he was again chosen together with Mr. Masterman, to the exclusion of Mr. Pattison and Mr. Crawford two of the former members. At the dissolution of 1847 he retired from Parliament.

Mr. Lyall's unobtrusive habits and diffidence in himself might have appeared almost to unfit him for public life and the



important posts he filled. But his judgment was singularly clear and sound; and no man had a nicer sense of honour, or was more uniformly actuated by high principle. These qualities, combined with great suavity of manner and gentleness of disposition, attracted unusual confidence, and few men have been more generally respected in the sphere of their influence, or more beloved by those who had the happiness of his friendship.

JOHN MORTLOCK LACON, ESQ.

Aug. 27. At his residence in Great Yarmouth, aged 65, John Mortlock Lacon, esq., a Deputy-Lieutenant of Norfolk.

He was the eldest son of Sir Edmund Lacon, Knt. and Bart., by his second marriage with Sarah, daughter of John Mortlock, esq., of Cambridge. He was, therefore, half-brother of the late Sir Edmund Knowles Lacon, Bart. M.P. for Great Yarmouth, and uncle to the present Sir E. H. K. Lacon, Bart., M.P. for that borough. Early in life he entered the army, and served as a Captain in the 73d Highlanders; but he quitted the profession of arms on his marriage with Jane, one of the two sisters and eventually co-heiresses of William Stirling Graham, esq. of Duntrune.\*

Of this marriage there were issue seven sons: 1. John-Edmund, at present collector of Her Majesty's Customs at Folkstone, who married a sister of Lieut.-Col. Shewel, of the 8th Hussars; 2. Henry, R.N., died young in the West Indies; 3. William-Stirling; 4. Mortlock; 5. Graham, M.D., in the service of the East India Company; 6. Charles; 7. Francis, R.N., who died young in the West Indies; and four daughters, 1. Amelia-Graham, married to Charles John Palmer, esq., F.S.A.; 2. Jane, unmarried; 3. Clementina, married to Captain Spankie, eldest son of the late Serjeant Spankie, M.P. for the Tower Hamlets; 4. Harriott-Ellen, married to Captain F. M. M. Ommanney, of the Royal Artillery.

Mr. Lacon, who had long suffered severely from gout, but died suddenly of disease of the heart, was a pleasing type of the English gentleman of the old school;

\* Mr. Graham was the representative of the Grahams of Claverhouse; and many of the family papers and relics of "the Great Dundee" are now in the possession of Miss Stirling Graham at Duntrune, including one of the two pistols used by Claverhouse at the battle of Killiecrankie. The other pistol was presented to Sir Walter Scott, and is now in the collection at Abbotsford.

hospitable, affable, kind, and generous, he will be long affectionately remembered by his family and numerous friends. His remains were interred in the family vault at the church of St. Lawrence, South Walsham.

REV. F. W. ROBERTSON, M.A.

Aug. 15. At Brighton, aged 37, the Rev. Frederick William Robertson, M.A. Incumbent of Trinity Chapel in that town.

He was the eldest son of Capt. Frederick Robertson, of the Royal Artillery, and was born in London, at the house of his grandfather Col. Robertson, on the 3d Feb. 1816. He was the eldest of four brothers: two of whom hold commissions in the army. Major Charles Duesbury Robertson served with the Royal Engineers at the Cape of Good Hope, where he greatly distinguished himself throughout the war in Kaffraria, and he has lately been promoted to the brevet rank of Major. Another, Captain Robertson, of the 60th Rifles, was also engaged in the Kaffir war. The fourth, Struan E. Robertson, esq. is a Captain in the Royal South Lincolnshire Militia.

The Rev. Mr. Robertson was educated partly at Beverley and in France, and at the age of 16 was placed at the New Academy in Edinburgh, under the present Archdeacon Williams. He also attended the philosophical lectures, Mr. Terrot, now Bishop of Edinburgh, acting as his private tutor. At that period it was intended that he should devote himself to the law as a profession; and subsequently by the desire of King William IV. he was placed on the Commander in Chief's list for a commission in the army. From the delay which occurred in the realization of this intention, he directed his views to the church, by the advice of the present Bishop of Cashel. He accordingly matriculated at Brazenose college, Oxford, and, though only four days after this step had been taken, he received an appointment to the second regiment of Dragoon Guards, his father, in a spirit of trustful piety, regarded the circumstance of his matriculation having preceded this communication as the leading of the hand of God, and, notwithstanding that his son had still a longing for the army, he resolved that he should become a minister of the Church of England. He graduated B.A. 1841, M.A. 1844; and was ordained by Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, to a curacy in the city of Winchester, of which he performed the duty for about twelve months, and then, from declining health, repaired to Switzerland, where he married, at Geneva, Helen, third daughter of Sir George William Denys, Bart. of Easton Neston, co. Northampton, then Equerry to H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex.

After returning to England, Mr. Robertson officiated for four years as curate to the Rev. A. Boyd at Christ church, Cheltenham. He was afterwards curate at St. Ebb's in Oxford, whence he removed to Trinity chapel, Brighton, in August 1847. He there became one of the most popular preachers in the town, being gifted with a ready eloquence, for the support of which he usually carried only a few notes into the pulpit. His theological opinions were free from the trammels of any particular section of the church; but his discourses were distinguished by the liberality of his sentiments as well as the poetical beauty of his thoughts. He was also a favourite lecturer, and when a few months ago he lectured in the Town Hall on the poetry of Tennyson and Wordsworth, the building was crowded in every quarter.

Mr. Robertson was chaplain last year to Philip Salmons, esq. of Brighton, then High Sheriff of Sussex. His wife survives him, with one son, Charles Boyd Robertson, now eleven years of age, and a daughter of three or four.

His body was interred in the New Cemetery at Brighton. The service was performed by the Rev. J. S. M. Anderson; and among the mourners, besides his son, his father, and his brother Mr. Struan Robertson, were Sir George Denys and Mr. Felix Eager the father and uncle of Mrs. Robertson, Lawrence Peel, esq. Archdeacon Williams (of St. David's). The hearse was preceded by the committee and members of the local Mechanics' Institution and the Athenæum, the Odd Fellows, and wardens and members of the congregation of Trinity chapel; at the cemetery the hearse was met by a body of the Brighton clergy.

A portrait of Mr. Robertson, recently taken by Mr. Charles J. Bazébe, is about to be published by Mr. Mason, printseller, of Brighton.

#### HUNTER LANE, M.D.

*Lately.* At Brighton, Hunter Lane, M.D. F.L.S. of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, and formerly of Liverpool. Dr. Lane was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1829, and graduated M.D. in the university of the same city in 1830. During the years 1831-32 he held the office of honorary physician to the Cholera Hospital, Liverpool; in 1833, that of physician to the Lock Hospital of the Liverpool Infirmary; and in 1840 was appointed senior physician to the Lancaster Infirmary. He was for some time president of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh. He was the author of *A Compendium of Materia Medica*; *Epitome of Practical Toxicology*;

editor of the *Liverpool Medical Gazette*, the *Monthly Archives of the Medical Sciences*, and *Tiedman's Physiology of Man*, translated from the German; and likewise contributed numerous papers on various subjects to the *Medical Gazette*, *Lancet*, and *Medical Times*.

Dr. Lane was a kind and philanthropic friend, and his early loss is deeply and widely lamented.

#### HUGH EDWIN STRICKLAND, Esq.

*Sept.* ... Suddenly, by being run over by a railway train, Hugh Edwin Strickland, esq. M.A., F.R.S., Deputy Reader in Geology in the University of Oxford.

This gentleman was born at Righton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, on the 2d of March, 1811. His father, Mr. Henry Eustatius Strickland, of Apperley, in Gloucestershire, was a son of the late Sir George Strickland, Bart. of Boynton, in Yorkshire. He was a grandson on his mother's side of the celebrated Dr. Edmund Cartwright, whose name is so indissolubly connected with the manufacturing greatness of England on account of his invention of the Power-loom.

Mr. Strickland's boyhood was spent under his father's roof, where he was under the private tutelage successively of the three brothers Monkhouse, one of whom is now a Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. From his father's house he was transferred to the late Dr. Arnold, who, prior to his appointment at Rugby, took private pupils at Laleham, near Staines. He finished his education at Oriel College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1832, M.A. 1835.

Although distinguished for his classical knowledge, Mr. Strickland had early acquired a taste for natural history pursuits; and after the completion of his studies at college he resided with his family at Cracourt House, near Evesham, Worcestershire, where he studied minutely the geology of the Cotswolds and the Great Valley of the Severn. Some of his earliest published papers were on Geology; but his first effort as an author indicated a taste for the pursuits of his maternal grandfather. It appeared in the *Mechanics' Magazine* for 1835, and was on the construction of a new wind-gauge.

In 1835 Mr. Strickland travelled in Asia Minor, in company with Mr. W. J. Hamilton, M.P. who was then Secretary to the Geological Society. An account of this journey was published, in two volumes 8vo. by Mr. Hamilton, in 1842, under the title of *Researches in Asia Minor, Pontus, and Armenia*. This tour resulted also in the publication of several interesting papers on the geology of the districts visited,

both by Mr. Strickland himself and conjointly with Mr. Hamilton. The principal papers published by Mr. Strickland singly were—On the Geology of the Thracian Bosphorus, On the Geology of the Neighbourhood of Smyrna, and On the Geology of the Island of Zante. During this journey he gave proof of his ornithological knowledge by adding to the list of birds inhabiting Europe the *Salicaria Olivetorum*. He subsequently devoted a large share of his attention to the study of birds, as his papers in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History, and in Sir William Jardine's Contributions to Ornithology amply testify. His principal work, however, on this subject, and the one which will give him a place amongst the classical writers on the ornithology of this country, is devoted to the history of the Dodo. This work was published in 1848, with the title "The Dodo and its Kindred; or, the History and Affinities of the Dodo, Solitaire, and other Extinct Birds." It was handsomely illustrated; and was an example of how the difficult subject of the affinities of extinct animals should be dealt with. Mr. Strickland was aided in the osteological portion by Dr. Melville. Since the appearance of this work, he has twice published supplementary notices regarding the Dodo and its kindred, in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History. One of Mr. Strickland's last contributions to science was on the subject of ornithology, when, in the Section of Natural History, the day before his death, he gave an account of the Partridge (*Tetraogallus*) of the great Water-Shed of India, recently illustrated in Mr. Gould's Birds of Asia.

Although as a zoologist ornithology was his strong point, Mr. Strickland had an extensive knowledge of the various classes of organized beings. Thus, several of his papers were devoted to accounts of the Mollusca, both recent and fossil, in various districts. One of his papers at the last Meeting of the British Association at Hull was On the Peculiarities of a Form of Sponge (*Halichondria saberea*.)

Mr. Strickland devoted much attention to the terminology of natural history, and was the reporter of a Committee appointed by the British Association to consider of the rules by which the nomenclature of zoology might be established on a uniform and permanent basis. These rules were principally drawn up by him, and they have since their publication been very generally acted on, and have contributed greatly to simplify natural history nomenclature.

The general principles of classification could hardly fail to interest a mind so discursive as his, and, accordingly, we

find him at various times publishing on this subject. In an early number of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History, he inserted a paper On the true Method of discovering the Natural System in Zoology and Botany, in which he displayed a great knowledge of the forms of animal and vegetable life. In the Reports of the British Association for 1843 he published a paper On the Natural Affinities of the Insectorial Order of Birds; and again, in the Magazine of Natural History, vol. ii. Observations on the Affinities and Analogies of Organised Beings.

It must be obvious that the labours to which we have alluded imply an immense amount of industry, but in the midst of all his practical investigations Mr. Strickland found time for purely literary work. Thus, in 1847, he undertook to edit for the Ray Society a work, the collection of materials for which had cost Prof. Agassiz many years of labour, entitled Bibliographia Zoologica et Geologica. Three volumes of this great work are published, and the fourth and last is now in the hands of the printer. Mr. Strickland's labour here was not merely that of editing, it embraced the contribution of a large mass of additional matter, amounting to a third or a fourth of the whole. He spared no pains to make this work complete; and it must ever be regarded by the zoologist and the geologist as a most valuable gift to the sciences which they cultivate.

On the occurrence of the illness of Dr. Buckland, and his withdrawal from the duties of the chair of Geology at Oxford, every one felt the propriety of inviting Mr. Strickland to deliver lectures in his place. Though young for so important a post, and with a reputation in other departments of science, he was found able to sustain the fame of his predecessor in this, and brought to bear with great advantage the stores of his varied knowledge upon a science which is always susceptible of influence and amplification from the principles of other departments of science, however distant from it they may at first sight appear. The Reports of the British Association, the Transactions of the Geological Society, the papers of the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London, and of the London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine, all testify to Mr. Strickland's activity as a geologist. They contain a mass of valuable observations both on palæontology and on the physical structures of rock in this country and in other parts of the world, which must for ever remain a part of the history of the science of geology, and constitute a permanent monument of the industry and earnestness of the man who made them.

In several of his geological papers, Mr. Strickland's name is connected with that of Sir R. I. Murchison:—especially in a work on "The Geology of Cheltenham and its Neighbourhood." He assisted Sir Roderick in preparing for the press his great work on the Silurian system; and the proof-sheets of his new work on Siluria all passed through Mr. Strickland's hands, the last of the work having been recently corrected at Hull.

At the time of his death, Mr. Strickland was engaged in working on his "Ornithological Synonymy,"—the printing of which was delayed only to render it more full and complete. He possessed a very ample and useful library,—also extensive geological and ornithological collections,—which are now at his residence at Apperley Green, near Tewkesbury.

In 1845 Mr. Strickland was married to the second daughter of Sir William Jardine, Bart. both of whom, with Mr. Strickland's father and mother, survive to lament his premature loss.

In the above brief sketch we have spoken only of Mr. Strickland's scientific career, but he had moral qualities that endeared him to all who knew him. Few came in contact with him who did not recognise in him a conscientious, amiable, and excellent man. In him Oxford has lost a Professor whom she could ill afford to part with at this time. To him, they who hoped for the wider culture of natural science at Oxford looked as to one who had the power and the ability to take a lead. The scientific societies have lost in him a member who was unwearied in his assiduity to carry out their objects in all their purity. His means made him independent of his labours, and all recognised in his exertions that love of science and its objects which constitutes the true philosopher.

Mr. Strickland had been present at Hull, in company with his father-in-law Sir W. Jardine, as Vice-President of the Geological Section of the British Association, when, at the close of the meeting, he was induced to visit the Clarbrough cutting on the Sheffield, Manchester, and Lincolnshire line, between Retford and Gainsborough. While making a pencil sketch in his pocket-book of the strata, a coal train approaching on the down line of the railway led him to step on the up line just at the moment that a passenger train was emerging from the tunnel hard by,—and death was instantaneous. His pocket-book contained a pencil sketch of the strata of the Clarbrough hills, and a memorandum as follows:—"Waterstone, at Clarbrough cutting, between Retford and Gainsborough; also at Gainsborough;

lias between Gainsborough and Blyton." The glass and face of his gold watch were broken, and the hands had stopped at 39 minutes past 4, which was no doubt the exact time when the accident took place. *Athenæum.*

WILLIAM SHAW, Esq.

May 5. In Australia, William Shaw, esq.

Mr. Shaw was educated at Wadham college, Oxford, and afterwards studied for the bar, but relinquished that profession to become a farmer in Wiltshire, which county he left in 1822, and returned to the metropolis: there he became editor of the Farmer's Magazine, and of the Mark-lane Express newspaper; and latterly he was associated with Mr. Cuthbert Johnson in editing the Farmer's Almanac. In 1837 he was mainly instrumental in bringing into existence the Royal Agricultural Society, and he acted as its secretary at the first county meeting in Oxford, in 1839. In the latter part of the same year arose the Farmers' Insurance Office, with Mr. Shaw as managing director, at a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum. Twice was he honoured with substantial testimonials as the advocate of Protection and Tenant-right; moreover, the electors of the northern division of Hampshire nearly succeeded in making him the colleague of the Speaker of the House of Commons, upon the death of Sir W. Heathcote in 1849, when Mr. Portal was returned by 1,197 votes, and Mr. Shaw received 868. Finally, Mr. Shaw supported, in his publications, and with his purse, the project of a Metropolitan Cattle Market at Islington instead of Smithfield—a scheme which involved nearly all its projectors in pecuniary difficulties, and sent the subject of our memoir to die beyond the billows of the Pacific with only three halfpence in his pocket.

After passing through extreme adversity at Melbourne, he went to the diggings, where he became ill, and died in great poverty.

MR. S. BENNETT.

July 30. Mr. S. Bennett, of Bickerings Park, Bedfordshire, a very eminent agriculturist.

Mr. Bennett left his paternal roof at Tempsford in Bedfordshire, some forty years since, to commence business as an agriculturist in Norfolk, when after a few years the lease of the farm was broken by an inclosure Act, and he again turned his attention to his native county. The farm at Bickerings Park became vacant, and being the property of John late Duke

of Bedford, that circumstance of itself was a sufficient source of attraction. Certainly it could not be the farm in its then wretched state. On one side of the farmhouse lay about two hundred acres of poor, weak, sterile clay land, with scarcely an underdrain in it, ploughed into high back lands, and in a moderate sized field it was nothing uncommon to see them running in eight or nine different directions. The fences were high, crooked, and irregular; with rabbit burrows of tremendous size quite through the bank. Not a road was upon the farm to denote that a load of gravel had ever been bestowed upon it. On the other side was a range of wild sand, called the warren hills, covered with furze and rabbits, and almost defying the hand of cultivation, but on which have since been waving the most splendid crops. The middle part of the farm was somewhat better land, but so poverty-stricken that its produce was the most scanty. But what a mighty change! Let any man now look out from the comfortable domain and see the neat and quickset hedges; the beautiful short-horns and sheep grazing in the home-field, where, at starting, little else was to be seen but the prickly gorse. The only alloy that any right-minded man could now feel would be, that the patriot farmer who had planned and executed these astounding improvements is now no more. It is, however, but justice to add, that in these very extensive improvements he was greatly encouraged by his noble landlords. The late Duke some twenty years since was seen in the district quietly riding over the farm, on horseback alone; first in this direction, then in that; but seemed very observant of what was passing. The next morning, without a word having been said, Mr. Bennett received a letter from his Grace, expressing his high gratification at the great improvements he had just witnessed on the farm, and, feeling assured they must have been effected at a great cost, he begged his acceptance of the inclosed as a token of good will, but a very inadequate reward for his large outlay. The inclosed was a check on Mr. Barnard for 200*l.*; we hardly need add that on a feeling and a grateful mind like that of the late Mr. Bennett, such an indisputable mark of esteem never was or could be effaced. His extraordinary desire for improvement was not confined to agriculture. Few in the common life have been more anxious to promote intellectual and moral improvement among their fellow-men. He not only took a great interest in the circulation of the Scriptures and in Sunday schools, but was the principal supporter

of a day-school in the village, which on more than one occasion has been pronounced by the Government Inspectors as one of the best conducted village schools in the kingdom. Nor were his charities and public acts merely local. He was a man of great public spirit both in the affairs of life and in matters of religion. Within the last few weeks he had taken a tour through Cornwall on a mission of benevolence; acted as one of the judges at the Royal Agricultural Society at Gloucester; and at the time of his death, at the earnest solicitations of some Irish gentlemen, he was under an engagement to go over to the sister country to perform the same duties in the Agricultural Improvement Society there. And if the many laurels he had won in every department as an exhibitor, added to great probity of character, fit a man to act in such capacity, few persons we presume were more fitted for the honourable office. For many years he had sustained office in the Smithfield Cattle Show; and from the commencement was a most efficient member of the Royal English Agricultural Society, and generally of the Council.

MR. J. C. BIDWILL.

*March . . .* At Tinana, Maryborough, in New Holland, aged 38, Mr. John Carne Bidwill, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates for the district of Wide Bay, New South Wales.

This gentleman was a distinguished botanist, and the following tribute has been paid him by Professor Lindley in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*:—

"We announce with great concern the death, in New Holland, of Mr. Bidwill, the talented son of Mr. J. G. Bidwill, of Exeter, and a valued correspondent of our own. We learn that two years since, in marking out a new road from his district of Wide Bay to the adjoining one of Moreton Bay, he was accidentally separated from his party, and lost himself, without his compass, in the Bush, in which he remained eight days without food; in cutting his way with a pocket-hook through the parasitical web of the scrub, he brought on internal inflammation, of which he eventually died, after protracted and most acutely painful suffering. As an ardent botanist, his death demands a record in

the *Chronicle* as a young man of singular talents, well as of industry and perseverance. He was a native of New Zealand, and was at present on his way towards the continent of Australia."

tural subjects, especially hybridising, in which he was an adept. To him it is that we owe the discovery of the famous Bunya-Bunya tree, afterwards named after him *Araucaria Bidwilli*, and of the *Nymphes Gigantes*, that Australian rival of the Victoria. By his friends, of whom he had more than most men, his loss will be found to be irreparable, and the colony in which he died could ill afford to lose him.

J. L."

#### MR. JOHN MOORE.

Aug. 25. At Sunderland, in his 60th year, Mr. John Moore.

Early in life, Mr. Moore evinced a desire to make himself acquainted with local history, manners, and customs, and took every opportunity of becoming possessed of curious handbills, pamphlets on local subjects, "patters," &c. He afterwards extended his acquisitions by obtaining almost every publication connected with the counties of Durham and Northumberland, more especially the former; and his collections relative thereto are, perhaps, unequalled. He also possessed several curious manuscripts and local pamphlets, of many of which he might be said to be the sole depositary. Mr. Moore was at all times willing and anxious to render his collections available to any respectable applicant, and his urbanity in this respect was only equalled by the extent of the valuable rarities he had accumulated.

#### HOENE WRONSKI.

*Lately.* At Paris, aged 76, Hoene Wronski, a learned Pole. He fought at Praga, when scarcely seventeen years of age, during the bloody massacre of the inhabitants of that suburb by the Russians under Suwarrow. After the fall of Warsaw, and the consequent partition of Poland, he settled in Paris, where he resided till the end of his life, devoting all his time and efforts to the solution of the most important problems in science, politics, and philosophy. He was author of numerous works, published at different times, all in the French language. Amongst these were—*La Philosophie de Mathématiques*; *La Philosophie de l'Infini*; *La Philosophie de la Technie*, *La Révélation des Destinées de l'Humanité*; *La Philosophie Absolue de la Politique*; *La Destinée de la France*; *de l'Allemagne et de la Russie*; *La Réforme Absolue du Savoie Humain*; and *l'Histoiregraphie, ou Science de l'Histoire*. These are the high themes of philosophy on which Newton, Descartes, and Hegel have dwelt, and which Hoene Wronski chose to pursue. He was fully competent to the task; and

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the manner in which he performed it gained him many admirers among all those who were well qualified to appreciate duly the matter and the tendency of his works.

Hoene Wronski's obsequies and funeral took place on the 11th Aug. at Neuilly. A considerable number of his friends, Frenchmen and Poles, admirers of the genius of so distinguished a writer, accompanied his mortal remains to the grave. An eloquent oration was pronounced by M. Francis Lacombe at the tomb, in eulogy of the defunct; and another speech, purporting to be the last farewell of his Polish compatriots, by Count C. Ostrowski.

The works of Hoene Wronski had an extensive circulation among the learned in France and Germany; and some of them, especially those that touched on the political relations of Poland and other Slavonian countries, have lately found in Leonard Niedzwiecki an able reviewer and translator into Polish.

#### MR. JEFFERYS TAYLOR.

Aug. 8. At Broadstairs, in his 61st year, Mr. Jefferys Taylor.

Without being a poet (says the *Patriot*), much of the pure poetic feeling is displayed in his writings, together with a nice tact in the exhibition of character, much humour, and often wit. Among those of his works most readily called to mind, are "The Little Historians," "Ralph Richards, the Miser," "Incidents of the Apostolic Age," "Old English Sayings," "Æsop in Rhyme," "Cottage Traditions," "The Young Islanders," both works of great pathos and beauty, "A Glance at the Globe," and "The Family Bible." While passing this latter volume through the press, in July 1852, Mr. Taylor was laid aside by a stroke of paralysis, under which he remained entirely disabled to the day of his death; the concluding revision, therefore, of this work was completed by his brother, Mr. Isaac Taylor, who also furnished it with an explanatory preface. An inventive mechanical genius would, it is thought, have given him some standing, had opportunities offered in that direction.

#### MR. P. H. ROGERS.

June 25. At Lichtenthal, near Baden Baden, Mr. Philip Hutchings Rogers, a landscape painter of considerable power.

He was a native of Plymouth, and in early life was placed at the seminary of Dr. Bidlake, an amateur in art, of whom a slighting and ungenerous mention is made by Haydon in the early pages of his autobiography. It is said that "with another boy he (Haydon) was taken by Doctor

Bidlake" from his studies to "attend to the Doctor's caprices in painting." Mr. Rogers has often been heard to relate with emotion, how much advantage he derived from those peripatetic digressions from the ordinary routine of scholastic life to which Dr. Bidlake accustomed his pupils. Besides this, Mr. Rogers was sent to London to study pictures at the Doctor's sole expense, and maintained by him there for several years. In the classic landscape of Mount Edgcombe, looking out upon the expansive waters of the Plymouth Sound, there were materials enough for an observant eye:—where the morning effects of the summer's sun rival those of Claude in his Italian Seaports. These suggestions acted on Mr. Rogers's mind; and he was constantly searching in nature after such motives as inspired the pencil of the great luminary of Italian landscape. He lived, however, in times when facility of execution and striking effects appealed more successfully than philosophizing on the truths of nature, when modesty gave way before daring, and handicraft was more valued than mind. The result was, the necessity of his retirement to foreign lands, where he might pursue his art less fettered by expense, and educate his children with more economy. He met with kindly recognition at the hands of foreign artists, and more success than the country of his birth had afforded him. His age was between sixty-five and seventy years.—*Athenæum*.

## CLERGY DECEASED.

July 17. At Chorlton, near Manchester, the Rev. *Richard Romington*, senior Minor Canon of the Cathedral (1827). He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1819, M.A. 1822.

At Corfe, Somerset, aged 45, the Rev. *Gilbert Henry West*, Perpetual Curate of Corfe and Trull (1842), third son of Gilbert Harvey West, esq.

At Derby, aged 27, the Rev. *William John McCombe*, B.A. Curate of St. Alkmund's in that town.

July 19. Aged 44, the Rev. *Frederick Osborne Smith*, Incumbent of Sewrbury and Grindal near Bridlington. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1836.

July 21. At Mullion, Cornwall, the Rev. *Francis Gregory*, Vicar of that parish (1834). He was of Exeter college, Oxford, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1826.

At Somerby hall, near Brigg, Linc. aged 75, the Rev. *Charles Fleetwood Weston*, Rector of Somerby and of Buckland; and Farnforth cum Maidenwell.

July 24. At his father's in Tynemouth, aged 32, the Rev. *Charles Edmund Tinley*, formerly Curate of Winton, Durham; after several years of patient suffering. He was of University college, Oxford, B.A. 1844.

July 27. At Thaxted, Essex, aged 82, the Rev. *Thomas Jee*, Vicar of that place. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1798, M.A. 1820; and was presented to his living in 1806 by Lord Viscount Maynard.

July 30. At Elston, Notts. aged 50, the Rev. *Henry Robert Harrison*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford,

B.A. 1825, M.A. 1828, B.D. 1836, and was presented to his living in 1836 by the Chancellor of Lincoln cathedral.

July 31. Aged 36, the Rev. *Robert Stockdale*, Rector of Wilby, Northampt. He was the second son of the Rev. William Stockdale, Vicar of Mears Ashby in the same county; was of St. Alban's hall, Oxford, B.A. 1845, and was presented to his living by his father in 1849.

Aug. 1. Aged 35, the Rev. *Frederick Berners Roberson*, M.A. of University college, Durham, sometime Curate of Bedale, Yorkshire.

Aug. 3. At the Red House, near Ipswich, aged 68, the Rev. *Milson Geary Edgar*, Rector of Trimley St. Mary, and Perp. Curate of St. Nicholas, Ipswich. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1807, M.A. 1810; was presented to St. Nicholas, Ipswich, in 1812, and to Trimley St. Mary in 1815.

At Broadstairs, aged 39, the Rev. *Eduard Alexander Frederick Harenc*, Perp. Curate of Longcote, Berkshire. He was the third son of the late Benj. Harenc, esq. of Foots Cray Place, Kent. He was of Magdalene coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1843, M.A. 1846.

Aug. 6. Aged 59, the Rev. *Henry Harnage Harnage*. He was the third son of the late Sir George Harnage, Bart. who assumed that name instead of Blackman in 1821, and was created a Baronet in the same year, by his cousin Mary, eldest surviving dau. of Lieut.-Col. Henry Harnage of Belleswardine, co. Salop. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1822.

Aug. 11. At Bath, aged 59, the Rev. *Richard Pearson*, M.A. He was the son of Richard Pearson, M.D. formerly Physician to the General Hospital at Birmingham, of whom a memoir and portrait was published in the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1836. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821.

Aug. 13. At Buckden, the Rev. *Francis Edward Arden*, Jun., eldest son of the Rev. F. E. Arden, Rector of Gresham, Norfolk. He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1835.

At Coryton, Devon, aged 64, the Rev. *Richard Newman*, Rector of that parish (1830). He was formerly Fellow of Wadham college, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1809, M.A. 1813.

Aug. 14. At Linby, Notts. aged 79, the Rev. *Thomas Hart*, Rector of that place and Perp. Curate of Papplewick (1797). He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1796.

Aug. 15. Aged 57, the Rev. *Charles William Hughes*, Perp. Curate of South Burcombe, Wilts (1845). He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1826, M.A. 1829.

## DEATHS,

## ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

March 24. At Sofala, on the Tournon, New South Wales, aged 33, Caroline, wife of Mr. Mark Robinson Taylor, and eldest dau. of J. Lamming, esq. late of Dagenham, Essex.

April 16. While fording the river near Nelson, New Zealand, aged 38, the Hon. Constantine Augustus Dillon, fourth son of the late Viscount Dillon, and brother to the present Viscount and to Lady Stanley of Alderley. He married in 1842 Fanny-Dorothea, 3d dau. of the late Philip Laycock Story, esq. and has left issue.

April 28. At Prahran, near Melbourne, Australia, aged 57, Sarah, wife of the Rev. W. J. Hope, late Classical and Head Master of the Congregational School, Lewisham, Kent.

May 8. At sea, on his passage from Singapore to Port Phillip, Lieut. Murray Haig, 24th Bombay N.I., Deputy Quartermaster-gen. Bombay Presidency, son of Robert Haig, esq. Dundalk.

May 10. At Sydney, New South Wales, a week after his arrival from England, aged 40, Henry Lawson, esq.

May 28. At Promé, of fever, aged 22, Henry

Vaughan, Lieut. Madras Eng. youngest son of the late John Vaughan, esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

June 5. At Cawnpore, Col. Walter Alex. Yates, C.B. late Brigadier commanding at Lucknow.

June 16. At Montevideo, aged 27, Mary-Ann, wife of John Galt Smith, esq.

June 21. At Kaimptee, aged 47, Lieut.-Col. Edward Wardroper, of the 37th Regt. He was a native of Southampton, and third son of the late Richard Wardroper, esq. He was highly esteemed as an able and efficient soldier, an upright and honourable gentleman, and a sincere and trusty friend. His services extended over a period of 21 years, ten of which were spent as Adjutant and nine as commanding officer of the 37th Grenadiers, and his total absence from his corps in England and India amounted to only three years. He married first a daughter of James Marsh, esq. of Alphington, and secondly (two months since) a niece of Lord Viscount Mountmorency.

At Poonah, Grace, wife of superintending-surgeon B. White, Southern District, Bombay, and eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Alex. Speirs, political agent in Meywar.

June 27. At Goonown, St. Agnes, aged 56, Capt. Benjamin Chivel, of Wheel Kitty Consols Mines.

At Fort Beaufort, South Africa, at his son's the Rev. Thomas Henchman, aged 76, Francis Henchman, esq.

At Calcutta, aged 20, William Hope Kinsey, of the Duke East Indianman, eldest son of the Rev. Matthew Kinsey, British Chaplain, Dunkirk.

July 1. On his passage to England, aged 24, Gordon Dennison, Madras Eng. only surviving son of the late Dr. Dennison, of Margate.

July 3. On a journey from Trichinopoly to Madras, aged 23, Charles Richard, youngest son of the Rev. C. J. Burton, Vicar of Lydd, Kent.

July 6. At Poonah, aged 58, the Hon. Alexander Bell, late Member of Council of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

July 10. At the house of George Arbuthnot, esq. Neigherries, aged 33, Henry, eldest son of the Rev. H. G. Phillips, 26th Madras Native Inf.

July 11. At Malabar-hill, Bombay, aged 51, William Brooks, esq. late Master in Equity, and Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Bombay.

July 14. At Aden, aged 3, Louisa, child of Major C.W. Hodson, 10th Madras Infantry, and of his late wife, Dummore Mackarg; also, on the 21st, their infant, Charlotte Dummore, who survived her mother 23 days.

July 15. At Madeira, George Grote Mill, esq. fourth son of the late James Mill, esq. Historian of British India, &c.

July 19. At Kensington, aged 33, Frederick John Williamson, esq. only son of the late Major John Williamson.

July 24. At Corfu, Helen, wife of the Rev. Wm. Charteris.

July 27. At Warley Hall, near Birmingham, aged 73, John Edwards Piery, esq. Magistrate and formerly High Sheriff of Staffordshire, father-in-law of Dr. Percy, of the Museum of Practical Geology.

July 29. At Homburg, Hesse Homburg, Wm. Forbes, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

July 30. John Gregory, esq. Governor of the Bahama Islands, brother of the celebrated Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh.

July 31. In Jamaica, aged 20, John Alexander Gordon Pringle, H.M. 3d W.I. Regt. eldest son of Mark Pringle, esq. late of Oakendean, Sussex.

Aug. 2. At Fownhope Court, near Hereford, Jane-Charlotte, wife of William Stubbs, esq. late of the Hon. E.I. Company's Civil Service.

Aug. 4. In Dominica, of yellow fever, John Prinn, esq. Clerk of Works, Royal Engineer Department; having recently arrived from Europe, and surviving his youthful wife only about three weeks.

Aug. 5. At Trieste, aged 69, George Balli, esq.

At Norwich, Alice-Ann, wife of Edward Field, solicitor.

In Upper Seymour-st. Amelia, dan. of the late Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart. and sister of Sir Henry Lushington, Bart.

Aug. 6. At Thorn-hill, Bray, co. Dublin, aged 36, Edward-Arthur, third son of the late Thomas Arthur, esq. of Glanomera, co. Clare.

At Oxford, Anna-Matilda, daughter of the late George Warburton, esq.

Aug. 7. At Voorburg, near the Hague, A. W. Van de Spiegel, esq. late of Her Majesty's Treasury.

At Burley, John, eldest son of the late James Whitaker, esq. of Greenholme, near Ousey, Yorkshire.

Drowned, at Quebec, William Wylie, esq. B.A. of Sid. Suss. Cambridge.

Aug. 8. At Maentwrog, Merioneth, aged 50, Miss Doid, of Barfield House, Bide.

At Camberwell, aged 79, Mrs. Hannah Lloyd, formerly of Lyme Regis.

At Stanton, Maria-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Henry Kay, of Badwell Ash, Suffolk; and, on the 30th July their infant daughter.

At Stockwell-jark-road, aged 52, Edith, widow of Thomas Leighton Terrey, esq. of Cornhill.

Aug. 9. At Blackheath, aged 64, William Bridges, esq. late of Queen Anne's Bounty Office.

In St. Martin's, Stamford, Caroline, youngest dan. of the late Rev. Henry Etough, Rector of Lowick and Islip.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Algernon-Mortimer, second son of J. B. Morris, esq. of Brixton-hill.

At Brighton, aged 54, John Stratton, esq.

On his passage to England, Lieut. J. E. V. Williamson, of the Madras Army.

Aug. 10. At Tottenham, aged 34, Ann, wife of Dr. Burchell, of Kingsland-road.

Aged 55, James Cross, esq. of Staple-inn, and of Gordon-street, solicitor.

At Brixton, Henry William Taylor, esq. son of the late John Henry Taylor, esq. of Crayford, Kent; also, on the same day, John Charles Edwards, esq. his brother-in-law, son of the late Charles Augustus Edwards, esq. of Isleworth.

At Clapham, aged 86, Sarah, widow of James Ward, esq. late of Hammersmith.

Aug. 11. At Cutslow, near Oxford, Thomas Gregory, esq.

At Great Rissington, aged 31, Clara-Louisa, wife of John Talbot Rice, esq.

Aug. 12. At Quebec, William Patton, esq. J.P. Seigneur of St. Thomas, C.E. second son of the late John Patton, esq. of Walthamstow; only one month after the death of his son Robert, who died the very day on which he was to have been admitted to the bar.

At Heybridge, Staff. aged 58, Robert Phillips, esq.

At Bagneres-de-Luchon, in the Pyrénées, in consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 34, Capt. John Henry Tonge, late of 16th Lancers, and formerly of the 14th Light Dragoons, third son of the late William Tonge, esq. of Alveston, Gloucestershire.

At Clontarf Castle, Dublin, Louisa-Catherine, wife of John E. V. Vernon, esq.

Aug. 13. In Grove-end-road, St. John's-wood, aged 70, Joseph Angell, esq.

At his residence near London, Lieut.-Gen. William Martin Burton, Col. Comd. Madras Art.

At Norton Court, near Taunton, aged 53, William Hewett, esq.

In Upper Dorset-pl. aged 79, Miss Catherine Story.

In Westbourne-pl. aged 79, Lieut.-Col. Verner.

In Jamaica, Lieut. John Maryon Wilson, 3rd West India Regt. eldest son of John Maryon Wilson, esq. of Fitzjohns, Essex.

Aug. 14. At Roade, Martha, youngest dan. of the late Rev. W. Butlin, Vicar of that place.

At Cooksbridge, in Lewes, aged 42, Mr. F. H. Lee, late editor of the Hull Herald, and proprietor of the Sussex Advertiser, Lewes.



In Upper Brook-st. Reginald-Dalrymple, infant son of the Hon. Colonel Lindsay.

At St. Thomas's, Lieut. Robert O'Brien (1838), Admiralty Agent in the Royal Mail Steam Company's ships. He had served eighteen years afloat.

At Whimbleton, aged 62, Mr. James Paxton, brother of Sir Joseph Paxton, and many years confidential servant to the Duke of Somerset.

At Braunston, aged 69, William Stubbs, esq.  
*Aug. 15.* While on a visit to her daughter, at Mentnor, in Bucks, Phoebe-Corden, dau. of the late Rev. John Thompson, Vicar of Heanor, and wife of Mr. George Hackett, of Diseworth.

*Aug. 16.* At Hythe, aged 75, Sarah, widow of Mr. Geo. Elwyn, solicitor.

At Huntingdon, Lavinia, fourth dau. of the late William Herbert, esq.

At High Torch, near Narberth, South Wales, aged 77, William Keddey, esq.

At Papcastle, near Cockermouth, aged 79, Thomas Knight, esq. of Papcastle and Henley Hall, Shropshire.

Aged 77, at Plymouth, Priscilla Beattie, third dau. of the late Matthew Luscombe, esq.

At Alcester, aged 87, Jos. Purden, esq. formerly of the firm of Messrs. Muntz and Purden, Birmingham.

At Goring Vicarage, Oxon, aged 72, Folliot Scott Stokes, esq. of Hans-place, Chelsea.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 61, Henry Milnes Thornton, second son of the late Samuel Thornton, esq. formerly M.P. for Surrey.

*Aug. 17.* At Ramsey, Isle of Man, aged 19 (at the residence of his brother, the Rev. Robert Airey), William, the fifth son of Mr. Robert Airey, of Bungay, wine merchant.

In Alfred-pl. West Brompton, aged 64, Eliza-Letitia, widow of George E. Bower, esq. late of the Ordnance Department.

In Tibberton-sq. Islington, aged 71, Mr. James Brown, many years assistant-secretary of the London Hibernian and Guardian Societies.

Mr. William Christopherson, of Lee, Kent, and King William-street, City, third surviving son of the late Mr. William Christopherson, of Ipswich.

At Newton-by-the-Sea, aged 45, William, son of Gordon Joseph Forster, esq.

At Rothsay, aged 79, William Laws, esq. of Prudhoe Castle, for more than forty years one of the commissioners of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

In Somerset-st. aged 92, Charlotte Sophia, widow of the late Sir William Parsons.

Aged 75, Geo. Stanier, esq. of Worcester.

*Aug. 18.* At Salisbury, George Brown, esq. for many years a member of the Corporation, and formerly Chief Magistrate of that city.

At Southwold, aged 81, Benjamin Sadler Candler, esq. many years Comptroller in Her Majesty's Customs.

At Richmond House, Clifton-hill, Bristol, Eliza, wife of Oliver Coathupe, esq. eldest dau. of the late Adm. Cumberland.

Accidentally drowned in Loch Aise, Scotland, in his 4th year, Edward Bethell Codrington, only son of Col. Codrington, Coldstream Guards.

At Great Maplestead, Essex, aged 89, Tabitha, wife of John Freeborn, esq.

At Wimborne Minster, aged 86, Miss Mary Fryer.

At Southborough, aged 75, Francis Gadd, esq.

At Barnstable, aged 77, John Guest, esq.

In Mile-end, aged 49, Mr. Joseph Loader, late of the Pavement, Finsbury.

At Hastings, Mary-Douglas, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Middlemore, C.B.

At Bath, Penelope-Charlotte, second dau. of late Rev. George Berkeley Mitchell.

At Surbiton, aged 71, John Pass, esq. formerly of Boston.

At Grove House, near Edgware, aged 70, James Stevenson, esq. of Uffington, Lincolnshire, and late of Walton Villa, Clifton, eldest brother of George Bellairs, esq. of Narborough.

At Goring vicarage, Ox. aged 72, Folliot Scott Stokes, esq. of Hans-pl. Chelsea.

*Aug. 19.* At Plymouth, aged 65, Capt. John Jordan Arrow, R.N. (1851), on the retired list. He was a midshipman of the Kent in the expedition to Egypt, Lieut. of the Jason, at the capture of the French West Indiamen, and senior of that ship at the capture of the French frigate Topaze, under the batteries of Guadaloupe; and at the taking of the Saintes, in 1809; and in 1813 and 1814 was actively employed in the Scheldt, particularly in an attack on five French brigs, under Fort Lille, with the boats of Jason and Amphion.

At Rogate Lodge, aged 80, the Right Hon. the Dowager Lady Polwarth. She was dau. of Count Bruhl, for many years Saxon minister at this Court, and of Alicia Maria, Countess of Egremont.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 21, Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Mawley, esq. of Gower-st.

At Greenwich, William Oxborough, esq. late of Calcutta.

In Cariton-road, Maida-vale, Colquhoun Smith, esq. late of Aux Cayes, Hayti.

At Brighton, John Wardie Straton, esq. of Dundalk, Ireland.

At Old House, Great Horkeley, aged 81, Mrs. Witheat.

At Dorking, Surrey, aged 71, Sarah-Foster, widow of Heathfield Young, esq.

*Aug. 20.* Drowned, with two sailors, in a boat off Ventnor, aged 30, Mr. Edward A. W. Anderson, of South Audley-st. eldest son of Mr. Wright Anderson, of East Acton.

At the Firs, Kidderminster, aged 75, Harriet, relict of William Boycot, esq.

In Eaton-pl. Harriet-Elizabeth-Frances, widow of Col. Edmund Bridgeman, and dau. of the late Col. Hervey Aston, of Aston Hall, Cheshire.

At Melton Mowbray, aged 71, Miss Frances Carr.

At Sydenham, aged 92, Susan, widow of George Clifton, esq. one of the Masters of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

At East Stonehouse, aged 70, First-Lieut. John Couche, R.M.

At Turin, aged 23, George, second son of the late Francis Gibbs, esq. of Harewood, Yorkshire.

At Broseley, Salop, Mary-Ann, wife of J. H. Maw, esq. late of Hastings.

At Upper Harley-st. aged 76, J. P. Morier, esq.; and on the 26th, aged 57, Horatia-Maria-Frances, his widow.

At Ramsgate, aged 31, Emma, wife of the Rev. Frederick Rendall, of Harrow, and dau. of William Downes, esq. of the Mill-house, Dedham.

Aged 78, Frank Rochfort, esq. of Bellina-villas, Kentish-town, and Brewer-st. Golden-sq.

At Newcastle, Australia, aged 80, Major Russell, formerly of the 20th regt. Major Russell was engaged with the 20th regt. in Holland, in 1799; in Egypt, in 1801; and throughout the Peninsular War, for which he obtained the medals lately issued.

At Hewshot-hill, near Liphook, Hants, aged 65, the Hon. Arthur Richard Turnour, Commander R.N. (1851), on the reserved half-pay list. He was second son of the second Earl of Winterton; entered the navy in 1799, and served 17 years afloat, all during the war. He was in the *Cæsar*, with Sir James Saumarez, in his Algerias action, and was constantly in active service on all stations. He married in 1829 Charlotte-Fitzherbert, eldest dau. of the late George Daysh, esq. of Potworth, and has left issue a son and a daughter.

At Haslar Hospital, at the house of his brother-in-law, aged 58, Comm. James Howard Turner, R.N. He entered the navy in 1811, was made a Lieut. in 1825, and for eight years commanded the Falmouth packet *Ranger*. His last service was in command of the *Merlin* steam-packet, in the Mediterranean.

At the Circus, Bath, Anna-Maria, relict of R. P. Western, esq.

*Aug. 21.* At Upper Hamilton-terrace, aged 16,

Wilhelmina, fourth dau. of the Rev. Henry Hamilton Beamish.

Mary-Grevis, wife of D. Grevis James, esq. of Ightham Court Lodge, and Oakfield Court, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

At Winterborne Abbas, Dorset, aged 76, John Down Kellaway, esq.

At Bognor, Sussex, aged 79, Robert M. Leeds, esq. formerly of Addiscombe, Surrey.

At Notting Hill Terrace, aged 75, Thomas Simpson, esq.

At Leamington, aged 63, Miss Sophia Frances Wrattislaw, of Rugby.

Aug. 22. In Lorraine-place, aged 32, D. C. Alwin, esq. of Moorgate-st.

George Edward, youngest son of Thomas Bew, esq. of Frogpool, Chislehurst, Kent.

At Torquay, aged 64, Robert Merritts Bird, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Aged 87, Patience, widow of William Brownlow, esq. of Highbury-place.

At Hastings, aged 84, John Burrows, formerly Major in Her Majesty's 57th regt.

At York, Frances, widow of Col. Crawford, of Newfield, Ayrshire.

In London, aged 45, William Gregson, esq. Comm. of the E. I. ship Suttle.

At Beachomwell rectory, Norfolk, aged 70, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Martin Hogge, Rector of Southacre and Westwinch.

At Market Deeping, Caroline Isabella Holland, second dau. of the late William Holland, esq.

At Ganton, Yorkshire, Louisa-Harriet, second surviving dau. of Sir Thomas Digby Legard, Bart.

At Devonport, aged 56, Edward Sole, esq. sol.

At Brighton, aged 72, Miss Elizabeth Thurston.

Aged 71, Mary, widow of Henry Wells, esq. of Maldon.

At Stricklandgate, Kendal, aged 81, Miss Wilson, formerly of Richmond-hill, Surrey.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 30, Anna-Eliza, eldest dau. of W. B. Wood, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

Aug. 23. At Tything, Worcester, John Brampton, esq. solicitor.

At Newington-pl. aged 79, Christopher Edmonds, esq. of Bishopstone, Wilts, and of Newington, Surrey.

At Antwerp, John Knight, esq. formerly of the King's German Legion.

Aged 61, Walter Newton, of Dunleckney, co. of Carlow, esq.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 79, Mrs. Beas Paterson, of Kensington, dau. of Andrew Paterson, M.D. formerly of Margam.

At Craig-y-No's, Breconshire, aged 38, two days after giving birth to a dau. who survived only a few hours, Sarah, wife of Rhys Davis Powell, esq. late High Sheriff of the county, dau. of William Brooks King, esq. of The Hennons, Teignmouth, and granddaughter of the late Adam Dalmage, esq. of Bath.

Mary-Ann, wife of Samuel Shobridge, esq. of Worlington House, Instow, North Devon.

At Lincoln, aged 81, Morris Tonge, esq.

At Shearsby, Leic. aged 45, Thos. Walker, esq.

Aug. 24. Charles Richard Bailey, esq. Greenhouse, Redcar, Yorkshire, formerly (and for many years) a surgeon at Kirkleatham, also in Cleveland.

At the Firs, Holybourne, David Anderson Blair, esq. late of Inchyra.

At Middle Deal, Kent, Frances-Anne, wife of Henry Bradley, esq.

Aged 79, Samuel Chaplin, esq. of Southampton.

At Leamington, aged 48, Henry Thomas Esworth, esq.

Mary, wife of William Elliott, esq. Holy Shute, near Honiton.

At Torquay, Catherine-Vigors, wife of the Rev. R. Fayle, minister of Trinity Church.

Aged 46, Capt. William Gregson, of Hampstead. He expired at King's College Hospital, having had an apoplectic fit in an omnibus, near Temple Bar.

At Kentish-town, aged 77, Comm. Chas. Hoyer,

R.N. on the retired list (1816). He served 17 years afloat, was at the battle of the Nile, on board the Swiftsure 74, and in 1801 in a desperate engagement of more than an hour's duration, which reduced the Swiftsure to a wreck and rendered her a prize to a French squadron under Rear-Admiral Ganteaume. Subsequently he served in the Kent 74 and Victory 100, flag-ships of Sir Richard Bickerton and Lord Nelson, both in the Mediterranean, where he was made Lieutenant, Nov. 19th, 1804. His last appointment was, in 1810, to the Astrea 42, commanded by his former Captain, Schomberg, under whom while cruising off Madagascar, in company with the Phoebe and Galatea frigates and Racheuse 18, he assisted, after a long and warmly contested action with the French 40-gun frigates Renommée, Clorinde, and Noreide, in the capture of the Renommée. He left the Astrea in Oct. 1811, and accepted his retired rank Feb. 25th, 1838. For injuries sustained in the Ambuscade in 1806, Commander Hoyer was presented with a gratuity from the Patriotic Fund, and was awarded, Nov. 4th, 1809, a pension of 45*l.* 12*s.* He was some time harbour-master at Port Louis, Mauritius.

At Bath, Margaret, relict of Nicholas Sadler, esq. of Sadler's Wells, co. of Tipperary.

In Queen's-rd. St. John's-wood, Joyce-Claudia, only dau. of the Hon. James Watson Sheriff, Attorney-at-law, of Antigua.

Aged 72, Ann, widow of John Spearman, esq. of Eachwick Hall.

Aug. 25. Aged 63, Sarah, wife of Wm. Bland, esq. of Hartlip Place, near Sittingbourne, and dau. of the late Rev. Ralph Price, Rector of Lyminge, Kent.

At Birmingham, Walter, fourth surviving son of the late Rev. D. J. Burdett, Rector of Gilmorton.

In consequence of falling accidentally over the Trevulga Cliffs, near Boscawen, Cornwall, aged 25, Charles H. W. Dennis, esq. solicitor, Camelford, son of Philip Dennis, esq. of Alnwick, and nephew of the Rev. M. Gretton Dennis, Vicar of Great Totham.

At Wateringbury Lodge, Kent, aged 24, Mendham Freke Evans, esq.

At Morden College, Blackheath, aged 84, George Henry Gibbons, esq.

Aged 33, Jane-Matilda, wife of William Janvrin, esq. of Mornington-road, Regent's Park.

At Ryde, aged 67, Major George Jenkins, late of the Hon. E. I. C. Service.

At his residence, Upton-house, Nurding, Kent, aged 48, William Lichfield, esq.

Dorothy, wife of Robert Luxton, esq. Brushford Barton, near Winkleigh.

At Eltham, Kent, aged 24, Catherine, wife of Herman Prior, esq.

At Orford, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of Mark Farley Wade, esq.

Aug. 26. At the Rectory, Sampford Peverell, aged 67, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Dr. Boulton.

In Oxford-sq. aged 28, Caroline-Charlotte, dau. of the late George Henry Cherry, esq. of Denford, Berks.

At Broughton, Manchester, Alexander Cheyne, esq. B.A. Barrister-at-Law.

At Gey's House, Maidenhead, Mary-Frances, eldest dau. of John Payne Collier, esq. V.P.S.A.

At Peterham, aged 36, Lady Jane Dawson Damer, eldest sister of the Earl of Portarlington.

At Glasgow, Peter Ferguson, esq. merchant.

At Shirley, Warwickshire, Susanna, wife of C. Heath, esq. of Holly Cottage, North Briton.

At Marpool Hall, Devon, aged 80, Harriot, relict of William Thomas Hull, esq.

At Ialington, aged 66, Sarah, wife of the Rev. T. J. Jaumard.

At Londonderry, Rev. Mr. McCarron, Roman Catholic Archdeacon of Derry, who was tried and acquitted at the last Londonderry Assizes on a charge of inciting some soldiers of the 54th Regiment to disobey the commands of their officers.

At Underwood, Plympton St. Mary, aged 76,

Paymaster Harry Niblett (1803), on the retired list of 1852.

At St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, aged 46, George A. Peppercorn, esq.

At Ponder's-end, aged 84, John Dell Potter, esq. late of the Stock Exchange.

At St. Bees, Marianne-Letitia, the wife of Joseph Hallion, of Snittlegarth, esq. a magistrate of Cumberland.

In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, aged 29, Mr. George Frank Stanley Smythe, who committed self-destruction, at the Cathedral Hotel, St. Paul's-churchyard. He drank a pint of sherry, fell on the floor, and a gentleman present, taking up a tumbler and smelling it, exclaimed, "He is a dead man; he has swallowed prussic acid." He was taken to the hospital, where he died in a few minutes. He had been, according to the evidence, in a morbid state of mind for some time. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

Aug. 27. At the Vache, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, aged 75, Sarah, widow of Thos. Allen, esq.

At Brighton, Charlotte-Susanna, widow of William Beebe, esq. of Ham, Surrey.

Isabella-Booth, wife of John Bennsworth, esq. of Toynton House, and youngest dau. of the late Richard Brackenbury, esq. of Aswardby, Linc.

Aged 64, Mr. David Jackson, solicitor, York.

At Thorne, near Doncaster, aged 72, Miss Johnson, last surviving sister of the late Joseph Johnson, esq. of Goldthorpe.

At Colchester, aged 57, Wm. Salter Keymer, esq.

At Brighton, Charles James Law, esq. solicitor, of Oxford.

At Guildford, aged 68, Edmund Nicholls, esq.

At Plymouth, aged 31, Ellen-Mary, wife of Arthur Proctor Pickering, esq. youngest dau. of the late Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, esq. of Leawood.

At Eastbourne, Sussex, aged 32, Elizabeth-Ann, youngest dau. of the late Henry Robinson, esq. of East Dulwich.

At Nunthorpe Hall, in Cleveland, aged 68, Ann, relict of Thomas Simpson, esq.

At Brussels, aged 64, Thomas, eldest son of the late Haskett Smith, esq. of Sydenham, Kent.

At Dalston, Sarah-Anne, the wife of Professor Wallace.

Aug. 28. At Ashbourne, Derb. Hannah, relict of John Henry Buxton, esq.

At Aynhoe Rectory, co. Northampton, aged 35, Lady Fanny, wife of the Rev. Stephen Ralph Cartwright, and sister to the Earl of Erroll.

At Wimborne Minster, aged 56, Edward Ellis, esq. a member of the Corporation, and one of the Governors of Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School.

In Sloane-st. aged 18, Henry-William, eldest son of Henry Jay, esq.

Aged 50, Major William Andrew Ludlow, 12th Bengal Inf.

At Colyton, aged 78, Mary, relict of Major Mortimer.

At Tunbridge-wells, aged 27, John, youngest son of the Rev. W. H. Murch, D.D. of Torrington-sq.

Aged 51, John Bielby Parker, esq. of Studley-road, Clapham-road.

At the Grammar School, Kingston-on-Thames, Annie, wife of the Rev. Wm. Rigg, Head Master.

At Andover, aged 88, Lucy Walter, only surviving dau. of the late Captain James Walter, and granddau. of the late John Walter, esq. M.P. of Bushbridge House, Godalming.

At Rose Hall, Bungay, aged 36, Harriet, wife of John Raphael Webb, esq.

Aug. 29. At Brighton, aged 66, Capt. Thomas Dewell, B.A. of Monk's Park, Wilts.

At Christchurch, Hants, Robert Ranken Harris, son of Wilmer Harris, esq. of Hackney.

Aged 68, Ralph Percival, esq. of Sandbach, Cheshire.

At Stockton, aged 60, Phillis, widow of Robert Rayson, esq. and sister of the late John Harbottle, esq. Anick Grange.

At the residence of his brother R. Rodway,

esq. solicitor, Trowbridge, Mr. Joseph Rodway, of Stroud.

At Southwick Park, Hants, aged 8 months, Selina, younger dau. of Thos. Thistlethwayte, esq.

Aug. 30. At Sevenoaks, aged 33, Capt. Henry Allen, Madras army, from disease occasioned by service with the Sappers and Miners in Burma; third son of W. H. Allen, esq. of Leadenhall-st.

At Mevagissey vicarage, Cornwall, Harriet J. R. only dau. of John Crooks, esq. of Levan, N.B.

Aged 51, Ann, wife of Henry Thomas Dwight, esq. of Camberwell New-road.

At the vicarage, East Tilbury, the wife of the Rev. W. G. Goodchild.

Aged 60, Henry Hesketh, esq. of Newton, Cheshire, and Gian-y-don, county of Carnarvon.

At Old Brompton, Elizabeth-Pitman, fifth dau. of Thomas May, esq. of Northernhay, Exeter.

At Upper George-street, Bryanston-sq. aged 93, William Monel, esq.

At Blackpool, aged 63, George Ormerod, esq. of Fernhill, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the peace for Lancashire.

Aged 17, Elizabeth, the last remaining dau. of George Spitty, esq. of Hovedon-on-the-Hill.

At Tours, Susan-Gertrude, wife of T. Woodhouse Stevens, esq. of Philadelphia.

At Calais, aged 81, George Stratton, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service, and Member of Council of Fort St. George.

Aged 76, Mrs. Mary Western, of Brook-st. Bath.

Aug. 31. At Brighton, aged 74, John Chippendale, esq. of John-st. Adelphi.

At Kennington, in the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Eveleigh, elder son of the late Capt. John Eveleigh, R.N. and nephew to C. Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. He held a confidential situation in the Bank of England, and was much and deservedly esteemed.

At Southampton, Lieut.-Col. Girdlestone, of the Hon. East India Co.'s Service, Bengal Presidency.

At Upper Berkeley-st. at an advanced age, Lady Hammond, relict of the late Gen. Sir Thomas Hammond.

At the New Steyne, Brighton, aged 79, Charlotte, only surviving child of the Rev. James Weller, D.D. formerly Rector of East Clandon, Surrey.

Aug. ... At Kingston, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Matthew and Mary Trickett, of the Isle of Wight, the latter niece to C. Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. They were in the flower of youth, and were married in April of the present year, at Brading, I.W., whence they departed for Jamaica.

Lately. At Southampton, aged 21, Margaret-Lucy, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles D. Beckford.

In London, Mr. Blewitt, the composer. He was in great poverty.

In Ceylon, aged 28, Capt. William Alexander Filder, H.M. 37th Regt.

Mr. John Hales, railway contractor. He was killed by falling from a scaffold erected against his house, called Felcotes Hall, near Tunbridge-wells. He had recently purchased the estate upon which the mansion stands.

Sept. 1. Elizabeth-Maria, the wife of Sir Shafto Adair, Bart. of Flixton Hall, Suffolk, and of St. James's-sq. London. She was the daughter of the Rev. James Strode, was married in 1810, and has left issue.

Aged 76, Ann, widow of Andrew Blyth, esq. of Edmonton.

At Sydenham, aged 50, Henry Chittenden, esq. of the Corn Exchange.

In Southampton-pl. Euston-sq. aged 45, Elizabeth, widow of J. W. Cowley, esq. of Buckingham, solicitor.

Emelia-Caroline, widow of retired Comm. Wm. John Innes, Royal Navy.

At Colney-hatch, aged 24, George-Hodgson, eldest son of the late Rev. George Hodgson Thompson, Rector of Friern Barnet, Middlesex.

Aged 45, John Wilson, esq. of Shirley Common,

Hants, second son of the late John Wilson, esq. of Wandie-grove, Mitcham.

*Sept. 2.* At Alton, aged 54, Caroline, relict of the Rev. Thomas Attkins, of Egham, Surrey.

At York-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 74, John Daniel Aubert, esq.

At Wrotham Park, the seat of Mrs. Byng, aged 18, the Hon. Eliza Frances Byng, only dau. and heiress of Lord Viscount Torrington. Her remains were removed to the family vault at Mereworth, Kent.

At Cork, John Corker, esq. late Major in the Royal Cork Militia.

At the Red House, Needham, aged 83, Edmund Hayward, esq.

Of apoplexy, the wife of the Rev. R. T. Hunt, of the Camberwell New-road.

At Greenwich, aged 56, Mr. Koeble, surgeon.

At Jersey, aged 74, Matthew Norton, esq. surgeon, of Gloucester-place, New-road.

Aged 36, Anna, wife of Thomas Platt, esq. of Burton-crescent, barrister-at-law.

At Rothessay, Henrietta, dau. of Major F. C. Scott, Madras Army.

At Edinburgh, James Simpson, esq. advocate.

*Sept. 3.* Aged 22, Edwin Baker, youngest son of John Baker, esq. of Park-st. Grusvenor-sq.

At the residence of her sister in the College, Cathedral-yard, Exeter, aged 92, Mrs. Martha Cook, formerly of Ottery St. Mary.

In Brompton, aged 75, Thomas Curtis, esq.

At Staplehurst, Kent, James-George, youngest son of the late Nathaniel Garland, esq. of Michaelstow Hall.

Aged 78, Charles Linton, esq. R.N. one of the medical officers in Codrington's ship, the Orion, at the battle of Trafalgar.

In Blandford-sq. Elizabeth, wife of Charles Shadwell, esq. of Gray's-inn.

At Stepney, aged 87, Robert Wadham Spragge, gentleman, formerly of Hythe, Kent.

At Kingston-upon-Hull, aged 49, Mr. John Thorney, coroner of the borough. He had undergone a surgical operation for polypus, from which he was recovering, when apoplexy supervened, which rapidly proved fatal. Mr. Thorney has left a large family.

*Sept. 4.* Aged 66, J. B. Claypole, esq. of West Ham.

At his father's, aged 33, Charles-James, second son of Thomas Cope, esq. of Carlton-hill, St. John's-wood.

At Clayfield Lodge, near Southampton, aged 64, Maria, wife of Charles Vicars Hunter, esq. of Kilbourne Hall, near Derby.

Charlotte, wife of Capt. Owen, of Marlfield, Gorey, Ireland.

At Mr. Bowley's, her son-in-law, H.M. Dockyard, Deptford, aged 86, Mary, relict of Robert Sagg, esq. surgeon, of Malton, Yorkshshire.

In Chesham-place, Eleanor-Sophia, wife of the Hon. and Rev. William H. Scott, brother to Lord Polwarth. She was daughter of the late Rev. Archdeacon Baillie Hamilton, and sister of Capt. W. A. B. Hamilton, Secretary to the Admiralty: she was married in 1833, and has left issue.

At her son-in-law's, John Farrer Kensington, esq. Charlton, Kent, aged 67, Lucy, wife of James Hales Shirreff, M.D. lately of Blackheath and Deptford.

At Wetmore, near Ludlow, Frederick Stubbs, esq. third son of the late Walter Stubbs, esq. of Beckbury, Salop, and brother to the late Brigadier Orlando Stubbs, of the Bengal army, Governor of the Fort of Gwalior.

At Ramsgate, aged 84, Jane, widow of Joseph Tucker, esq. formerly Surveyor and Commissioner of the Royal Navy.

At Great Malvern, aged 76, William Fraser Tytler, esq. of Belnain, Vice-Lieut. and Sheriff Depute of Inverness-shire. He was the eldest son of the late Lord Woodhouselee, and brother to Mr. Patrick Fraser Tytler the historian.

At Sheerness, aged 90, William Ward, esq. He

was originally a mechanic in Sheerness Dockyard, and after passing through various degrees of promotion was ultimately appointed to the responsible situation of timber-master, which he filled for many years with much credit to himself till about 20 or 25 years ago, when an extensive alteration was made among the officers of the dockyards generally, and the situation of timber-master, with several other situations, was abolished, and he retired upon a superannuation of upwards of 300*l.* a year.

*Sept. 5.* Aged 71, Joseph Bradford Angell, esq. of the Bank of England and of Lewisham, Kent.

At Herne-bay, aged 37, John-Wyke, eldest son of John Fowler, esq. of Datchet.

At Malpas, Monmouthshire, aged 30, Jane, wife of Charles B. Fox, esq.

At Seedley, near Manchester, aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of Benjamin Gray, esq.

Frances, wife of James Hargreaves, esq. of Mayfield, near Bolton.

At Blackheath-park, aged 78, Ann, relict of Henry Hennah, esq.

Aged 63, Charlotte, relict of A. G. Kennedy, esq. M.D. of Stafford.

In Canterbury, aged 77, H. H. Kirkby, esq.

At Thringstone, aged 62, Ruth, widow of Thomas Oxley, esq. M.D. of Pontefract and Askern.

At Birkenhead, Cheshire, aged 78, Argentina Schillizzi.

Aged 62, Capt. H. B. Skinner, of the Royal Marines.

*Sept. 6.* At Newport, I.W., aged 17, Mary-Louisa, third dau. of Mr. Hartrop, solicitor, Kingston, Surrey.

At Paddington, aged 76, Miss Craufurd, sister of John Craufurd, esq. Auchenames.

At the residence of her sister in Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. Gertrude Rose, dau. of the late Edmund John Glynn, esq. of Glynn, Cornwall.

At Wilton, aged 77, Elizabeth, wife of John Ingram, esq.

Aged 17, Arthur, fourth son of M. D. Lowndes, esq. of Edge-lane, Liverpool.

At Tisman's House, near Horsham, Sussex, aged 74, John Laker Napper, esq. He was from his youth a great admirer and patron of the manly game of cricket, and two of his sons, Messrs. William and Edwin Napper, are cricketers of considerable celebrity.

At All Saints' vicarage, Long Shanton, Cambridgeshire, aged 44, Elizabeth-Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Smith, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Ramsgate, aged 84, Jane, widow of Joseph Tucker, esq. formerly Surveyor and Commissioner of the Royal Navy.

At Skryne Castle, co. Meath, aged 57, Mary, widow of Peter Wilkinson, esq.

*Sept. 7.* At Shoreham, Sussex, aged 70, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Clayton, esq.

At Ipswich, aged 44, Charlotte, third dau. of the late Charles Collett, esq. of Walton, Suffolk.

In Clapton-sq. Hackney, aged 88, Sarah, relict of George Deane, esq.

At the residence of Mrs. Chandler, Sherborne, Dorset, aged 64, Mary, relict of the Rev. Thomas Durant, of Poole.

At the recess, Richmond, aged 79, John Evans, esq. of Herford-st. May-fair.

At Margate, accidentally drowned while bathing, aged 21, Wm. J. Greenland, Theological student of King's College, son of Thomas Hughes Greenland, of Shepherd's-bush and Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Teignmouth, aged 21, Thomas Abraham, son of James Lloyd, esq.

At Westwood Hall, Staffordsh. aged 59, Lieut.-Col. Powys, one of the magistrates of that county, and a deputy-lieut.

Aged 61, John Pinfold Stallard, esq. surgeon, of Leicester.

At Edinburgh, the widow of the late W. Tennant, esq. merchant, Edinburgh.

*Sept. 8.* George Kingston, esq. of Malton.

Aged 32, Merville-Caroline, wife of Dr. Mason, of Finsbury-circus, and only dau. of the late Nathaniel Simmons, esq. of Gloucester Lodge, Croydon.

At Brighton, aged 76, Charles Price, M.D.

At Cockglode, near Ollerton, the residence of her sister the Hon. Mrs. Lumley, aged 68, Katherine Tahourdin, daughter of the late Henry Tahourdin, esq.

At Bromley, Middlesex, aged 51, Mr. John Andrew Wallace, surgeon, Verdict—That the deceased died from the effects of a dose of prussic acid, but whether taken medicinally as a sedative, or in what way administered, there was no satisfactory evidence to show.

Sept. 9. Charles Thelwall Abbott, esq. late of New-Inn, and Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

At Leicester, aged 88, Benj. Brookhouse, esq.

Aged 56, at Ipswich, Joshua Bryant, gent. of Bawdsey, Suffolk.

At Buxton, Jane Danson, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, eldest dau. of the late Geo. Danson, esq. of Lanc.

At Blandford, aged 72, Mrs. Ann Fish.

At Uphall Manor-house, Hillington, aged 74, Anna Martin Browne Ffolkes, only surviving dau. of the late Sir Martin Browne Ffolkes, Bart.

At Southsea, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of Charles Gordon, esq. of Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire.

At Edinburgh, James Martin, esq. Deputy Clerk of Session.

At Woolhampton, Berkshire, aged 40, Arthur Edward Somerset, esq. of the Inner Temple, younger son of the late Lord Arthur Somerset. He married in 1850 Frances, 2d dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. John Evelyn Boscawen, and had issue a dau. born in 1851.

At Bishop's Stortford, aged 41, David Unwin, esq. M.D. of Ambegamos.

Sept. 10. At Christiansa, whither he had gone to collect data for his new Continental Guide, Mr. George Bradshaw, of Manchester, author of the Railway Guide. He died from cholera, after six hours' illness.

At Norwood, Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Champnes, Minor Canon of Windsor.

At Colney Hatch, at the house of her son-in-law the Rev. Henry Murray, Louisa, wife of the late late Col. Denty, H.E.I.C.S., late of Exeter.

At Stoke by Nayland, Essex, while bathing, aged 19, Edward Mark, son of Capt. Dickens, R.N.

At Sunderland, aged 24, John Peter Folustawicz. He was one of the Polish-Hungarian Refugees who came to this district in May, 1851. He was a native of Lemberg, Galicia (where his father is governor of the Custom-house), and by profession a draughtsman and land-surveyor, in which capacity he has honourably sustained himself during his residence in Sunderland. With several hundreds of patriotic Polish youths, he left Galicia, and entered as a volunteer in the Hungarian army of independence. From the battle of Kapolna to the fight at Temesvar (where his conduct was rewarded with an officer's commission), he was in constant service.

Aged 32, Charles Lodwick Grant, esq. late of Brussels.

Sept. 16. Aged 84, Mary, wife of C. Wentworth Dilke, esq. and daughter of Capt. William Chastell.

Sept. 20. At Hastings, Mrs. Brooke, the wife of Mr. W. H. Brooke the well-known artist.

Lately. At Islington (and was buried at St. Peter's, Walworth) of disease of the heart, after a few days' illness, in the eighteenth year of his age, William Hardiman, son of Wm. Bardwell, esq. architect, of Great Queen-street, Westminster.

### TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Aug. 27 .	518	315	187	1	1021	514	507	1486
Sept. 3 .	520	317	191	1	1029	518	511	1582
„ 10 .	521	323	163	15	1022	523	499	1669
„ 17 .	453	316	174	4	947	477	470	1506

### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, SEPT. 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
56 7	34 9	20 6	35 7	41 9	39 8

### PRICE OF HOPS, SEPT. 26.

Sussex Pockets, 8l. 8s. to 9l. 0s.—Kent Pockets, 5l. 5s. to 10l. 10s.

### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 26.

Hay, 4l. 0s. to 5l. 5s.—Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 16s.—Clover, 4l. 15s. to 5l. 15s.

SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef . . . . .	3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market, SEPT. 26.	
Mutton . . . . .	3s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.	Beasts . . . . .	2,654 Calves 250
Veal . . . . .	3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	26,450 Pigs 380
Pork . . . . .	3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.		

### COAL MARKET, SEPT. 23.

Walls Ends, &c. 19s. 6d. to 29s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts, 19s. 0d. to 23s. 0d.  
TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 58s. 0d. Yellow Rancin, 58s. 0d.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From August 26, to September 25, 1853, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Sept.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	60	65	57	29, 27	rain	11	56	65	57	29, 91	foggy, fair
27	60	64	53	, 39	do. cldy. fair	12	57	68	55	, 99	cloudy, do.
28	58	65	53	, 66	fr. cldy. shwrs.	13	56	61	53	30, 02	rain, cloudy
29	57	66	53	, 96	do. do.	14	56	66	57	, 04	cloudy, fair
30	60	67	56	, 79	do. do. do.	15	56	61	55	29, 99	do. rain
31	61	66	56	, 86	do. showers	16	59	61	59	, 98	rain, cloudy
1	67	63	56	, 85	constant rain	17	59	70	57	30, 02	fair, do.
2	54	58	50	, 77	heavy do.	18	57	68	54	, 15	do. do.
3	53	62	55	30, 14	fair, cloudy	19	58	67	55	, 21	do. do.
4	54	65	55	29, 94	do. do.	20	55	61	52	, 07	cloudy
5	58	67	53	30, 35	do. do.	21	54	62	53	29, 95	do. fair
6	58	67	53	, 29	do. do.	22	56	77	58	, 86	fair, rain
7	56	60	55	, 11	cloudy, fair	23	56	60	53	, 77	cloudy
8	56	62	55	29, 94	do. rain	24	49	61	45	, 71	fr. cy. hy. r. thr.
9	56	64	57	, 89	cldy. hvy. rain	25	53	63	50	, 13	hy. shs. hi. wd.
10	56	64	57	, 76	foggy, fair						

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Aug. & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	—	99	98½	101½	—	—	257	—	2 pm.
30	—	98½	98½	101½	—	—	256	—	1 dia. 2 pm.
31	228½	99	98½	101½	5½	—	—	—	2 pm. 1 dia.
1	228	98½	97½	101	6	—	256	—	2 dia. 1 pm.
2	228	98½	97½	100½	5½	—	115	13 15 pm.	1 pm. 2 dia.
3	—	98½	97½	100½	5½	—	—	—	par. 1 pm.
5	227½	98½	97½	100½	—	—	256	13 pm.	2 dia. 1 pm.
6	227	98½	97½	100½	6	—	—	10 pm.	3 dia. par.
7	227½	98	97½	100½	5½	—	254½	10 13 pm.	2 dia. par.
8	227	97½	96½	100	5½	—	115 256	12 pm.	2 dia. par.
9	—	—	96½	100	—	—	—	10 7 pm.	2 dia. par.
10	—	—	96½	—	—	—	—	par.	par. 2 dia.
12	—	—	96	—	—	—	254½	par. 5 pm.	3 dia. par.
13	—	—	96	—	—	—	—	2 5 pm.	3 dia. par.
14	—	—	95½	—	—	—	—	—	3 dia. par.
15	—	—	95½	—	—	—	—	5 1 pm.	3 dia. par.
16	—	—	95½	—	—	—	253	2 dia. 4 pm.	6 8 dia.
17	—	—	95½	—	—	—	250	—	3 dia.
19	—	—	95½	—	—	114½	253	5 pm.	7 3 dia.
20	—	—	95½	—	—	—	—	—	7 3 dia.
21	—	—	95½	—	—	114½	251	par. 5 pm.	8 3 dia.
22	—	—	94½	—	—	—	—	2 dia. 3 pm.	7 8 dia.
23	—	—	94½	—	—	—	250	3 dia. par.	5 10 dia.
24	—	—	93½	—	—	—	245	5 dia.	15 8 dia.
26	—	—	92½	—	—	—	240	—	16 10 dia.
27	—	—	92	—	—	—	240	4 dia.	15 10 dia.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,  
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,  
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THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

NOVEMBER 1853.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—The inscription on the church tower at West Bridgford, Notts, represented in p. 337 of your last Magazine, "Lapis adjutorii," may be found in the Latin Vulgate at 1 Samuel vii. 12. Having been accustomed from early years to use a Bible with marginal notes, the "stone of help" was familiar to my mind, so that on reading your article it instantly occurred to me that probably the "Ebenezer" of the authorised translation was the sought-for quotation, which proves to be the case. Might not the stone be originally placed in its present position to commemorate some interval or difficulty in the building of the tower, in allusion to Samuel's exclamation, "*Hitherto* hath the Lord helped us."?—Yours, &c.

Montpellier, Bath. A. L. FENTON.

MR. URBAN,—A saunter on the cliff at Folkestone, after a squeamish passage, brought me in due time to the church porch. Mr. Tiffin's guide-book informs me that the church has been recently renovated, but it omits to record a clever contrivance for concealing a monumental brass on the north wall of the chancel, the credit of which is, as I am informed, entirely due to Lord Radnor's steward, Mr. Hinton, and it was doubtless done with the laudable intention of preventing all chance of its being purloined. Under his directions it has been curiously and carefully covered with a thick coat of stone-coloured wash or paint. It commemorates, as I understand, one of the family of Phillipot, but is, of course, illegible. A mural stone, recording the decease of one of a family of Reade, against the south wall of the chancel, is coated over in a similar manner. It would appear, however, that the originality of this idea is, after all, not entirely due to Mr. Hinton. Against the north wall of the north aisle or transept there is a monumental slab to one William Hogben, well covered with a thick coating of lamp-black, and which was perpetrated, as I understand, anterior to the late "renovations," as they are called, of this church.

Yours, &c. L.

MR. URBAN,—My attention having been recently directed to the obituary of my father, the late Mr. Joshua Jenour, which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for March last, I beg to be allowed to correct one or two inaccuracies contained in it. My father was the eldest son of Joshua (not Matthew) Jenour, and was born, as appears by the register in St. Dunstan's Church, July 31, 1755. Consequently at the time of his death he was in his 98th year, not his 102d as stated in the obituary. He was never in business. It may interest some of your readers to be

informed that he was descended from the Jenours of Much Dunmow in Essex, of which family he was at one time the almost only representative. His father Joshua was the son of Matthew Jenour, who was a lineal descendant of Robert Jenoure, nephew to Sir Kenelme the first Baronet, created July 30, 1628. He (Robert) married Rose Berington, daughter of Captain Berington. My father married Harriett, third daughter of Robert Andrews of Auberies in Essex, esq. by whom he had eleven children, five of whom, three sons and two daughters, survive him. Mr. Matthew Jenour was my father's uncle, and left him the greater part of his property, which may have led to the mistake above noticed. Yours, &c.

Kittisford Rectory. A. JENOUR.

Mr. Hunter has remarked, in his Illustrations of Shakespeare, vol. i. p. 152, that the dangerous navigation of the coast of Bermuda "furnished quite a commonplace topic to the English poets and novelists of those times, so familiar was it." We are not aware, however, whether the following very remarkable passage of Gage's West Indies, written about 1625, (to which S. H. has directed our attention,) has been noticed amidst the mass of commentaries upon Shakspeare. It occurs at p. 457, on the passage to Spain from Havanna:—"The best of our pilots, not knowing where they were, had like to have betrayed us to the rocks of Bermuda, had not the breaking of the day given us warning that we were running upon them. For which the Spaniards, instead of giving God thanks for their delivery out of that danger, began again to curse and rage against the English which inhabited that island, saying that they had bewitched that and the rest of those islands about, and did still with the devil RAISE STORMS in those seas when the Spanish fleet passed that way."

An Ale Yard.—Evelyn in his Diary states that "on the Proclamation of James II. (Feb. 10, 1685), in the Market-place of Bromley, by the Sheriff of Kent, the commander of the Kentish troop, two of the King's trumpets, and other officers, they drank the King's health in a flint glass of a yard long." A correspondent of "The Cheshire and Lancashire Historical Collector" states that some years ago he saw suspended to the ceiling of an old Cheshire cottage, a glass tube, about a yard in length, and of about an inch or an inch and a half in diameter, for the greater portion of its length, and terminating in a bulb at the end. On inquiry he was told that it was an ale yard, and that ale was formerly sold by this measure. He inquires whether any other notices have been observed of such a vessel?



THE  
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SIR WALTER RALEIGH AT SHERBORNE.

THE negotiations for Raleigh's acquisition of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, may be considered as affording some explanation of the mystery which surrounds those transactions between Queen Elizabeth and her favorites, which so often ended in the hopeless indebtedness of the courtier. Terms had to be made on all sides with parties possessing interests, the most direct and indirect; and the bargain was concluded on the assumption that no advantages would be afterwards taken to get rid of the conditions imposed. Thus Hutchins records that the See of Salisbury was twice kept vacant for some years, till Elizabeth could find some one who would comply with Sir Walter Raleigh's terms:\* and in the interesting contributions of "New Materials for a Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," supplied to the *Archæologia* of last year by Mr. Collier, a copy is given of the Queen's very peremptory letter to the dean and chapter of Salisbury respecting this grant. Sir John Harrington's curious statement of the affair, and of the singular warning the successful courtier is said to have met with—which his brother wished to interpret after the Conqueror's precedent—has been so slightly noticed by Raleigh's biographers that it may well be given here.† It was written when Raleigh was in prison for the Arabella Stuart plot.

How Dr. John Coldwell of a physician became a Bishop I have heard by more than a good many, and I will briefly handle it as tenderly as I can, bearing myself equal between the living (Raleigh

and the dead (Coldwell). . . . . And to speak first of the knight, who carried off the *spolia opima* of this bishopric. He, having gotten Sherborne castle, park, and parsonage, was in those days in so great favour with the Queen, as I may boldly say that, with less suit than he was fain to make to her, e'er he could perfect this his purchase, and with less money than he bestowed since in Sherborne (in building, and buying out leases, and in drawing the river through rocks into his garden), he might very justly, and without offence of either church or state, have compassed a much better purchase. Also, as I have been informed, he had a presage before he first attempted it, which did foreshew it would turn to his ruin, and might have kept him from meddling with it,—*si mens non lava fuisset*. For, as he was riding post between Plymouth and the Court (as many times he did upon no small employments), this castle being right in the way, he cast such an eye upon it as Ahab did upon Naboth's vineyard. And, once above the rest, being talking of it (the commodiousness of the place, and of the great strength of the seat, and how easily it might be got from the bishoprick), suddenly over and over came his horse, that his very face (which was then thought a very good one) plowed up the earth where he fell. This fall was ominous, and I make no question himself was apt to construe it so. But his brother would needs have him interpret it as a conqueror, that his fall presaged the quiet possession of it. And accordingly for the present it so fell out. . . . . Can any man be so wilfully blind as not to see, and say, *Digitus Dei hic est!*

The course of proceeding seems to have been this:—Bishop Coldwell was induced to grant Sherborne (with other

\* Hist. Dorsetshire, vol. iv., p. 80, et seq.

† It partly appears in Mrs. Thomson's *Life of Raleigh*.

manors) to Queen Elizabeth in the year 1592 [1591?] for the period of 99 years, and thereupon the Queen conveyed it to Sir Walter Raleigh for the same term. This, we may suppose, did not perfectly satisfy Raleigh, as the lands were in 1598 re-conveyed to the bishop, the bishop again conveyed them to the Queen, but this time *in fee*—and the Queen then conveyed them in fee to Sir Walter Raleigh and John Fitz-James; the latter being probably a party to the legal transactions only, and not interested in the affair.

Raleigh being settled at Sherborne, we have to adduce some hitherto unknown particulars in respect of his residence there. In Mr. Collier's third communication of "New Materials," &c. before referred to, is given, under the date of September 1592, Raleigh's appointment of John Meere, "as my man, to take, cutt, and cary away, or cause to be cutt downe, &c. all such maner of trees growing in my manor of Sherborne, &c. when he shall think convenient, to be employed to my necessarie use in my castell of Sherborne, as to hym I have gyven direction; whom I have appointed as well keeper of the same castell, and to demand and keepe the keyes of the same." He was also to be overseer of the woods and game, and to receive knowledge money from the tenants to Sir Walter's use. Mr. Collier says that Sir Walter "afterwards had violent legal disputes" with this steward; and subsequently (assigning it to the year 1596) gives a letter from Raleigh to Lord Cobham, in the postscript of which is a distinct reference to such disputes, which must even then have been more than a year

in progress, unless some temporary agreement or other settlement had been come to.\* And in the "Conclusion of New Materials," &c. Mr. Collier notices the petition presented by Meere praying that Raleigh should be compelled to answer his complaint, and refers to the proceedings upon which the subsequent remarks are founded. But this is all that has yet appeared in reference to these troubles of Sir Walter; none of his biographers have alluded to the quarrels with Meere, and no details of them have yet been given. That those disputes were not matters of trifling import, but rose somewhat above the character of squabbles between master and man, we have now the opportunity of showing.

Our new particulars do not however consist of proceedings taken by Raleigh to keep "his man" to the terms of his appointment, to compel him to perform his duty and fulfil the trust committed to him, or to punish him for not so doing; but of proceedings in which the positions we should at first assign to the parties are reversed,—Meere is plaintiff, and Sir Walter Raleigh, his half-brother Adrian Gilbert, and their friends, are defendants. But, besides the proceedings previously alluded to, where Meere was also plaintiff, there can be little doubt that Raleigh had been complainant, and that both parties had, in fact, done all that in law they could. Raleigh had not, however, been able legally to oust Meere, and the latter now appeals to a court of equity against the other means he had adopted to effect that object.†

At the latter part of the year 1601, when the queen had just returned from

\* Raleigh sailed for the Guiana expedition early in the spring of 1595. The postscript thus commences.—"My Lord Viscount hath so exalted Meere's sutes against me in my absence, as neather Mr. Serjeant Heale, nor any one else, could be heard for me to stay trialls, while I was out of the land in her Majestie's service, a right and curtesy afforded to every begger;" and he abuses the chief justice for "yielding to try actions agaynst me, being out of the lande." This postscript is also given in the Appendix to Mrs. Thomson's *Memoirs of Raleigh*, but incorrectly. In the beginning a very singular and material error occurs. Raleigh is made to say, "My Lord Viscount *Cecyl* hath," &c.; Mr. Collier's version (which we follow) gives no name. It would be "Byndon," if any.

† There is another letter to Lord Cobham, given by Mrs. Thomson (Appendix, note D.) as an evidence of their familiar intercourse, in which Raleigh says, ". . . . I hope y' Lordship will be here to-morrow or on Saturday, or else my wife says her oysters will be all spilt and her partridge stale. If your Lordship cannot come Friday, I will wait on you where you are. I pray send me word if you go to Lyme or Melplasse, that I may attend you, for a Friday I shal dispatch my busyness with the justices here, for about those rogges the Meers, whereof the elder hath been at court to

the sumptuous entertainment provided for her by the Marquis of Winchester at Basing, where Raleigh was in attendance as Captain of the Guard, and one of his brothers was knighted, a bill of complaint was presented to the Court of Star-chamber by John Meere, "Bayleffe of the libertie of Sherborne, in the countie of Dorsett," an office which he alleged he held by grant from Sir Walter Raleigh for fifty years. It sets out in most minute detail, and at inordinate length, the wrongs he had suffered in consequence of Sir Walter's attempts to deprive him of his office; it affords many particulars relating to Raleigh's property, its value, and his improvement of it; it supports Mr. Collier's statement as to the time when Raleigh came into its possession; and it presents altogether a good illustration of country affairs in which this remarkable man was then actively engaged, and, according to our complainant, "unhandsomely" so.\* Meere commences by a statement of his own position in the town, which he makes out to have been no mean one, and the services he had rendered to Raleigh.

To the Queen's most excellent Majestie.

In moste humble manner complayninge, sheweth unto your most excellent Majestie your highnes true, faythfull, and obedient servant, John Meere, of Casteltowne, in or neare Sherborne, in youre highnes county of Dorset, gentleman. That whereas your said subject by the space of nyne or tenn yeares, or thereabouts, was employed for Sir Walter Raleigh, knight, captayn of your highnes garde, as a baylyff or offycer for him, to

lease or dispose of and otherwise to order his castell, manners, lands, tenements, lyberties, ffranchises, and hereditamentes, with their appurtenances whatsoever, within the hundred of Sherborne and Yeatmister, in your highness said county of Dorset, late parcell of the possessions of the byshopprycke of Sarum, and by your highnes of your Majesties accustomed royal bounty bestowed upon the said Sr Walter Raleigh, during w<sup>ch</sup> tyme your said subject did with great care and diligence performe the trust reposed in your said subject by the said Sr Walter Raleigh, whoe in regard thereof promised to your said subject many benefyttes and rewardes. And whereas your said subject was lawfully seized, in fee, of a messuage or tenement by him lately buylded, to his charges of a thousand markes, standing neere unto the said castell or house of the said Sr Walter Raleigh.† And whereas your said subject was possessed of the office of the bayliwick of Sherborne, w<sup>ch</sup> your said subject had by graunt from the said Sr Walter Raleigh for fyftie yeares, yf he, your said subject, so longe shold lyve, and was alsoe possessed of a lease of three copyhold tenementes, late graunted to your said subject and two of his sonnes joyntly for termes of threescore yeares in reversion, lyinge in Sherborne, late in the occupation of Joane Leaves, wydow, w<sup>ch</sup> lease of the said copie holde tenementes was the only reward of worth that your said subject had of the said Sr Walter Raleigh for nyne or tenn yeares employment at the least, to his the said Sr Walter Raleghes great benefytt; and your said subject being so seised and possessed of all the premises the said Sr Walter Raleigh, knight, dyd, without any cause at all gyven unto him by your said subject, conceive great displeasure agaynst your said subject, and

complain, and brought my Lord Thomas to M<sup>r</sup>. Sec<sup>r</sup>. to deal for him; the younger [Meers] M<sup>r</sup>. Sec<sup>r</sup>. hath now sent for by pursuivant, and if it had not been to have sent for information against him I had been with your L<sup>p</sup>. this morning." It has no date.

\* There are several notices of individuals of the name of "Mere" in Hutchins. It was doubtless a local name, originating in the piece of water or "mere" formed by the river Yeo, just before it reached Sherborne. Hutchins (*Hist. Dorset*. iv. p. 136) says, "There was a family called Mere seated at Castleton, 1547-1627," to which there need be no hesitation in assigning our complainant. In the charter of Edward VI. (given at p. 141), establishing the grammar-school at Sherborne, and appointing governors of the "discretiores et magis probiores homines villæ," the name of "Willielmus Mere, generosus," occurs among them. John Mere, a monk of Sherborne, was elected the last abbot of the house, 29 January, 1504, and had a pension of 40*l*. assigned him at its surrender (p. 97). Among the list of burials are several individuals of the name. At vol. i. p. 207, is a pedigree of "Meere of Chaldon Boys." At a subsequent part of these proceedings we shall find a brother of the complainant, one Henry Meere, a justice of the peace in Sherborne.

† In the Index to the Chancery Proceedings temp. Eliz. (vol. i. p. 317.) is a reference to a suit by John Furks, alias Ellyott, and Julian his wife, against Robert Mayre [Mere?] for claim under a settlement and will for a messuage and garden in the town of Sherborne, late the estate of William Mere, the testator.

purposed and went about to have from him, your said subject, the said howse, offyce, and cōpye holde landes, and w<sup>th</sup> this purpose he dyd acquaint Adryan Gylbert esquire, Burnaby Sawle, William Floyer, and John Shellery; and theyaltogether dyd their best indevers to gett att the said thinges from your said subject, and to deserite him of the same, partly under pretence of a bargayne and partly by the means and courses hereafter disclosed, wherby your said subject might well be made wearey of holdinge the same. And, first, the said S<sup>r</sup> Walter Raleigh used dyvers meanes to your said subject to buye of hym all the said premisses, and therein dyd importane much your said subject, insomuch as your said subject, at the instance of the said S<sup>r</sup> Walter Raleigh, was contented to sell unto him the said howse, offyce, and copyhold land intyerlie for fyve hundred and forty poundes, and to conveye the same copyhold land unto the said S<sup>r</sup> Walter Raleigh accordingly for all your subjects said estate, and to give colateral assurance for his sonnes interest therein, so as he might be assured fourthwith of his money for the same by such suertye as was then agreed upon; but the said S<sup>r</sup> Walter Raleigh afterwarde refused to stand to the same bargayne at the said price, and gave out in speeches that he would have the said copyhold landes onely att a proportionable rate of his owne appointment, but would not deale for the said howse and offyce accordinge to the fyrst bargayne offered by your said subject, and so the speech of bargayne bracke of, whereupon your said subject, being destitute of money to furnish himself for the payment of two hundred and fowerscore poundes w<sup>ch</sup> he stood indebted to paye, dealt w<sup>th</sup> his wyves freindes to sell some parte of her lyvinge, therby to supplye the said payment, w<sup>ch</sup> the rather he undertooke in hoape of the receipt of the said fyve hundred and forty poundes, and assured the estate that he had in the said copyhold land to her use in recompence thereof. Now so yt ys, yf it lyke your most excellent Majestie, the said S<sup>r</sup> Walter Raleigh, perceavinge that your said subject wold not parte with the said copyholdes alone, unlesse the said S<sup>r</sup> Walter Raleigh had stode to the said bargayne, stirred upp one Edward Standen, whoe was a man of very light behaviour, rone owt of his counterye for debt and other dishonest courses, and one that had gotten the said Joane Leves with child at least seven weeckes before any speech of the said bargayne, and therby determynd her

wydowes estate (wherby the possession of the said copyholde ought to have come and dyd come to your said subject by vertue of his said lease), to pretend tytell to the said copyholde land by coullor of a bargayne supposed to have bene betweene them, w<sup>ch</sup> was the speeches betweene the said S<sup>r</sup> Walter Raleigh and your said subject, w<sup>ch</sup> broke of as ys said, and seekinge by unlawfull meanes to gett the coppie hold landes and baliwicke from your said subject by under courses, and knowinge that neyther he nor the said Edward Standen had any tytell to the same.

And Sir Walter conspired, together with Adrian Gilbert and others, and instituted a suit in Chancery against the complainant and William Leves for the said copyhold land.\*

The complainant then explains how, as bailiff of Sherborne, within the liberties thereof he ought to have the execution of writs out of the courts at Westminster, the assay of wine, &c. and punishment of offenders, and to him should pertain the office of "croner," and no other officer of her Majesty could meddle with him there. Sir Walter Raleigh had appointed his brother Adrian Gilbert to be constable of the castle there, an office which, though very ancient, had not been executed within the memory of man; and in Lent, in the 42nd year of the Queen's reign, when the complainant, as in duty bound, had proclaimed the Queen's proclamation against the killing and eating of flesh in forbidden times, the said Adrian Gilbert, in contempt thereof, and pretending that he had authority therein, gave licence under his hand and seal to one William Lambe, a butcher in Sherborne, to kill flesh in the said Lent, in these words:—

Know all men by theise presentes, that I, Adryan Gilbert of Sherborne Castle, and high constable, doe appoynt William Lambe, boucher, to kill flesh this Lent, in the absens and in the name of S<sup>r</sup> Walter Raleigh, knight, and Lord Warden of the Stannaryes and Captayne of her Majestie's Garde, so farr as in me lyeth, and doe further promise at my retourne from London to bringe a sufficient good and lawfull authoretie, under his hand and seale, that noe other person shalbe allowed in this towne of Sherborne to kill any flesh this Lent for the reliefe and comfort of the sicke but the said Lambe. In witness

\* There is no reference to any of these proceedings in the printed Index to Chancery Proceedings temp. Eliz.

whereof I, the said Adryan, have subscribed my hand and putt to my seal, this last of January, 1599. The same lycens being sealed w<sup>th</sup> his seale of armes, and subscribed by his name (ADRYAN GILBERT).

And this license was directed to all justices, &c. and was acted upon, "to the greeffe of your said subject, whoe had a care in regard of his office to reforme the same." So complainant forbade Lambe to kill any more flesh, and, being shown the license as the butcher's warrant, told him it was of no value, and "therefore tooke up the said lycens, willing him to give over kyllinge any more flesh." When Gilbert was informed of this, he was in a great rage, and used very hard speeches, saying, "He shold not lye with a nose in his face in Sherborne that durst fynd fault with any thinge that he dyd there." Here then began the war. Raleigh was induced to order one of his servants, John Lynsor, to take assay of beer and ale in Sherborne, and thus infringe the complainant's rights, taking money for the brewing of beer, "without respect of the assaye, or any care that the poore might have dryncke holsum, good, and competent store for their money." And William Deane and William Masters, servants of Raleigh (with others), riotously attacked complainant's house, and threatened him so that he was in fear of his life, saying whatever they did to him "Sir Walter Raleigh and the Ladie Raleigh his wyffe would beare them owt in yt, and that the said Sr Walter Raleigh wold stryp your said subject and turne him owt of the towne." Sir Walter had also caused freeholders of the hundred to be discharged from appearing at assizes on paying him a fine, and, for complainant's complying with his unlawful requests therein, he then pretended to take advantage of it by declaring the office of bailiff forfeited, and granted the same to one Robert Dolbery, an attorney, and "a very bare fellow," whom complainant afterwards arrested upon a *capias utlagatum*; "the w<sup>ch</sup> matter of forfeiture pretended to be taken so published by the command<sup>t</sup> of the said Sr Walter Raleigh himself, in wrytinge under his hand, in dyvers parish churches, dyd the more greeve your said subject, in that eyther of necessity your said subject's discredyt must follow therupon to beare

a slaunder of brybery, or ells the warrant aforesaid being shewed should in some sorte towch the said Sr Walter Raleigh, wherof your said subject by a letter dyd fyrst acquaint him." Thinking this might not prove effectual, the complainant exhibited a bill in Chancery, praying to be relieved from any penalties in doing what Sir Walter Raleigh had ordered him to do. And at the fair of Sherborne, on the 7th of July in the 43rd year of her Majesty's reign, the complainant's deputies who were sent to search and seal the leather there brought for sale, were riotously attacked by the said Robert Dolbery and others, by the procurement of Raleigh, and prevented from executing the duty belonging to them, by themselves searching for and sealing the leather. At other fairs the complainant's deputies were also interfered with, and forcibly prevented from acting under his directions as clerk of the market.

The struggle for the office of bailiff of Sherborne was, however, soon brought to a climax. The complainant, on the 15th of July then last (1601), arrested one John Suddery by virtue of a warrant from the sheriff of the county. Thereupon the opposition bailiff Dolbery, Raleigh's servants named above, and the rest of the defendants, with others, assembled with arms, assaulted the complainant's deputies, and rescued their prisoner Suddery. Being again taken, the prisoner was again rescued by the same parties. Acting under another writ of *capias*, the body of John Allambrige was next fought for by the rival bailiffs of Sherborne town, but the complainant's party succeeded in securing their prize in the common gaol, "for the w<sup>ch</sup> the said Sr Walter Raleigh was much discontented, and gave great threatates agaynst your said subject," and by means of the undersheriff of the county Raleigh procured the discharge of the prisoner.

The rival bailiffs were now personally engaged. A warrant was sent by the sheriff to the complainant directing him to arrest Dolbery himself. This was done on the 12th of August, "wherupon the said Sr Walter Raleigh, being then present, whoe had before threatned to put your said subject in the stockes yf he did arrest any person from thencforth," discharged Dolbery at once. A scene then en-

sued, the description of which well deserved the pen of a less formal and prosaic narrator, and which would certainly be a chosen incident in these "illustrating" times, should a new Life of Sir Walter Raleigh be presented with such accessories. The bailiff undauntedly turned the tables upon the justice, and pointing out the strict terms of the warrant, Meere called upon Raleigh in the Queen's name for assistance to execute it. Whereupon the said Sr Walter Raleigh, together with the said Robert Dolberry, and dyvers others very disordred persons, ryotously, unlawfully, and in most ryotous manner dyd then and there presently make and beginne an assault and affray upon your said subject, and dyd laye handes upon your said subject, and in most disgracfull and hatefull manner, in contempt of the execution of justice, the authorety of your highnes courtes of justice at Westminster, and to the great dyslyke of the cuntry, in the open markett place in Sherborne aforesaid, the same day dyd putt the one of your said subjectes legges in stockes there, only for executinge of the same warrant upon the said Dolberry, though your said subject dyd offer the said Sr Walter Raleigh suffycient surety to answer the same yf it weare an offence; and the key of the same stockes the said Sr Walter Raleigh himself dyd keepe, and your said subject in stockes dyd imprison by the space of six howers, duringe w<sup>ch</sup> tyme the said Sr Walter Raleigh himself in person, and his servantes, dyd verey vaynlie scorne and deryd your said subject.

Particulars are given of other rescues of prisoners taken by the complainant and his deputies, among them Adryan Gylbert himself, which is thus described:

And he beinge so under arrest, your said subject doubtinge that there wold be also some rescue of him, your said subject therupon in his owne person, the said Adryan Gylbert cominge by your said subjectes gate, willed the said bayliffes to bringe him into your said subject's howse, and seeinge dyvers persons attemptinge to rescue the said Adryan, the better to prevent any owtrage that might be offered for the rescuinge of the said prysoner, tooke in his hand a pystoll, neyther charged with bullett, powder, nor shott, to put the rescuers in feare of daunger yf they shold contynue their owtrage.

But his attempts to terrify Gilbert's friends were of no avail; a regular *mêlée* seems to have occurred, in which

the bailiffs were beaten, and the prisoner escaped. This affair seems much to have annoyed Sir Walter Raleigh, who,

Understandinge thereof imediatly the same day, and intendinge to wronge your said subject farther, dyd then forthwith the same day make a warrant under his hand unsealed to the constables of Sherborne aforesaid, to comytt your said subject and others to the common gayole of the said county for suspition of murther, wherin, when he cold not have his desier w<sup>ch</sup> he dyd therst for, for that your said subject was bayled by dwe course of lawe, for further revenge agaynst your said subject, used very hard and undecent speeches to your said subject.

And having procured Sir George Trenchard and other justices of the peace to further his designs against the complainant, they issued warrants for arresting him and some of his friends on a charge of having abused Raleigh; and, they being brought before Sir George Trenchard and the other justices, who were known enemies of the complainant, Sir Walter Raleigh "did then threaten your subject that he wold begger hym, and wold laye him in Newgate, and make him dropp full of lyce." And an indictment was secretly preferred against the complainant (the speech of Sir Walter's counsel is given), the proceedings on which, and the conduct of the undersheriff of the county, are said to have been most unfair. The complainant was also annoyed by the servants of Raleigh, who

assembled together at the howse of one Gyles Speed of Castletowne aforesaid, being opposite to your said subject's house, and there in great disorder, did singe in the said howse songes of rybadrey, making exclamacion and out-cryes against your said subject, beinge at reste in his bedd, not only raylinge agaynst him, to the great disquiect of all the neighbors there adjoininge, but at very unlawfull howers of the night called on the name of the Lord Viscount Bynnon, in regard that the said Lord Viscount had taken a course by justice for the discharging of your said subject owt of the stockes, some of them saying at your said subject's gate, "*Come owt, Ragg, come owt; where ys the Lord Howard, the Lord Howard?*" Of which unseemly wordes conserninge the said Lo. Viscount, and their lewde behavior at such unlawfull howers, your said subject complained to the said Sir Walter Raleigh.

Of course without effect.

Adrian Gilbert is also charged with having, at the complainant's house, assaulted the servant of a tailor who would not furnish any further clothes till the last were paid for, and having forcibly pulled off some of his clothes:

He said in greate fuerey (such was his savage crewelty and blasphemy) that he wolde accordinge to the old lawe have an eye for an ey and tooth for tooth, and so tourned him starke naked (savinge his shert) owt of your said subject's howse into the open markett, beinge the markett daye, before many people, to the poore man's great greefe, and kept his cloathes by longe space after lockt in the said castell, although many of worshipp and others prayed him to delvyer the same.

The complainant then details other misdeeds of Gilbert, in riding his horse all covered with dirt through a heap of winnowed barley, and assaulting the owner's wife who interfered with him. Meere also alleges that he farmed all Raleigh's lands in Sherborne at the rent of 700*l.* a-year, together with the park and deer there, and yet Sir Walter's servants had entered complainant's park, and his deer there being did chase, slay, and carry away. A recapitulation of the grievances is then made, which are all said to have been done "sythens your Majesties most gracious generall and free pardon, and so doe remayne unpardoned;\*" and they are summed up to be "to the iminente daunger of your good and lovinge subjectes, tendinge to great oppression and wronges and to a very ill exampell, and are like to norishe and bringe fourth great encouragement of disorder in such as are ill-disposed persons, if some sharpe and severe punishment may not be inflicted on the said offenders for the same."† And a necessity is said to exist for the interference of the council, as Raleigh

has threatened that he would do again what he had done, "yf that yt should cost him a million for committing the same."

Some considerations arise out of the circumstances detailed in Meere's lengthy complaint. The very fact of his having maintained his ground at all against a man of Raleigh's mark and position shews not only that Meere must have had some position too, and certainly considerable nerve, but also that he had friends who supported him. Among the common people of the town such would, of course, from various motives, be readily found; but he could have scarce held his ground without the favour of the sheriff,‡ and the Lord Howard, with whose name Raleigh's servants are said to have mocked him. The sheriff, by continuing to direct writs to Meere as bailiff of Sherborne, effectually maintained him in his legal position till he had been judicially deprived of it, and so made it in vain that Raleigh recalled his appointment and nominated another. The Lord Howard Viscount Bindon, was Thomas, the younger son of Thomas first Viscount Bindon, who succeeded to the title in the year 1590, on the decease of his brother Henry (the second Viscount) without issue. The first possessor of the title was the second son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and brother of Henry Earl of Surrey the poet, who having married the heiress of the Newburghs of Lulworth and thereby obtained the greater part of the possessions of the Cistercian house of Bindon (of which a Newburgh was the founder), was created Viscount Bindon 13 January, 1 Eliz.

It is with reference to the Lord Howard that the most really important point in these proceedings presents itself. Five years before the disputes

\* We have here a reference to an important document intimately concerning Raleigh, which has never yet been known to exist. The only offence supposed to have been committed by him is the connection and marriage with Elizabeth Throckmorton. No formal pardon is noticed by Raleigh's biographers. The discovery of the document here alluded to would most probably throw some light upon this point.

† The persons against whom process is prayed are "Sir Walter Raleigh, William Gybbes, Adryan Gylbert esquier, William Sweet, John Phillopes, Barnaby Sawle, William Floyer, John Shelberey, Edward Standen, Henry Starr, John Lynsey, William Deane, Robert Dobberey, Lawrence Michell, Thomas Knowell, Richard Foster, George Morgayne, Richard Masters, Rice Sudderrey, John Sudderrey, Robert Addams, Raynold Ryves otherwise Wymond, John Johannes, John Allambrige, Peeter Deane, William Stagge, Gylbert Speed, John Plucknett, William Plucknett, Edward Clench, and William Clench."

‡ John Stocker, Esq. of Poole, was sheriff of Dorset 43 Elizabeth.

now under notice Raleigh had complained that Lord Bindon (it could be no other) had "exalted Mere's suits against him in his absence;" and in that letter he speaks of the Viscount in terms of the bitterest enmity. By the other familiar letter to Lord Cobham\* about the "rogges the Meers," it is clear that our complainant had no difficulty, doubtless through Lord Bindon, in getting into direct communication with Secretary Cecil, by means of "the Lord Thomas,"† and making out his story to him. It would be in vain, perhaps, to suggest a cause for Lord Bindon and Raleigh's mutual hatred, but they were in circumstances with respect to each other which have at all times engendered such feelings; both were possessors of forfeited ecclesiastical property; and during Raleigh's absence, Lord Bindon might have had dealings with his bailiff in which his master's interest was not the first consideration, and then "have exalted his suits against him."

Now Mr. Tytler has adduced some strong arguments and evidence in support of his opinion of "Cecil's enmity to Raleigh," and showing how his fall was owing to Cecil's jealousy.‡ The Lord Henry Howard (brother of the Duke of Norfolk, then lately beheaded) was the principal agent of Cecil in his correspondence with Scotland preparatory to James's accession, and he was one of the Commissioners for inquiring into the so-called "Raleigh" plot in 1603, and took an active part in that inquiry. He was moreover first cousin to the Lord Viscount Bindon of the case "Meere v. Raleigh," and as Raleigh says in the postscript previously referred to, that "he forbore him in respect of my Lord Thomas, and chiefly because of Mr. Secretary, who in his love to my Lord Thomas hath wisht me to it:" it is more than probable that the secretary's chief agent, a near relation both of Lord Thomas and Lord Bindon, should also have been well informed by Meere (whom his kinsman continued to support) of Raleigh's al-

leged misconduct, and been influenced by it. It would be too much to say that the struggle for the bailiwick of Sherborne involved the ruin of the writer of the "History of the World;" but there can be no doubt that a powerful abettor of Raleigh's contumacious officer was intimately connected with a principal agent in his fall.

Among the persons mentioned by Meere as assistants of Raleigh, is one whose name presents so strong a resemblance to that of one of our great dramatist's creations as to call for some comment. The man who Raleigh put up as bailiff in opposition to Meere was named *Robert Dolberry*. He is stigmatised by our complainant as "an attorney of the Court of Common Pleas, and a very bare fellow, not worth an execution of v<sup>e</sup> yf any escape shold be when any shall come to his handes;" he took a very active part in the attempt to oust Meere from his office, and it is not improbable that he had been so engaged from the commencement of the disputes. Have we here the original of the immortal *Dogberry*? It is without any at present. The difference in the name is that of one letter only; the character and circumstances are well adapted for it. But the date of the proceedings detailed in our complainant's bill preclude the possibility of these being known to Shakspeare when "Much Ado about Nothing" was written. The play was printed in 1600, and was probably written in the preceding year. Still, considering that the quarrel had been going on for some time, and that Dolberry was much concerned in it, this difference of date is not an entire bar to such a circumstance. And, supported as Meere was by several members of the powerful Howard family, it is by no means improbable that an unfavourable report of some proceedings, similar perhaps to those recorded above, might have been put into circulation against Raleigh and his friends. His own version might

\* See preceding note as to the "Mere" family. The "Meers of Chaldon Boys" were on Viscount Bindon's property.

† This was Lord Thomas Howard, son of Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord High Admiral. He was a near relation of the Viscount Bindon, and was associated with Raleigh in naval command.

‡ Tytler's Life of Sir Walter Raleigh. Appendix E.



even have been turned against him at the "Mermaid," and the degradation of the bailiff *in esse* (according to Raleigh), to the watch *in posse* (according to Shakspeare), would be a matter of course. Our space is, however, too

much occupied to pursue this portion of the subject, but we are sure the hints now thrown out will not long remain without a full discussion.

What answer can be made to Meere's bill shall be shown in our next.

### THE PARISH GIRL.

A dew-drop in the sunny beam ;  
A withered leaf in Autumn's blast  
A flow'ret on its broken stem,—  
The little dream of life is past.

Yon linden alley spreads along,  
With leafy shadows broad and fair ;  
Oh ! take me from the worldly throng,  
And lay the Child of Sorrow there.

And lay me where the brooklet flows  
Thro' violet banks of purple bloom ;  
And weep not when the wintery snows  
Are whitening o'er my early tomb.

For I am sick of ling'ring here,  
These scenes of want and woe to see ;  
The Earth is broad, the Earth is fair,  
But in it, is no room for me.

That little Stream that warbles by,  
Will find a home in Ocean's breast ;  
Those Clouds within the western sky,  
Will fold their wearied wings to rest.

But I a houseless wanderer roam,  
By day in want, by night in fears ;  
A stranger's hearth—my only home,  
My only couch—a bed of tears.

Mysterious law ! whose stern decree  
My life to shame and sorrow gave,  
Thy wings of darkness close o'er me,  
And give—'tis all thou canst—the Grave.

## COTELE; AND THE EDGCUMBES OF THE OLDEN TIME.

BY MRS. BRAY.

## PART THE SECOND.

AMONGST those knights devoted to the House of Lancaster who, since the success of Richard of York, thought proper to retire for awhile from public life to the limits of their own domains, was Sir Richard Edgcumbe. Of a noble person and a high spirit, gifted by nature with many good and generous qualities, he could ill brook the inaction and obscurity into which he was forced by the head of the adverse Yorkists having achieved the crown. His mind became the prey of dissatisfaction, secret repinings, and discontent. There is nothing more destructive to happiness than once to admit the idea that something ought to be possessed which cannot be attained; to suffer such to gain an ascendancy over the mind, is to embitter and render distasteful every other blessing which a good Providence has bestowed.

This feeling was for a time the bane of Sir Richard Edgcumbe. He was the representative of an ancient house, the master of a fair estate; enjoying health, youth, friends, he was both honoured and esteemed. But all these blessings were overlooked in the thoughts of what he had not, in the want of that power and influence in the service of his prince which must have been his had the cause of Lancaster prevailed. But Richard wore the crown, and under him an Edgcumbe could never rise to distinction in the chamber of council nor in the career of arms, for he would never bear them for one he held to be no other than a usurper, and foreign service he scorned, for an Edgcumbe had never been a mercenary, had never drawn the sword but in a quarrel for England's rightful sovereign or England's defence. The church was open to him, but bell, book, and candle had little charms for Sir Richard; and the law, to his dissatisfied view, seemed a juggle, since a Catesby was one of its chief officers. There was, he fancied, no honourable way of life open to him, and he was unhappy. Neither hawk, nor hound, nor "dappled deer"

afforded occupation enough for his active mind; and the listless indolence which weighed upon his spirits found little relief in the monkish gloom of an old chamber, where a few vellum manuscripts, then a valuable library, offered him the chief if not the only mental recreation to be found within the walls of Cotele.

If he sometimes endeavoured to forget his grievances in the legendary tales of saints and their miracles, in the tomes of some venerable chronicler, or the romances of a Norman poet, his eye would often wander from the page to rest on the stained window that presented to his view the arms and alliances of his ancient house; and then would busy recollections of other days force themselves upon him, as he pictured to his fancy the acts and glories of his ancestors, which to his imagination shone with a lustre brilliant as that of "their blazonry" in the glittering hues of the glass. And then again and again would the fear that his name would never be enrolled with theirs, in the annals of glorious achievement, so prey upon his heart that, at length, he became ready and anxious to make any effort, however hazardous, to escape from his obscure destiny, and to take the most desperate steps to revive a fallen cause.

In such a frame of mind was Sir Richard Edgcumbe when the friends of Henry of Lancaster once more became active in carrying on their secret plans and devices to bring about the overthrow of the tyrant Richard, and the succession of Henry to the throne.

Sir Richard Edgcumbe was too well known, and too highly estimated, to be overlooked in such a crisis by the friends to the Lancastrian line. He was sought out in his obscurity; and most gladly did he become once more not merely a partisan but a leader in their cause. For a while all went on prosperously; but at length king Richard, who had well-paid spies and informers in every part of the nation, received some intimation of

going on, and no time was lost in taking steps for the arrest of Sir Richard Edgumbe. Yet so cautiously was the matter both arranged and conducted, that the unfortunate Edgumbe had not even the slightest suspicion of his danger, till the persons entrusted with the management of his arrest, and the men-at-arms of the King, were actually arrived at Cotele to secure their prisoner. But to tell what followed, other than in the phrase of Prince, would be to injure the most interesting circumstance in the story of this brave knight; I give it therefore in his own quaint words.

In King Richard the 3d days, Edgumbe being suspected of favouring the Earl of Richmond against that King, was driven to hide himself in those thick woods which overlook the river Tamar, and belonging to his house at *Cuttail*. Being botly pursued, and narrowly searched for, extremity taught him a suddain policy, to put a stone in his cap and tumble the same into the water, while these rangers were at his heels: who, looking down after the noise, and seeing his cap swimming thereon, supposed he had desperately drowned himself. Hence they gave over their farther pursuit, and left him the liberty to shift over into Britany, and there to join himself to the Earl of Richmond.

The dangers thus incurred in the service of his friend were not forgotten when, as Henry the Seventh, he mounted the throne of England. Sir Richard Edgumbe was speedily appointed Comptroller of the Royal Household, a member of the Privy Council, and in 1488 Ambassador to France. Nor were marks of favour even more substantial than these wanting; for on the attainder of John lord Zouch for his adherence to the discomfited tyrant, Henry gave to Sir Richard Edgumbe that nobleman's forfeited lands and castle of Totness, "an ancient honor unto which were attached no less than 36 knights' fees." Sir Richard took to himself a wife from one of the old families of Devon, a daughter of Thomas Tremayne of Collocams, esq. by whom he became the father of a son, who, in process of time,

inherited both his loyalty and his estates.

"Nor was Sir Richard Edgumbe unmindful," says the good old chronicler, "of his duty towards God, for his signal providence to him; for at his return in peace, in thankful remembrance of his deliverance, he builded a fair chappel in that his lurking place (in his thick woods of *Cuttail*), to celebrate his great name." Amongst other honours conferred upon him was that of being chosen sheriff for his native county, in the second year of Henry's reign. And such was the estimation in which he was held for his wisdom and his policy and manly bearing when treating with foreign powers, that besides being sent as ambassador to the court of France, he was employed on many other embassies to foreign princes; whilst engaged in one of these, to the Duke of Britany, he died.

The grandson of this worthy, also named Richard, was no less eminent than himself, though he lived in less stormy times; and as the record of his merits is not a little curious, from the scattered information which may be gleaned from it respecting the domestic manners and customs of his day, I trust it will not be altogether uninteresting to the reader to add a sketch of his story.

Carew (the author of the learned work on Cornwall) was his descendant in the female line, and has been his chief chronicler. He says, touching his religion, "Though the days wherein he mostly lived savoured of Romish rust, yet this Richard's upright dealings bore witness that he had the fruits of a good conscience. \* \* \* And for his learning in the arts, he attained it by his study in the University of Oxford, where he spent some parts of his youth, not idly, nor only whilst he baited his horse, but both orderly and *profitably*." We should not readily conjecture what Carew, in this instance, considered "*profitably*," had he not told us, when he appends to this eulogy that Sir Richard "could tell by certain rules of *astrology* what any man's errand was that came unto him." Rich-

\* In Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, there is a curious chapter on *Astrology*, which shows how universal was the belief and the practice of it in his time. Yet he seems somewhat to doubt its powers himself, when he writes: "If thou shalt ask me I think, I must answer, *nam et doctis hisce erroribus versatus sum* (for I am

ard Edgumbe had also a very good grace in making English verses, such as in those days passed current, which flowing easily from his pen, did much delight his readers."

After highly commending Edgumbe's rare wisdom, Carew adds, in illustration of it.—

What occasion soever Sir Richard had of expenses, he used to keep always a good hundred pounds in his chest untouched; and yet he would never be indebted unto any man, neither break promise of payment; wherein he surely dealt far more discreetly than those who, having fair revenues, are notwithstanding so beggarly that when any cost is to be-towed for their own profit, the benefit of the prince, or behoof of their country, they are forced to take it up at such hands, as turneth to their great loss, or to leave themselves utterly discredited, their country unhelped, and their prince unserved. \* \* \* He was also very careful to have provision made beforehand for all things belonging to a household, for two years at least; and would very willingly bestow his money that way whosoever any good pennyworth was to be had, though he did not presently need it. Besides he was so careful of his posterity, as at his death he left 100*l.* of old gold in his chest, for the suing of his son's livery.† It was moreover noted in him, that whatsoever he did, he would be always girt with a sword, or at least with a hanger; which that he did not do of curiosity, as if he would be like Julius Cæsar; his reason therefore was, as I have heard, that some parts of his oath of knighthood did bind him thereunto. \* \* \* Another point of his wisdom was, that he constantly maintained one at London, to be a solicitor of his causes, and to send him advertisement, with the soonest, of all occurrences from the court and elsewhere; and if his presence might be needed to serve his prince or his country, he was prepared with the foremost to return answer. Lastly, he was of speech very spare, and in counsel very secret; and yet was not his secretneess towards his friends so close but that

he would lovingly impart unto them whatsoever was convenient, nor his silence so great, but that he would entertain every one with courteous words, according to their calling, using to his betters reverence, to his equals kindness, and to the meanest sort affability.

It appears that Sir Richard Edgumbe was no less remarkable for a forgiving than for a generous temper, as the following instance, illustrative also of the spirit of the time, will attest. There was a certain knight of the ancient family of Trevannion in Cornwall, with whom in the days of King Edward the Sixth Sir Richard had so many quarrels, that at last their differences ended in a settled dislike, bordering on hatred between them. On the death of Edward, when a new order of things took place, both in Church and State, and Bishop Gardiner and the rest of Queen Mary's Inquisitors were active in all parts of the kingdom, Trevannion, partly for political reasons and partly on account of his religion, was arrested and thrown into prison. "The matters discovered against him (his religious opinions) were deemed *hainous*; and, his enemies at that time bearing great sway, very grievous. Yet he obtained so much favour as to be tried by *certificates* from the gentlemen of the chiefest authority of his county, for his behaviour therein;" and, according to their report, it was determined that he should either be "more straightly dealt with, or at once set free."

On learning this, Trevannion entertained the strongest hope of deliverance from the many friends he had in the West; but that hope was speedily quenched when he found that his most vehement and constant enemy, Sir Richard Edgumbe, was to be one among "the chiefest gentlemen," to report upon his character and conduct.

conversant with these learned errors), they do incline, but not compel; no necessity at all; and so gently incline that a wise man may resist them; they rule us, but God rules them. \* \* \* Wilt thou know how far the stars work upon us? I say they do but incline, and that so gently, that if we will be ruled by reason, *they have no power over us*; but if we follow our own nature, and be led by sense, they do as much in us as in brute beasts, and we are no better. So that, I hope, I may justly conclude with Cajetan, *Celum est vehiculum divinae virtutis*, &c. that the heaven is God's instrument, by mediation of which he governs and disposeth these elementary bodies; or a great book, whose letters are the stars (as one calls it) wherein are written many strange things for such as can read; or an excellent harp, made by an eminent workman, on which he that can but play will make admirable music."

† Paying a fine for permission to succeed to the heritage or copyhold

He doubted not that in the hand of so passionate an adversary a pen would become "as the sword of revenge" for his destruction; but little did he know the heart of the generous, when he judged thus hardly of Sir Richard Edgumbe. The very circumstance of having it in his power to wreak his vengeance on an unhappy enemy, so completely within his grasp, deprived him of the wish to do so, softened his angry mood, and changed altogether his feelings into those of kindness and pity. Soon after the receipt of the letters those who, in the name of the Queen, held Trevannion in durance set him at liberty. Curious to know who were his true friends, by some means or other he contrived to procure copies of all the papers, "by which," says Carew, "he found that such as bore him the fairest countenance wrote the most against him; that Sir Richard Edgumbe's certificate made the most for him;" and that in all probability he was indebted to him for the preservation of his life, and restoration to liberty.

Trevannion for awhile kept his own counsel, and "pretended as though he wist not of this courtesy; to the outward shew he continued his wonted enmity until the next Christmas after." At that cheerful period, when mirth and hospitality abounded in all the "stately homes of England," when, as the old verse goes,—

'Twas merry in hall  
When beards wag all,—

one evening, whilst Sir Richard Edgumbe was at Mount Edgumbe (that goodly mansion which he had erected), entertaining at the gladsome season his kinsfolk, his neighbours, and his friends, with hearty and true hospitality, after the fashion of the West, he was interrupted by a most singular occurrence. The yule logs were blazing on the hearth, the flagons and cups filled with sparkling mead, spiced wines, and that potent ale popularly known, ever since the days of the Saxon, by the style and title of "Old English Hluff Cap," were in flowing measure circling round the board, when the master of misrule for the

nonce, with his wand of office in his hand, made his obeisance to the lord of the feast, and invoked silence by intimating that he came to announce tidings of grave concernment.

The harper stopped in the midst of a lively song that he was carolling to the twang of a crazy old harp, nearly worn out with the service of half a century; the fool left unfinished one of his standing Christmas jests; Sir Richard Edgumbe suspended the pledge of good-fellowship he was about to give, and put down the cup untasted upon the board; whilst all present turned their heads, as if moved by one great pivot, towards the master of misrule, and opened both their mouths and their ears to receive the news.

It was, however, with something more than a feeling of mere curiosity Sir Richard and his guests learned that a company of armed men were landed from Plymouth, and were marching up to the house. Heaven alone could tell with what intent. Sir Richard, it so chanced, had previously heard that Trevannion was in that good town, and he now apprehended his ancient enemy had watched what he deemed to be the most favourable opportunity to set upon him unawares, and was coming to his house with some most dire and hostile intent: resolved to shew neither want of courtesy to strangers (if such they were) from motives of fear, nor yet to lie open to an enemy unprepared, should he design serious injury, Sir Richard ordered his gates to be set wide open, but took the precaution to place his servants and followers, armed with sword and buckler, on either side of the hall, so as to form a lane through which whoever came must pass on entering.

But soon all these doubts and fears "were turned into pastime," for the strangers appeared to be no other than a set of Christmas maskers. "Their armour and weapons were only painted paper; and, instead of trying their force with blows in fighting with men, they fell to make proof of the ladies' skill in dancing."\* How much does this arrival of a set of revelling maskers

\* Prince's Worthies of Devon.

(to go about in such companies seems to have been a Christmas licence) remind one of that scene in Shakspeare, where Henry the Eighth comes with a masked company to the banquet of Cardinal Wolsey—

— "And he they call a stranger,  
For so they seem, they have left their livery and  
colours."

— "How give them welcome,  
A noble company! What are their pleasures?"

— "They, having heard by fame  
Of this so noble and so fair assembly,  
This night to meet here, they have fled to see,  
Out of the great respect they bear to beauty,  
But leave their sticks, and render your face  
to us."

Crave leave to view these ladies, and retreat:

An hour of revels will be it."

"They have done my part to the grace of a woman,  
I pay them ———— pleasure."

A thousand thanks, and pray them take their

After the maskers had danced a round with the fair ladies, Sir Richard Edgumbe (even as did Wolsey with the King and his company) shewed the way to the feast. "These pastimes at last being ended," says Carew, "they were led into another room to be banqueted: where this Knight, taking off his vizard, and disclosing himself to Sir Richard, said that, having known the great courtesy shewn to him in his trouble, besides his looking, and contrary to his deserving, he was come thither to yield him his most due thanks for the same, assuring him that he would from thenceforth rest as his faithful friend, as ever before he had shewn himself a professed enemy: in witness of which his true meaning, and, to strengthen the friendship newly begun in good will with a fast knot of alliance, he there presented him a young gentleman, his nephew, a ward, and the heir of his house (who, being of fair possessions, came amongst the

other company *masked in a nymph's attire*, to match with one of his daughters: which marriage afterwards came to pass. And here I should also run out into commendation of this rare thankfulness, save that this Knight's many other shews of his right noble mind are so well known, that they need not, and so great that they cannot, be praised enough."

It is not a little curious that Trevannion should choose "*a nymph's attire*" for the young gentleman he brought to woo so fair a lady as a daughter of the house of Edgumbe. Did Shakspeare call to mind this device some few years later, when he made Master Slender run away with "a great lubberly boy, in woman's apparel," in mistake for "sweet Ann Page?" Had some of our immortal bard's learned commentators been aware of the circumstance narrated by Carew, they would have given the poet an example for one of his most comic stratagems in one of his most delightful and amusing comedies. Though we are told that the marriage was happily brought about, we are not told the Christian name of the bride, nor any particulars of the wedding. To return to Sir Richard Edgumbe. He was of a mild and gentle nature, and none excelled him in the liberality, as well as the prudence, of his house-keeping. "He maintained a large household, and had a sufficient company of servants to attend him at his table, the most part *gentlemen by birth*, and all of them both trained in service, and courteous to such strangers as haunted the house, who, when they came, found themselves so well entertained, that the good Knight was seldom without company."\* And so great was his hospitality to foreigners,

\* It appears that it was at this time a custom in England to commit to the care of some of the principal families young ladies and gentlemen of birth, in order that they might be well trained and educated. The Courtenays of Powderham, and the Grenvilles of Stow, had several such young persons under their care; "whence (says Polwhele) they acquired a lively sense of honour, of personal dignity, and family distinction; hence that fondness for adventure, which threw a romantic colour over the transactions both of public and private life." The learned and worthy historian of Cornwall gives a curious instance of the *training and education* of these young persons in the following story:—"Tradition tells us that Sir William Courtenay, in the time of Elizabeth, had the superintendance of several young people of the West, at Powderham Castle; and it is said that those gentlemen having robbed, in a wanton frolic, some people upon the road as they were going to market, were tried at the assizes for the robbery, when Sir William Courtenay was upon the Bench, to intercede for them with the Judge. In the course of the trial, Sir William, incensed at some

that, at one time, he entertained at his house three Admirals, one being of England, another of Spain, and the third of Flanders.

Sir Richard Edgumbe was a man of an enlarged charity, and of a most bountiful spirit; and greatly was it exercised. The destruction of the monasteries had proved fatal to many of the old, the sick, and the helpless, who received their daily support from the monks; and it was long before relief could be organised and formed into anything like a system in the reign of Elizabeth, when England became blessed with so truly Christian an institution as that of the poor law. In Sir Richard's time beggars were almost innumerable throughout the land; and whilst many were rogues and cheats, not a few were objects of real charity. Sir Richard made it a point of duty to relieve all he met, and, consequently, he never stirred out but he met beggars of all ages, kinds, descriptions, and degrees.

On one occasion he gave one of these "a gold piece of ten instead of a tester, and the poor man, seeing the error, came crouching to him, offering to return it, whereupon Sir Richard, loath to have his alms known, would not so much as hear the poor fellow, but huffed him with 'Away, knave; if I catch you here again, &c.'" On this circumstance his good old biographer remarks, "This beggar, for his truth, in my judgment, deserved to possess the hoarded treasures of many a *covetous gruff*; and the knight, for his liberality, was worthy to find the heavenly treasure."

This truly estimable Sir Richard Edgumbe was married to Joan, daughter and heiress of Stephen Dernford, of East Stonehouse. Neither the year of his death nor the place of his burial are on record; but the memory of his virtues has no mean monument in the curious and quaint memoirs penned by that painstaking antiquary, Richard

Carew, "the famous author of the *Survey of Cornwall*" (as Prince calls him), from whose rare production a few choice scraps have been gleaned for this sketch.

Another circumstance, far more extraordinary than any yet related in connection with Cotele, is so well authenticated that not even a doubt rests about its truth, and with the relation of it this paper shall be brought to a close. It refers to the mother of that Sir Richard Edgumbe, knight, who, in 1748, was created Baron of Mount Edgumbe.

The family were residing at Cotele (I do not know the date of the year) when Lady Edgumbe became much indisposed, and, to all appearance, died. How long after is not stated, but her body was deposited in the family vault of the parish church. The interment had not long taken place before the sexton (who must have heard from the nurse or the servants that she was buried with something of value upon her) went down into the vault at midnight, and contrived to force open the coffin. A gold ring was on her ladyship's finger, which, in a hurried way, he attempted to draw off, but not readily succeeding, he pressed with great violence the finger. Upon this the body moved in the coffin, and such was the terror of the man that he ran away as fast as he could, leaving his lantern behind him. Lady Edgumbe arose, astonished at finding herself dressed in grave-clothes, and numbered with the tenants of the vault. She took up the lantern, and proceeded at once to the mansion of Cotele. The terror, followed by the rejoicing of her family and household, which such a resurrection from the tomb occasioned may well be conceived. Exactly five years after this circumstance she became the mother of that Sir Richard Edgumbe who was created baron.

Polwhele, in his *History of Cornwall*, says, "Of the authenticity of

expression of the Judge, stood up and threatened, as he grasped his sword, that he would make the Judge's shirt as red as his scarlet gown. Sir William, however, considering what he had done, took horse, and rode post to London, and fell on his knees before his royal mistress, Elizabeth. 'Courtenay,' said the Queen, 'what have you been guilty of now?' On his reciting the transaction, the Queen refused to pardon him, resenting so flagrant an affront to the representative of her gracious person; but the image of a once favoured Courtenay soon recurred to her memory, and her severity was softened into forgiveness."

\* Polwhele's *History of Cornwall*, published in 1803.

this event there can be no reasonable doubt. A few years ago a gentleman of my acquaintance heard all the particulars of the transaction from the late Lord Graves, of Thancks, which is in the neighbourhood of Cotele. But I need not appeal to Lord Graves' authority, as I recollect the narrative as coming from the lips of my grandmother, Polwhele, who used to render the story extremely interesting, from a variety of minute circumstances; and who, from her connexion and intimacy of her own with the Edgcumbe family, was unquestionably well informed on the subject."

It may seem strange that when Lady Edgcumbe was thus committed to the

grave she was not buried in lead; but at the period of her supposed death it was very unusual to bury persons even of high rank and station, in a leaden coffin if they died and were buried in the country. The nearest town to Cotele, of any note, was Plymouth, a sea-port, to which there was then no regular road from the far-distant old mansion; and I question if, at that period, Plymouth could have furnished such an unusual thing as a leaden coffin. Lady Edgcumbe was probably buried in oak, secured by nails or screws, which, without such difficulty, could be forced open by the sexton in his meditated robbery of the body.

#### THE ANNALS OF APPETITE.

It was said of Montesquieu's *Esprit des Loix*, that it was a book which he had written by "bits." I do not know that it was any the worse for that; but what was affirmed of the work of the once fashionable Abbé may certainly also be said of a gay-looking volume which has recently appeared under the sounding title of "Pan-tropheon," and which professes to be the "History of Food and its Preparation from the earliest Ages of the World." The author named on the title-page, in letters of the colour of "œufs à la neige," is no less a person than Monsieur Soyer, who professes only to have undertaken the task after having waited in vain to see it accomplished by others.

If this book be compared with the "Fille de l'Orage" of the same author, his progress in composition will at once be seen. The former was in bad French; the latter is in very excellent English. Timachidas of Rhodes was a cook and a poet of high renown. Why should not the ex-"chef" at the "Reform" be a writer of history as well as an inventor of dishes? The superabundant display of learning in this volume certainly excites a little suspicion as to its actual authorship; and, despite the extraordinary table of references at the end of the work, it is hard to believe that M. Soyer's reading has embraced a hundredth part of it. It must still be permitted to

all readers to fancy that his Latin is assuredly, what he might well be satisfied with its being, merely "*Latin de Cuisine*."

Nor is there any disparagement of that gentleman's merits in such a statement. He says of the *chefs* of by-gone days that "in the middle ages the cook of a house of any note always seated himself in a high arm-chair, to give his orders. He held a long wooden spoon in his hand, with which he tasted, without quitting his place, the various dishes that were cooking on the stoves and in the saucepans, and which served him also as a weapon with which to chastise the idle and gluttonous." Even so may M. Soyer be contemplated as an author; and the materials collected by literary assistants have been adopted by him, it may be supposed, according as his taste and fancy prompted. The result is before the world in a book which is like many of its author's dishes: it has a hard name for the multitude, but is pleasant to dip into.

A "*mensa tripes*" was undoubtedly the support on which the first sheet of the "Pan-tropheon" was commenced; and, if the author had the enthusiasm as well as the reading for which he gives himself credit, no doubt his winged quill was plunged into the *atramentum* with an ecstatic cry of "*Eamus quo ducit gula!*" His predecessor Ude did something of the same sort, and "*imi-*



*taberis Uda*" may have given him encouragement as he was reading the epistles of his favourite Horace at the window of his fashionable residence, "42, Trinity Square, Tower Hill," closely adjacent to one of the four relics of old London Wall. If *physicians* have penned essays on the art of cookery, why should not a cook toss up treatises à l'historique on the same subject?

The cook in a French kitchen was as the Grand Monarque at Versailles: "L'état, c'est moi!" He was chief in the *cuisine*, and was an aristocrat in the dining-room, where he appeared to witness the serving of dinner,\* with a cocked hat on his head, and a sword on his thigh. The suicide of Vatel, because of the non-arrival of an expected supply of fish, shows that these sensitive creatures of the olden time could use their swords like gentlemen, if not like Christians. But *cooks* were, in those days, a *quasi* gentle race. If they only had the good fortune to come from Languedoc, they received a stipend which would have made a bishop envious; and they rolled through the streets of the capital in gilded carriages, whose wheels bespattered the poor teachers of geometry and other trifles, who went vulgarly a-foot. But what was a poor paltry professor of mathematics to a race of artists who, when mastication became vulgar, invented "bouillons" and "consommés?" They acknowledged no authority but the police power once invested in the Church, which, like the priests of Memphis, but not for the same hygienic purpose, forbade new-laid eggs in Lent, and seized at the same season even upon the dinners of the princes of the blood, when these repasts were not cooked in strict conformity with the recipes enjoined by archiepiscopal in-

junction. Nay, royal cooks of by-gone times enjoyed something more than a renown by hearsay. The dishes that untouched left the royal table at Versailles were sold to eager purchasers in the town,† whose inhabitants loved to dine upon what had been designed for a monarch's digestion. And the authors of the design were artists in their way. Thus, the king's table in Lent appeared to the eye to be covered with an endless variety of forbidden dishes of meat and poultry; but these in reality were all composed, by what the author learnedly calls a "catachresis," of fish and vegetables, prepared *au maigre*, and made to look exactly like what they were not. The pride of the artist effecting this was immense, and so was his pay. It was not to him that could have been applied the line of the satire which speaks of one who "affects the fool, and is what he affects." There was not one who could not have looked in the faces of Thimbron and Artemidorus, of Mithæus, and, the most renowned of all, the Syracusan Archestratus, and have said, with well-authorized complacency,—"Et moi aussi, je suis cuisinier." If Selech and Misor, the Phœnicians,—if it took two cooks of such a sagacious race to discover the uses of salt in seasoning,—what honour is not due to the memory of the individual who introduced the *sauquier à la crapaudine*?

M. Soyer has not been so well supplied with pinches of historical incidents touching "salt"—the first of seasonings—as he might have been. He does indeed relate a curious fact, namely, that the still-existing salt-tax in France was originally levied after the battle of Poitiers, in order to pay the ransom of the French king John, then a prisoner in the "Savoy."‡ The *salarium* of the Roman soldiers was paid in kind

\* "Dinner" is the abbreviated form of "dixième heure," the early hour of ten, at which people dined in the mediæval age.

† So it is said that immense prices were given for the second-hand pâtés of Carême, after they had left the Regent's table.

‡ Sir James Stephen, an authority not inferior, it may be presumed, to M. Soyer, states that the invention of the *gabelle* was the act of Philip the Long. The French historian Des Maisons affirms that it was first imposed by Philip the Fair. The Philip of France were, generally, detestable financiers. Thus, Philippe le Hardi raised money by selling titles of nobility. He who was surnamed "the Fair," was also called "the Coiner," in allusion to his cheating practices in his own mint; and Philip the Long taxed his people without the consent of the States-General. With regard to the word "gabelle," I may observe that Mezeray somewhere derives it from

before "salt-money," a true "*pour boire!*" was given to them. It is somewhat singular, also, that two distinct nations, one Christian, the other heathen, have made the deprivation of salt a punishment for offenders. But Holland kept it only from criminal offenders, and indeed abolished the practice when it was found to be productive of the most terrible diseases. The old Mexican, or Aztec, government, on the other hand, in cases of rebellion, deprived entire provinces of the precious commodity, and left innocent and guilty alike to rot to death. It was one of those acts of cruelty which Nemesis does not lose sight of, and the first Indian allies of Cortez were the people who had most suffered by the deprivation in question. The want of salt has killed more men than have died of too plentifully eating of mushrooms, whose claims to the title of murderous, we believe, M. Soyer is not disposed in any way to dispute. If the ancients had believed of these, as they did of truffles, that they were sown by thunderbolts in autumnal storms, it would have been more suggestive of their deadly effects.

Next to mushrooms, our author seems to think that Scotch ale may rank among the things that are destructive to man. He describes it "as perfidious as pleasure," and it serves to illustrate the assertion of Pliny, that "Man is so skillful in flattering his vices, that he has even found means to render water poisonous and intoxicating." Malt beverages were not cared for by either Italian or Greek; but I think the readers of Xenophon will remember how in that general's famous retreat he came upon a tribe who not only drank beer, but imbibed it through straws, as people do the more modern and less healthy beverage of "sherry-cobbler."† Good old "barley-wine" is assuredly more deserving of the title of theobroma than cocoa was, though Linnæus so called it, as the "food of (or fit for) the gods." Not that the latter appears to have been particular, for ambrosia was after all nothing but a distillation from the horns of a goat! The Persians were water-drinkers,

"and the inhabitants of Pontus, Scythia, and Cappadocia, partook of this strange taste." The inhabitants of the last-named locality had stranger tastes than the one here noticed. They were the people whose name Horace Walpole could not remember, but of whom he had heard as refusing liberty when it was offered to them by the Romans. Cranaus, King of Athens, is said to have been the first man who mixed water with his wine. The inundation of Greece, and the loss of his throne, are recorded, by Greek Spelmans, as the consequences of an act denounced as sacrilegious. But the God of Wine was more greatly dishonoured in other places. The Scythians, for instance, refused to worship a deity who caused them to become intoxicated. The ardent divinity found compensation for such general neglect in the fervour of individuals. When we are told that Ariadne, abandoned by Theseus, was consoled by Bacchus, nothing more, I think, is meant than that the lady dried her tears and took to drinking. The Romans, however, did not approve of this worship on the part of ladies; and Micennius immolated his wife on the top of the very butt, at the bung-hole of which he had detected her in the act of quenching her thirst, after that ingenious fashion known to sailors as "sucking the monkey." But it is time now to turn from these matters to other topics, which however can only be considered generally.

For five centuries after the foundation of Rome, the art of making bread as we now make it, was unknown. The lack of civilisation which this indicates was hardly compensated for at the luxurious table of Lentulus, where the first course consisted of sea-hedgehogs. The moderns however have made sensible progress in the means, appliances, and uses of gastronomy; and now-a-days we not only dine for the poor and dance for the afflicted, but we dine well, and dance with a grace that might win a smile from Venua or D'Egville.

It was a settled maxim with Dr. Johnson that everything was "grass." He was not the original inventor of

a similarly sounding Hebrew word, which, he says, signifies "† it from the Hebrew "gap," a tribute.

\* See the Anabasis, l. iv. c. 5.

the maxim. The ancient people, the Jews, traced to the same source (the earth, of whose bosom it was the graceful veil) the fountains whence sprung many of their enjoyments. Romulus made priests of the twelve sons of his nurse, who had the grass, or in other words the advancement of agriculture, for their peculiar care. In those times, horses at the plough had their mouths rinsed with wine; and then, and down to a later period, the plough itself was looked upon with as much superstitious affection by its driver, as a Mahratta gun is considered by its peculiar artillerymen. "Speed the Plough" has indeed long been the prayer of all nations; but ancient institutions are disappearing, and Mr. Mechi, of Tiptree Farm, threatens to put down even the plough. Let us add, while on the subject of agriculture, that, connected therewith, Charles IX. of France committed the only good action that can fairly be laid to his charge. He exempted all active agriculturists from seizure for debt. We doubt, however, whether they derived much more advantage from the loosely drawn up act of exemption, than do our present race of millers from that clause of our existing statute law, which declares that their mills shall not be titheable if they were erected previously to the ninth year of the reign of Edward II. A. D. 1315. We fear that this remnant of protection will hardly exact the gratitude even of the millers.

Pelasgus had altars erected to him for telling primitive mankind that beech-nuts were better eating than acorns; and it is suggested that pork was first eaten out of grateful recollection of the service, because pigs themselves had a strong affection for the Pelasgian nutriment. It may be so, as many Roman families owed their names to acts connected with legends having reference to agricultural matters. The House of *Piso*, for instance, in its name recorded the fact that its founder had introduced the method of bruising wheat with pestles. From the field, or the mill, came too some of the best remembered of the great ones of intellectual antiquity. Plautus,—  
 "That Farquhar of the ancients, quite as  
 and twice as nasty, yet che-  
 ther and annotated by Ma-

dame Dacier,—Plautus wrote, where Rembrandt painted, in a mill. Nay, in Plautus's case, the work was done under a disadvantage. It was in his *master's* mill. If millers' men wrote so grossly, it is not to be wondered at that their sisters, the market-women, were skilled in a language that has not yet fallen into disuse among their descendants. We believe that Billingsgate, on an oyster-day, can supply an eloquence that would astound even Plautus himself.

It is difficult to believe that the early Romans beat their enemies upon nothing better than gruel and a little vinegar. Numa neither improved their digestion nor their morals when he invented cakes, and put the bake-houses under the care of a goddess called *Formax*, whose worship has lasted although her altars have been removed. The son of a baker was compelled to follow his father's calling, and he who married a baker's daughter was forced to take to the trade too. This was all very well, if of the *dulcis puella* it could have been said, as of her cousin in the French song, "La Boulangère a des écus." But as to the system, M. Soyer may be reminded that it was of general application, and perhaps nothing was so obstructive to true progress in Rome as this very custom of compelling children to follow the vocation of their sires. It was a more inconvenient law than that by which (as in old Paris) mutton was sold at one extremity of the city and beef at another. Veal was sold, as it were, at Hyde Park Corner, but if you wanted lamb you must have gone to White-chapel,—and in the age we speak of there were no threepenny "omnibi," nor did the "Bee" run for a halfpenny between any of the landing-places on the Tiber. The slave had nothing to trust to but his legs, and a beating if he returned home tardily. The markets themselves were well regulated; but we question if the image of Vesta secured the practice of honesty therein, any more than the warning column in Devizes market has established there, for ever, the godlike observance of veracity.

Of what was brought to market we undoubtedly hear a world of strange things. Thus Pliny asserts that he who sowed oats, *often*, to his astonish-



but also eat their horses; and when the Egyptians had worshipped their leeks and garlic, nothing was pleasanter to the free-thinkers than to swallow their gods! There is nothing to surprise us in this. We may believe anything of a people who made of assafetida the chief ingredient in the seasoning of their dishes. Not that we should be too ready to smile in compassionate contempt. Worm-wood wine is still drunk by some Christian people, who seem to imbibe it with as much delight as did the ecstatic populace to whom it was given in hogsheds by that "fast" and youthful potentate, all glitter and gluttony, the divine Heliogabalus.

The ancients showed better taste in their love for peaches, but the enjoyment of them was a dear delight, for they cost about a pound a piece. The sight of them alone afforded pleasure to some, though of their country cousin, the apple, many persons have been mysteriously afraid. Vladislaus of Poland, for example, never saw a golden pippin without taking to his heels and roaring with affright. German kaisers, on the other hand, have been known to kill themselves voluntarily by over-eating of melons. Tiberius eat of that fruit at dessert like a hungry school-boy, and yet he reproached poor Drusus for devouring too much brocoli at his dinner!

The Persian kings kept all the walnuts in Persia for their own eating; and we think it is Mungo Park who states that eggs are very scarce in a certain district of Africa, and that the priests there, who are excessively fond of them, have persuaded the laity that it would be sinful in the latter to swallow what Heaven designed only for the clergy! The magistrates of Attica were almost as particular about their celebrated figs, which they religiously protected from exportation. A little smuggling went on, nevertheless, and the informers who worked themselves into the confidence of the contrabandists and then betrayed them, were known by a name which posterity has, in another sense, adopted. They were the "sycophants," or "fig-declarers!" Had the Romans allowed free trade with regard to the exportation of figs, the Gauls would have had one reason the less for invading Italy. With the

Romans, the fig was a luxury, the mulberry medicine. Mulberry juice and wine reduced by boiling was the "hock and soda-water" imbibed by fevered drinkers on those terrible "next-mornings." It is said that figs formed part of the famous Mithridatic antidote against poison. The recipe, said to have been found in the palace of Mithridates by Pompey, directed to "pound with care two walnuts, two dried figs, twenty leaves of rue, and a grain of salt." This, at all events, was not the Mithridatic alexipharmic of our apothecaries' shops of the last century: the antidote, or preservative, as ordered to be prepared by the college, consisted of no less than fourscore ingredients, among which I find enumerated "camel's hay," "poley-mountain," and "the bellies of scinks." When these very easily-procured ingredients were obtained, their amalgamation was a work of profound care and indefinite time. The poisoned gentleman who had to wait for it, was very properly called "patient." His chance of cure was like that to be got from the French specific for tooth-ache, which consisted of a distillation that was not to be commenced until it was wanted for use, and yet which was not to be administered till it had stood "fourteen days to cool!"

Neither royal nor priestly prohibition appears to have been long effectual in restraining men from an indulgence in good things. The Persians learned to eat walnuts in spite of the thundering ordinances of the Great King; and sacrilegious gluttons or simple hungry laymen having filched from the altars the roast meat reserved for the gods and the clergy, their fellow men soon became carnivorous and unorthodox. But what became fashionable soon ceased to be accounted heresy, and man might eat even of the sacred ox, without dreading a visitation of thunder-bolts. The great heroes of antiquity were all accomplished carvers, but then they were professional butchers. The people seem to have had appetite for all they could carve, if we may judge from the distributions made daily by would-be popular potentates to the mob. At one time the method of buying and selling meat was one worthy of the Dutch and the Indians. "The buyer shut one of his hands, the seller did the same; each of them suddenly

opened a few or the whole of his fingers. If the fingers were even on each side, the seller had the price he pleased; if they were odd, the buyer gave his own price. This was called *micare*." Knickerbocker notices a plan still more simple among the early Dutch settlers in America. A Dutchman weighed every thing by his fist, when dealing with the aborigines; with this marvelous regulation, that when he was a buyer his fist weighed a few ounces, but when he was a seller it invariably passed for a pound.

If the pig were, as Pliny accounted of him, only one degree below the scale of human beings, the almost reasoning animal would hardly have been open to the assertion of the Jewish doctor, "that if ten measures of leprosy were to fall in the world, this unhappy animal would take nine parts for his share." Galen, however, had a respect for porkers, and good judges in ancient days sometimes gave prices for them that would have excited a sensation even among the bidders at the sale of Lord Ducie's stock. Indeed, our modern cattle-shows are but slow things compared with what was effected in the olden time. What is the admiration excited by the most uncomfortably obese of Prince Albert's pigs, compared with that elicited by the porker seen by Varro, and which "was so fat that it was impossible for the animal to make the least movement; and that a mouse had settled on its back with her young family, softly ensconced in the fat, where they fed at the expense of the careless animal?" That was a group for a prize-medal! We may add, that the Romans had as many ways of dressing pork as the Parisians have of cooking eggs,—some three or four hundred. A favourite dish with epicures was a *fricassée* of young pigs "stified before they were littered." M. Soyer records the fact with a sensation of fainting, and he discerns in such "frightful depravity" a cause for the "downfall of the Roman Colossus." A sucking-pig was the Nemesis that destroyed the mistress of the world! The practice deserved no smaller retribution; but it is not solitary as an example of depraved taste. The Roman peasants thought a young donkey delicious eating; the Greeks did not despise the dog, and the Romans eat him, boiled

or roasted, once a year, on the anniversary of the deliverance of the Capitol, when the geese cackled while he slept on his watch. The feast was held in his dishonour, but the festival was as joyous a one as that of our modern banquet of goose on Michaelmas-day. The Greeks had cock-fights and a feast to follow, on the anniversary of the victory of Themistocles over Xerxes. The bird itself was a vulgar bird at Rome, where everybody eat hens, until the decree of the Consul Fannius forbade an unrestricted practice which threatened to destroy the race. "Fortunately," says M. Soyer, "the law said nothing about young cocks; this silence saved Roman gastronomy, and the capon was invented!" As for ducks, Plutarch (and yet he was a wise man!) always gave them to his family when any of them were ill! and Mithridates, we are told, was accustomed to "mix the flesh of ducks with all he ate, as an antidote against poisons, which he feared." Goose was in equal favour with the Egyptian monarchs, especially in conjunction with veal. These two dishes were always offered to foreign sovereigns visiting the ancient royalty by the Nile. Old Roman and modern French epicures have been equally fond of the livers of geese. At Rome, these were so fattened as to become equal in weight to the whole animal before the process began. This African feat was paralleled by a Queen of France who, according to Parmentier, spent sixty pounds sterling in fattening three geese, whose livers she wished to render more than usually delicate. Sums equal to this were sometimes spent on turkey and truffles. The taste for this fare was illustrated by the epicure who prayed that he might have a throat as long as the stork's, in order the better to enjoy such dainty food! This is a poor wish when compared with the majestic conception of Quin, who, with respect to his favourite dishes, grandly asked that he might have "a swallow as long as from here to Botany Bay, and palate the whole way." The devotion of the old actor to exquisite living is further exemplified by the story of what used to take place between himself and his servant, when the latter appeared at his master's bed-side to awake him. "John," said Quin, "is there any mullet in the

market this morning?" "No, Sir," said John. "Then, John," replied Quin, addressing himself again to sleep, "You may call me at nine to-morrow!" But, perhaps, a better illustration still of the gastronomic propensities of the player is to be found in the epigram written by Garrick, and described by him as "Quin's soliloquy on seeing Duke Humphrey at St. Alban's."

A plague on Egypt's art, I say:  
Embalm the dead! on senseless clay  
Rich wines and spices waste!  
Like sturgeon, or like brawn, shall I,  
Bound in a precious pickle, lie,  
Which I shall never taste?  
Let me embalm this flesh of mine  
With turtle fat and Bordeaux wine,  
And spoil th' Egyptian trade.  
Than Humphrey's Duke more happy I,  
Embalm'd alive, old Quin shall die,  
A mummy ready made!

"Bread and milk" gives us now but a simple idea of a simple yet salubrious diet. It was used, however, for other purposes than food in the ancient Roman days. Roman "exquisites" of either sex rubbed their faces with a mixture of bread and milk; nay, sometimes wore a poultice of the same on the face, in order to make their complexions fair: milk baths, too, were more common with the Romans than with the French in the days of Louis XV. Five hundred female asses supplied the daily bath of the Empress Poppæia. As an article of medical diet this milk became fashionable in France in the reign of Francis I. It had been successfully prescribed for the enervated King, and forthwith all the nobility took to imbibing asses' milk as a symbol of their loyalty. Eggs were as fashionable in Rome when Livia kept one in her bosom till it was hatched; then, a "cock-chick" appearing, she and the augurs divined that she was about to present her husband with a male heir. The birth of Tiberius proved their excellence as diviners. But the singularity of incubation in an imperial bosom is surpassed by an old Egyptian method of cooking eggs without fire. "The shepherds of Egypt placed them in a sling, which they turned so rapidly that the friction of the air heated them to the exact point required for use!" They must have had a curious taste; but after all they were better than the *ragout* of hedgehogs which was so greedily eaten by

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the Greek rustics. The "*ragout à la Sardanaple*," for which the King of Prussia thanked his cook Noel in verse, was perhaps not a much more refined dish. The Prussian court was but a barbarous locality, even when France, which it copied, most boasted of refinement. Witness what the Margravine of Bareith says of her father, Frederick-William, who sat at state dinners from one o'clock in the day till midnight. He only occasionally allowed his children a wretched soup made out of bare bones and salt; and, when he did not starve them altogether, he would spit into the dishes from which he had helped himself, in order to prevent their touching them. At other times he compelled them to eat the most loathsome and disgusting compositions, "*ce qui nous obligeait*," says the Margravine, "*quelquefois de rendre en sa presence tout ce que nous avions dans le corps!*" And after this the tender parent and Christian king would fling the plates at his daughter's head, and strike at her with his crutch, as she flew by him in order to escape! To such fits of rage and uncleanness was the Brandenburg potentate subject! Pity that he could not be cured of them as Hercules was of epileptic fits, by smelling at quails—birds, by the way, which at Rome were little eaten, because they were supposed to *cause* epilepsy. This confusion of ideas has extended to later times. The sacred tooth of St. Apollonia, in the cathedral at Bonn, is kissed by sufferers, in profound conviction that a cure of the dental agony *must* follow. I have seen the relic kissed by hundreds of believers, and yet all that is known of the Egyptian lady is, that, if she cures teeth now, she could not when alive keep her own in her head. While on the subject of "contradictions," let me observe a most remarkable one in M. Soyer's book. At page 198, he says that Varro's aunt reared and sold 60,000 thrushes yearly; that they were bred in multitudes in all Roman villas; and that they became so numerous "that they furnished a plentiful manure for the land;"—and in the very next page we find it written that, "Pompey being ill, his physician ordered him a thrush, but it was impossible to find one in Rome." I do not see how these contradictory assertions

are to be reconciled, for the Varro named above, who records the fact alluded to in his "De Re Rusticâ," (and who composed a later work on the Latin language when he was an octogenarian,) was Pompey's own lieutenant in his piratical wars. He is as well known to "devout" as to "classical" readers, for his erudition was the wondering theme, not only of Cicero, but of St. Augustine. But, to return to my subject: however it may have been with thrushes, ostriches must have been common birds at the imperial purveyor's in the days of Heliogabalus, who daily required six hundred of them to furnish his well-laden board with a single dish of their brains! The dish was, after all, not so barbarous a one as the woodcock--the delight of modern *gourmets*. These suspend the bird by the beam-feather of the middle of its tail: when the body gets loose and full, it is then considered ripe for eating. How it is eaten we all know, but Sonnini best describes. "The woodcock is cooked with the entrails in, which, being pounded with what they contain, forms its own and best seasoning." The sea-eels of the Romans, fattened on the flesh of live slaves, flung to them for such purpose, made about as delicate a dish. There was, indeed, a barbarous refinement, if one may employ such a compound term, in all the Romans did at table. The mullet will furnish us with one instance. This fish, alive, but with its scales removed, was placed on the table in a glass vessel, beneath which a spirit-flame was kindled. The object was to allow the guests to regale themselves with observing the gradations of pink colours through which the fish passed until it was at once dead and cooked. This was bad enough, to be sure; but we inflict more suffering on many animals on whose flesh we feed; and, if it shows a certain degree of cruelty, it does not prove so much heartlessness as existed in Madame du Defland, who dried her tears at her lover's death when she reflected that he died at a sufficiently early hour in the day to allow of her going to a gay dinner at Madame de Marchais'. Nor was there much more feeling in the sprightly *connives* who used to sup with Mademoiselle de l'Espinasse, to watch the gradual progress she made

towards death, as the Romans did the mullets.

But let us now see how royalty dined in Christian countries, and let us afterwards contrast therewith the dinner of an imperial pagan. First, here is Louis XIV. at "feeding-time:"

The usher of the court, at the hour named, goes and knocks with his wand at the door of the hall of the body-guard, and says:—"Gentlemen, to the King's table!" A guard is dispatched, who follow him to the goblet, where one of the officers for the service of the table takes the nave. The guard accompany him, marching by his side, sword in hand. Having arrived at the dining-room, the officers spread the cloth, try the napkins, the fork, the spoon, the knife, and the tooth-picks; that is to say, they touch them with a morsel of bread, which they afterwards eat. The usher returns again to the hall of the body-guard, knocks at the door with his wand, and cries, "Gentlemen, the King's meat!" Four guards then follow him to the ambry, where the equerry of the household and the chief steward or major-domo test the dishes, by dipping therein a piece of bread, which they eat. After this, the King's meat is carried, the guards marching with their drawn swords on either side, the chief steward, preceded by the usher, walking in front. When he arrives near the table he approaches the nave, makes an obeisance to it, and if the announcer, or any other person, desire to do it, he may. The gentlemen in waiting place the dishes successively, and, the table being covered with them, the King then enters. It is to be remarked that it is always a prince or great personage who presents the wet napkin to him with which to wash his hands, whereas it is a simple valet who presents him with the dry napkin to wipe them. The King takes his seat. The equerry carver carves the viands. The King serves himself on a plate of gold. When he asks for drink, the cup-bearer calls aloud, "Drink for the King!" At the same time he makes his obeisance to him, goes to the buffet, takes two crystal decanters, one of which is filled with wine and the other with water, returns to the King, makes another obeisance, removes the cover of the glass; and presents it to the King, who pours out wine and water according to his own pleasure. During the dinner a group of lordly courtiers stand behind his chair and endeavour, though frequently in vain, to divert him and make him laugh; and another group, composed of ladies of the court, stand behind the Queen's chair, and on their part try to amuse her and excite a



smile. The King eats only with the royal family and princes of the blood. Sometimes, however, the Pope's nuncio has the honour of sitting at the same table, but always at the distance of four places!

Such are the details which M. Soyer has copied from the learned Monteil. Let us now show from Brantz Mayer's great work on Mexico, how the heathen Montezuma looked at table. The Spaniards of the day denounced him as an unclean barbarian, but it may be asserted that he was more clean of life than the great Louis; much more so in his person, for he renewed his body linen four times daily, which the Grand Monarque did not do above once in three days; and at table, it must be allowed, the Aztec fed much more becomingly than did the Gaul. I have said that the description is taken from the great work of Brantz Mayer, but the words are those of gossiping old Bernal Diaz, who was an eye-witness of what he relates:—

Montezuma's cooks had thirty different ways of dressing meats, and they had earthen vessels so contrived as to keep them constantly hot. For the table of Montezuma himself above three hundred dishes were dressed. . . . Before dinner, Montezuma would sometimes go out and inspect the preparations, and his officers would point out to him which were the best, and explain of what birds and flesh they were composed, and of those he would eat. But this was more for amusement than anything else. It is said that at times the flesh of young children was dressed for him; but the ordinary meats were domestic fowls, pheasants, geese, partridges, quails, venison, Indian hogs, pigeons, hares, and rabbits, with many other animals and birds peculiar to the country. This is certain—that, after Cortez had spoken to him relative to the dressing of human flesh, it was not practised in his palace. At his meals, in the cold weather, a number of torches of the bark of the wood which makes no smoke and has an aromatic smell, were lighted; and, that they should not throw too much heat, screens ornamented with gold, and painted with figures of idols, were placed before them. Montezuma was seated on a low throne, or chair, at a table proportioned to the height of his seat. The table was covered with white cloths and napkins, and four beautiful women presented him

vessels;  
vessels;  
the water  
towels.

small cakes of bread, and when the King began to eat, a large screen of gilded wood was placed before him, so that during that period people should not behold him. The women having retired to a little distance, four ancient lords stood by the throne, to whom Montezuma, from time to time, spoke or addressed questions; and, as a mark of particular favour, gave to each of them a plate of that which he was eating! He was served in *earthenware* of Cholula, red and black. While the King was at the table, no one of his guards in the vicinity of his apartment, dared, for their lives, make any noise.

He drank moderately of a stimulating preparation of cocoa; and at intervals he was amused by the feats of dancers, jesters, singers, and dwarfs like those Aztec Lilliputians who have been exciting general curiosity in London.

The four female attendants then took away the cloths, and again, with much respect, presented him with water to wash his hands. . . . After he had dined, they presented to him three little canes, highly ornamented, containing liquid amber, mixed with a herb they call "tobacco." . . . He took a little of the smoke of one of those canes, and then laid himself down to sleep.

Now, with the exception of the "children," and that is held by respectable authorities to have been a hastily asserted calumny of the credulous Spaniard, there is nothing in the above picture which does not wear about it an aspect of as much civilized dignity as any thing that was to be seen at the banquet of "the Most Christian King." We see nothing in it so barbarous as what passed at the table of the converted Clovis, who, when dining with a bishop at his right hand, plucked a hair from his head and presented it to the prelate. The courtiers followed the example of their lord, and the episcopal guest went away with more dirty hair in his hand than he had on his head!

Table-napkins were alike common to Montezuma and to Louis le Grand. They are of ancient origin. In the days of the Roman empire each guest brought his own, "as we bring our own pocket handkerchiefs." It would seem, too, that at great dinners the best napkins were as much sought after by those who had no right to them as at our entertainments is said to be the case with the "best hats."

But it is time to make an end of these gossiping details, drawn from various sources. With the chief of them, the Pantropheon, the reader, perhaps, would have been content to have found less learning and more solid instruction touching the article of diet and its constitutional effects. It is by no means an unwarrantable or an unnatural application of a vulgar phrase to say that the display of erudition is actually "stunning." The head throbs at it, for hard words are continually knocking to attract attention; and "*cataclysm*" stands for the "deluge," and "*gastrophagist*" is incessantly presenting itself when it is least wanted. In some cases, indeed, M. Soyer has exhibited as much ardour of curiosity as was shewn by Conrad Scriblerus when he heard of the pomegranate that grew on the inside of the femur of the daughter of Gasper Barthius; and it is only matter for surprise that when speaking of the applications and uses of food, he omitted to notice for what reason the said Conrad and the future mother of Martin lived for a whole year on goat's milk and honey. But the greatest defect in the book is the injustice which it does to the immortal Carême;—to him who was descended from the famous cook of Leo X., whom that pontiff ennobled by the title of Jean de Carême, or John o' Lent, because of the succulent but orthodox dishes which that artist invented in order to please the pontifical palate at a season when gratification by gravy was heretical and damnable. Carême preferred to serve Baron Rothschild in France (who

gave him more than the revenue of a German prince for his *patés*) rather than remain *chef* to the Regent in England. His patriotic genius invented for France alone his famous *sauce piquante*, the result of his studies under Richaut, Asne, and Robert L'Ainé. The house of the Regent was a *ménage* too *bourgeois* for the aristocratic soul and genius of Carême: and it was in France that he wrote his learned and curious work, "*Le Maître d'Hôtel Français*," in which he displayed a spirit of philosophical inquiry mingled with much that is pleasant and more that is instructive. His claims to notice should not have been overlooked, and *la courtoisie entre confrères ne gâtent rien, pas même les sauces!* With this exception, if the zeal and industry of M. Soyer and his *collaborateurs* have failed to effect for their subject all that was accomplished by Carême, who might have exclaimed, like Coriolanus, "*Alone, I did it!*" they have, nevertheless, been very pleasingly and profitably employed. Indeed where so much abounds it were uncourteous to dwell upon the little that lacks, and thanks are due to the author who has treated the public as Porphyro did Madeline on the Eve of St. Agnes: he has

"brought a heap  
Of candied apple, quince, and plum, and gourd;  
With jellies soother than the creamy curd,  
And lucent syrups tinct with cinnamon;  
Manna and dates in argosy transferred  
From Fez; and spiced dainties every one  
From silken Samarcand to cedar'd Lebanon."

J. DORAN.

## NOTES ON MEDIEVAL ART IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

By J. G. WALLER.

THE Rhine loses none of its charms by better acquaintance, or by repeated visits. The antiquary discovers in the picturesque towns and villages which line the banks of this noble river, ever varying objects of interest and instruction. Remains are found of every period, from the time when the Roman eagle was triumphant, throughout the dominion of the Franks, and the several contending factions of the middle ages down to the present day, when

it is claimed by more than one nation as a legitimate boundary to their empire. And it displays, in consequence, vast fortresses and fortified lines, which seem to give but little promise of universal peace.

Among the most interesting objects which rise from above the villages and towns, the churches are naturally conspicuous. Many of these have an air of great antiquity, and in England would be classed with those called

Saxon. They possess many of the characteristics of that style, particularly in the construction of the towers. Several of these have a roof like that of Sompting, in Sussex,\* which is believed to be the only one in this country of that peculiar form. But here it is to be seen on the four towers of the curious church of Andernach, as well as on that of St. Castor at Coblenz, both remarkable examples of the Romanesque period; as also in several less important churches in different villages, of which, one near Unkel may be particularly noticed.

Engers, a short distance from the modern town of Neuwied, is the spot at or near which a Roman bridge was constructed *n. c.* 36, but although I had passed it five times I had never seen the indication of its ruins peeping out of the stream. This time I was more fortunate; a rippling eddy, near the centre of the current, drew my attention to some rugged peaks just above the surface of the water, said to be remains of the piers. Near the bank, on the side of Engers, however, there appear to me more prominent indications of Roman work, in a wall composed of large well-squared masses of that black basaltic formation found in the vicinity, and so much used in the remains of Roman construction on the Rhine, and also to be seen in the bridge over the Moselle at Treves: it was perhaps recommended for works below the water level on account of its great durability. Trivial as these indications are, they are all that can now be seen of a structure that must have been very magnificent, for at this point the river is very broad and the current strong. And now eighteen centuries have rolled away since the Rhine has been spanned by a bridge of stone, in the most important parts of its course, though of late it has been in contemplation to construct one at Cologne, where also one existed under the Roman dominion.

Mayence forms the termination of the journey "Up the Rhine." The cathedral is almost the only object of particular interest, and is deserving of a thorough description, if it were not excessively dull and tedious to go

over architectural details, which after all do not convey ideas of the building described. It may, however, be observed, that the cathedral of Mayence has many distinguishing features, and at a general glance something particularly oriental in its effect. It is a structure peculiarly Byzantine, and the cupola, or lantern, by which it is surmounted, although of later work, is so skilfully adapted to the early design that it does not look out of harmony, or destroy the general idea. Some of its details are remarkable, the capitals of a few columns, both within and without, being very good imitations of the Corinthian order; it is indeed not unfrequent to find in churches of the Romanesque period, in France and Germany, evidence that the masons had studies at hand, in the fragments, perhaps, of ruined temples, or other great edifices, memorials of Roman grandeur. I shall have occasion to notice other instances bye-and-bye, for in this country the semblance is not found so close though occasionally to be traced. This cathedral is celebrated for a number of interesting tombs of dignitaries of the church, and particularly of Archbishop-electors of Mayence; they are principally in low relief and coloured. But the most interesting of all is without doubt that of Heinrich Frauenlob, or Henry "Praise the Ladies," the Minnesinger, who derives his cognomen from his gallant encomiums upon the gentle sex. He has his reward; for, although his tomb be time-worn, enough remains to show how the poet was honoured after death by those, to whom in life he devoted himself. It is preserved in the cloisters, let into the wall for protection, and consists of an oblong slab, of coarse red sandstone, a good deal defaced by traffic: but fortunately the more important parts retain enough to distinguish the design. In the centre is a bust of the deceased in low relief; it is an attempt at portraiture, and represents a broad massive face, with long flowing locks, reaching to the shoulders, and a coronet about his brows. Was he king of the minstrels, that he thus bears the badge of royalty? At any rate here the poet has kingly honours, which a poet rarely

\* Engraved in our Magazine for August last, p. 135.—*Edit.*

receives, even in death. But the most interesting part of the monument is a group, now placed beneath, but not part of the same slab. It represents four young maidens, with flowing hair, bearing the bier of the Minnesinger; whilst four others march by the side as pall-bearers. The coffin is covered by a pall, and on the top lie three imperial crowns, for so they appear, but unfortunately much worn, though the general shape is distinct. What are these to represent? Are they honours won by the deceased? Are they composed of flowers, for they look much like it? if so, might they be tributes from the ladies of three nations or principalities? We must leave it to conjecture; the inscription, part Latin part German, though defaced, preserves "Hic jacet Henricus Frauenlob dem gott genant," with the date 1318, and probably the usual prayer for the soul, which was certainly not denied to the gentle Heinrich.

In the old chronicle of Albert of Strasburg is an account of Henry of Meissen, or Frauenlob, doctor of theology and canon of the cathedral of Mayence. His funeral is thus mentioned:—"On the eve of St. Andrew's, in the year 1318, Henry, surnamed Frauenlob, was buried at Mentz, in the parvis of the great church, near unto the stairs, with marvellous solemnity. His corpse was carried by ladies from his dwelling-house unto the place of burial; and loudly did they mourn and bewail his death, on account of the infinite praises which he had bestowed on womankind in his poetry." It further states, "that so much good wine was poured into the grave that it overflowed with the libations."\* It is well that the land of wine was so near. There was reason for this special honour: Henry was the last of the Minnesingers. It was long before such another would sing the ladies' praise, for in his grave was for ages entombed the tender feeling of German song.

The inhabitants have recently erected a more sumptuous memorial to his memory, but of questionable taste. This is also in the cloisters, and not far from the other; it is of white marble, by

Schwanthaler, and consists of a female figure the size of life, of simple classic character, placing a wreath upon a tomb. Of this, it may be sufficient to say, that it possesses the cold insipidity which generally characterises modern sculpture. It is devoid of all sentiment that should connect the poet with the present, or that could convey to the spectator a thought of the past. It is just such a monument that any Brown or Jones, with nothing to recommend him but wealth, might order in his will, with a personification of posterity weeping over his insignificance. In fact, it is so out of place, so little in harmony with its intention, that whatever artistic excellence it possesses is thrown away. It is the old tomb, time-honoured and defaced as it is, that really wins our sympathies. But I must leave the cloisters of Mayence, and continue my route.

The Castle of Heidelberg is too well known, and has been too often described to need anything further, but any description must fail to give an adequate idea of the vastness of the ruin, or the magnificence of its site. One feels regret at this painful record of the desolation of warfare written in such broad and enduring characters. The great *Tun* and the *little*—so called from being not quite so big as the other, of course every visitor feels bound to see, and cannot be disappointed. From Heidelberg to Basle the railway carries you through beautiful scenery, skirting bold ranges of mountains which are most picturesque in the neighbourhood of the Black Forest, while on the opposite side, far away on the horizon, are the Vosges on the other bank of the Rhine. The stations are very pretty, and quite in harmony with the scene; picturesque in structure, and gaily decorated with flowers, vines, and the Virginia creeper; and the eye is attracted by peculiarities of costume in the peasantry, which the conventionalities of civilisation have not yet effaced. Of these, perhaps the most worthy of notice are the huge bows of black silk, at least eighteen inches from end to end, worn on the top of the head by the females of Alsatia, and some of the neighbour-

\* Lays of the Minnesingers, p. 305.

ing districts: and the bunches of artificial flowers, chiefly roses, worn in the hats of the male, and the hair of the female peasant of the Black Forest: the hats are brown wide-awakes with blue velvet bands, and the effect as regards the male decoration is at least peculiar.

Basle is a very picturesque old city and pleasantly situated: it is full of fountains, constantly running, many of them ancient and of beautiful design, the most so one of the fifteenth century. It consists of an octagonal basin out of which arises a column, surmounted by niches containing figures of the Virgin and other saints, and terminating in an elegant pinnacle, the water jutting out of brazen spouts. The cathedral is an interesting structure, and is now under repair; it exhibits, like most ecclesiastical buildings, a variety of dates in its construction; the substructure being as early as the beginning of the twelfth century, or perhaps somewhat earlier, whilst the towers belong to the florid German style at the close of the fifteenth century. It is built of red sandstone, which is generally used in this part of the country; and the later portions, consisting of the upper part of the towers and spires, possess that remarkable light open work, which seems fitter for iron or wood than stone, but which is, nevertheless, a proof of the wondrous skill of the German mason. It is over the door of the north transept that the window representing the "Wheel of Life" is constructed.\* On a close examination, it appears to me that the figures are not quite so old as the window, or at least some few years intervened between the design and execution. The figure seated on the summit has a canopy over his head evidently later, for it is not earlier than the close of the thirteenth century; all this part is better sculptured as regards the folds of the drapery than the other. But the most curious figure is that at the bottom, representing a mason, with his trowel, leather apron and cap, his left hand clutching a stone. Death has arrested him in his labour. Is it the architect of the fabric who died in the midst of his work? It is not impro-

bable that such was the intent of the artist, who introduced this figure to point the moral of his work. The two architects, who must have been the successors of him that began the cathedral, are represented within the church as if conferring with each other. The two figures are placed on the south wall, and are represented seated under a double canopy; the work is of the thirteenth century, and has this inscription.

Aula celesti lapides  
Vivi titulantur  
Ut duo templi hujus qui  
Structure famulantur.

Is it not extremely probable, that one of them completed the sculptures on the Wheel as a "memento mori?" There is something in the character of the work which I have before noted that looks later than the architectural character of the window.

The door beneath is a very curious and interesting portion of the edifice, and must be taken as forming a part with the window in iconographical arrangement. Its architecture is altogether Romanesque, and the sculpture rude, bearing out what I have said respecting that on the "Wheel" being somewhat later. The tympanum, immediately over the door, has the representation of Christ in Judgment; the figure is seated upon a throne, made like royal seats of the eleventh century, holding the book of the Gospels in his right hand, and the cross with a pennon or banner from it in his left. On his right is St. Peter, with a large key, in his character as "claviger cœlorum," or Keeper of the gates of Heaven; behind him is a kneeling figure holding a door in his hand. Is this the founder of the church, or rather, perhaps the donor of this entrance and its sculpture? On the left of Christ, a saint with pointed beard introduces a figure in full pontificals, on the other side of whom stands an archangel, with a staff like a seneschal or chamberlain; this is perhaps St. Michael, who generally performs the office of bringing the souls of the just to paradise. This figure, so introduced, was perhaps the bishop of the diocese under whose auspices the cathedral was commenced. Beneath this, but still a part of the

\* See the Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1853, p. 495.

tympantum, is the story of the Wise and Foolish Virgins, a subject very frequently repeated at cathedral doors. There is a good example at the church of Our Lady at Treves, and a still finer at Strasburg. In this instance the subject is divided into two parts by a door, on one side of which Christ receives the Wise Virgins, bestowing upon them the benediction, which the foremost of them bows her head to receive. The other five have their lamps turned down, and the leading figure is knocking at the door for admittance. The receding jambs of the doorway have full-length figures of the Evangelists with their symbols above their heads; on the right side Matthew and Mark, on the left Luke and John. On each side of these, rising above the arch, are tabernacles, the uppermost of which, on either side, contains an angel sounding a trumpet, annexed to which are groups of figures rising out of their graves, executed rudely, but not without some spirit; these extend a little over the arch. On the right side, beneath the niche or tabernacle above noticed, is one, containing a whole-length figure of St. John the Baptist, holding a nimbus with the Holy Lamb inscribed upon it. On the opposite side is a figure, which by its robes should be a female, and its position is that which would be allotted to the Virgin Mary, but the face is rather masculine, and the hair short; there is a scroll in the left hand. Six subjects, similarly arranged, three on each side, complete the composition. These are illustrations of the Works of Mercy, and are not often met with, especially at this early date. The order runs thus: On the right, 1. A female giving a pilgrim to drink. 2. A figure receiving a pilgrim. 3. A royal personage giving clothing to a naked figure. On the left: 4. A female attending a sick man in bed. 5. A female giving a round loaf to a man in a circular tower, —it appears to be a prison. 6. A female attending to a cripple. It is difficult to determine some of these subjects according to the order in St. Matthew, ch. xxv. ver. 35, 36. The first four seem clear enough; but 5 seems to be a better illustration of "the prison, &c." than the cripple at the door; then we miss altogether "an angel and ye gave me to eat;" but

the objection is perhaps unimportant, and on the whole the story is clearly told.

But it is necessary to notice the admirable manner in which the whole range of subjects are grouped together to form a didactic whole. First we have the course of human life demonstrated, with a view to set forth the instability of worldly things; then in a simple manner is shewn the consummation of the Last Judgment, with an exemplification of moral duties in the Works of Mercy; whilst the parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins is to teach the folly of procrastination in spiritual preparation. The figures of the Baptist and the Evangelists are introduced, being the teachers or historians of the facts recorded. Nothing could be more complete, or better illustrate the power of teaching through the eye, which for so many ages was almost the only one for the masses. Other parts of the cathedral are enriched with sculpture, particularly the west front; the most remarkable portions of which are figures of St. George on horseback, encountering the dragon, and that of St. Martin dividing his cloak with the beggar. Both are above the size of life, and equestrian figures in high relief are not often seen in such a position on the face of the building.

From Basle to Strasburg is a pleasant journey, the scenery beautiful, the country and people interesting. The female peasantry of Alsace are fond of positive colours, such as bright crimson petticoats, and bright emerald green handkerchiefs; and the huge bow of silk before noticed is universal. They are bad figures, and never seem to know where the waist is, or ought to be. It is remarkable, too, that there are a great number with spinal defects; many painful objects came under my notice during the comparatively short time I was in the district. The range of the Vosges is now on our left, the Black Forest on our right upon the horizon, and a beautifully diversified prospect salutes the eye all the way to Strasburg. As we approach this city the cathedral towers up, a conspicuous, but by no means beautiful, object. At a distance the outlines are devoid of grace, and contain but little indications of design; nor is it easily possible to believe, that the summit of the

spire exceeds in height the loftiest building in the world. Indeed when close to the building it is equally difficult, seeing it, as I did, in an atmosphere pure and clear, such as in England we never have. But the Minster at Strasburg is a thing by itself. It is not for imitation: nor can it be criticised for its design, without condemning much, as an improper application of material. It is a miracle of ingenuity and labour, and the architect seems to have played with difficulties for the mere triumph of overcoming them. The whole of the west front and tower, which constitutes the wonder of this structure, seems rather designed for iron work than stone, and would be more appropriate in that material. Of the unfitness of stone for such a net-work of thin lofty mullions and foliations, there is plenty of proof in the numberless iron ties with which it has been necessary to strengthen them. After our wonder has subsided at the real beauty of the parts, and the complex character of the lines, we are forced to ask ourselves, to what purpose has there been so much waste of labour, and whether the result is adequate to the means employed? It is a work, however, of consummate genius and daring. The bare conception of the spiral staircases, rising as they do almost with the lightness of wire-work, would never have entered into an ordinary mind; and Erwin von Steinbach will ever have his name recorded as one of the greatest of the mediæval artists of Germany.

But the great beauty, after all, belongs to its noble portals, with their unequalled sculptures, for the latter are by far the finest, both in conception and execution, I have ever seen by the hand of a mediæval artist. In fact, making allowance for a little quaintness of manner, it would be difficult to exceed them. I shall notice the groups which decorate the two inferior doors of the west front, on account of their extreme beauty, leaving the general mass, which does not materially differ from other arrangements, and would, moreover, take too much space for a complete account. The subjects of the group in question are, "The Wise and Foolish Virgins," and the "Virtues." These are represented by figures nearly the size of

life, on the recesses of each doorway. The "Wise and Foolish Virgins" are arranged opposite to each other: on the right hand are the "Wise;" they are nearly all veiled; indeed such is the general conventional treatment, and the point aimed at was to show the superiority of the conventual over the secular life. The figure of Christ is placed near the door of the church; and in this arrangement propriety has been consulted, as he is represented as receiving and welcoming the Wise Virgins to the church, which may here represent the kingdom of heaven. The expression on their features is that of modesty and satisfaction, and their lamps are represented burning. All these are simple, graceful figures; but the quietude and repose necessary to the subject has not called forth such artistic power as is shown in the opposite group of the "Foolish Virgins." The treatment of these is very remarkable, and exhibits a most thoughtful, poetic spirit governing the artist's mind.

The Wise Virgins I have mentioned are conducted by Christ towards the door of the church, close to which his figure is placed; the Foolish Virgins are headed by the Tempter, who occupies the angle furthest removed from the church door, as if leading them from it. The figure of this malign spirit is most remarkable; it is a triumph of the sculptor's genius. Unlike the deformed, ugly, representations with cloven feet, and hairy satyr-like body, such as the mediæval artists usually revel in, this is an elegant youthful person, daintily attired in the long dress of the day, and with long sharp-pointed shoes. His countenance is full of voluptuous indolence, such as is frequently given by the Greek artists to Bacchus, and he holds an apple in his hand—the symbol of the Fall—which he contemplates with an easy joyous air of nonchalance. Around his brow is a chaplet of roses, and behind, crawling all over his person, are toads, snakes, and other loathsome reptiles, types of the moral deformity hidden beneath the gay robe in which he is invested. What a superior conception is this of the spirit of sin, compared to that which given the ordinary vulgar—

The first of the three





high altar; it presents a vast and lofty area, with a subdued quiet light from the quantity of richly painted glass which fills the windows. So beautiful and complete a display I have never, I think, before seen; it seems as if the sapphire and ruby had been borrowed to transmit the light, so rich and deep are the reds and blues, which are by far the most important of the primitive colours to use in glass. I was also led to draw a comparison between the success of large and small figures, and compositions; my verdict is entirely in favour of the latter, nor have the moderns gained anything by their mechanical skill, which enables them to procure larger pieces of material. In these cases there is a want of vigour; and, in spite of the labour and skill employed in modern painted glass, I must confess that the application of it appears to me but little understood. Too

much is thought of making a picture, and of competing with other materials; but the spectator should always be impressed with the effect of the whole; and I am inclined to believe the use of figures might be altogether discontinued, without any detriment whatever; for they are often placed so far above the eye as to be entirely lost, so far as art is concerned, and often difficult to distinguish, even with the aid of a powerful glass, as I have reason to know. But we will now rest awhile in the pleasant shade of the aisles, and take a look at the history of the apparition of Our Lady of Salette, and if we find it affords delectation, or is at all calculated to edify our readers, a summary of the story, as given by the orthodox themselves, may not be uninteresting, the more especially as we are taunted with our want of faith on its account.

#### REMARKS ON THE "WHITE HORSE" OF SAXONY AND BRUNSWICK.

By STEPHEN MARTIN LEAKE, Esq., Garter.

THE White Horse was anciently the device of the Saxons, who had great regard to this creature, and being white, saith Tacitus, was employed in their sacrilegious ceremonies. It was usual with the pagan Germans, especially their noblemen, to take the surname of beasts: thus Hengist and Horsa were denominated,\* both their names in the Saxon language, as also in the ancient Teutonic, signifying a horse, and they bore a leaping white horse for their device in a red field, which was the ancient device of the princes and dukes of Saxony; and albeit, says Speed, the dukes have of late years changed that coat, yet doth Henry Julius now Duke of Brunswick, a most ancient Saxon prince, who sometimes bears the white horse in a red field, bear the white horse for the crest. Here this horse is called a leaping white, and therefore blazoned salient. In "*Les Souverains du Monde*" it is

frisking; and in the arms of the Elector of Cologne, who stiles himself Duke of Westphalia, it is blazoned *un cheval garni et passant d'argent*, which terms gay and passant seem a contradiction. Chifflet, No. 210, blazons the horse in the crest of Henry le Jeune, Duke of Brunswick, *un cheval courant d'argent*: the posture of the horse seems not to have been regarded, but to have been adapted to the situation in the escutcheon; thus the Duke of Savoy† bears it *salient* and *contourné*, whilst the Dukes of Brunswick have all along borne it *courant*. This white horse for Saxony, Hoppingius tell us, is not borne by reason of the Duke of Brunswick's descent from Wittichindus of Saxony, but for conquering a great part of that country, especially Westphalia; his words are,—"*Quoad equum sive pullum, non erat gestum ab Henrico Leone tanquam proveniente a prosapia Wittichindi, ut equum deferret, sed quod maximam partem West-*

\* the Knights of the Annunciado, blazons the horse in "cheval gay effrayé et contourné."

phalie, cujus hic equus tessera est, possidesset." In "Les Souverains du Monde,"\* it is said, "Ce sont les armes de la Saxe inférieure, c'est à dire, de Westphalie, qu'avoit portés d'abord Witekind et ensuite Henry, surnommé le Lion." The Jeu d'Armoiries blazons the crest of Brunswick *un cheval gallopan*t; but in the blazon of the same horse in the Duke of Savoy's arms the author calls it *un poulain gay contourné et affraîé d'argent*, a colt scared and turned the contrary way; and tells us that Westphalia bears a colt, in allusion to the word phalen, which in the old Saxon signifies a colt, to which they added the word Vriest or west; but notwithstanding this pretty etymology we cannot help thinking it a horse.

Before the crection of the dukedom of Brunswick Lunenburgh into an electorate, the dukes bore the White Horse as the device or badge of ancient Saxony in their crest, and so it appears in the arms of Henry le Jeune, in Chifflet, No. 210, and upon the money down to Ernest Augustus, who being constituted an elector of the empire transferred the horse from the crest into the escocheon, placing it in the middle chief (which is the first place with the Germans) as the insignia of the ducal house. And thus it is marshalled upon the reverse of the medal of Duke Ernest Augustus, anno 1692, struck upon the occasion of his investiture in the electorate; and thus we see it in the garter-plate of his Majesty King George the First, when Duke of Brunswick, anno 1702; whereas in that of Christian Duke of Brunswick, installed 13th Dec. 1625, the horse is only in the crest.†

The escocheon *sur le tout* is the imperial augmentation by which the several secular electors are distinguished from each other; it being the prerogative of the electors, amongst others, to enjoy the arch-employs of the empire as inseparably united to their electorates. Thus the three ecclesiastical electors are grand chancellors, and the secular electors bear the distinc-

tions of their respective offices; as BAVARIA and the Elector Palatine *sur le tout*, Gules, the globe imperial or, for the office of Arch-Dapifer or Great Master of the household of the empire; SAXONY, Parti sable and argent, two swords in saltire gules, for the office of Great Marshal; BRANDENBURGH, Azure, a sceptre in pale or, for the office of Grand Chancellor.

The Duke Ernest received the investiture of the Electoral dignity the 29th December, 1692 N.S., but he never was received in the college of electors; at the same time he was declared standard-bearer of the empire; but this being claimed by the Duke of Wirtemberg, who as such bears the imperial standard on his arms, he never used the ensign of the office. He died the 23rd of January, 1698, and was succeeded in the electoral dignity by his son George Louis, upon which occasion a medal was struck having the Horse current upon the reverse. On the 7th September, 1708, he was received into the electoral college at the diet at Ratisbon, and the 12th April, 1710, had the office of Arch-Treasurer of the empire conferred upon him. From the investiture of Duke Ernest Augustus to this time the escocheon *sur le tout* had been void, as we see upon the garter-plates of his Electoral Highness in 1701, and of the Electoral Prince his son, our present gracious sovereign in 1706, which in "Les Souverains du Monde" is called † *un champ nuïdé, où les marques de la nouvelle dignité Electorale se doivent placer un jour*. But the office of Arch-Treasurer being granted, as before mentioned, his Majesty from that time bore the escocheon charged with Charlemagne's crown as the badge of that office.

Before quitting the subject, I shall endeavour to obviate some queries which may be made in relation to the bearing the White Horse; as, Why it was borne by the Dukes of Brunswick at first in the crest and not in the arms: Why Duke Ernest Augustus, upon being constituted an Elector of the empire, inserted the Horse in his arms

\* Ed. Paris, 1718, v. i. p. 164.

† In the garter-plate of George William Duke of Brunswick, installed 5 June, 1694, it is placed in the middle of the second rank immediately under the arms of Brunswick, and likewise in his crest.

‡ Ed. Paris, 1741, vol. i. p. 196.

and in the middle chief, which, with the Germans, is the first place; And, lastly, why, being borne in the first place, it was, upon the accession of King George the First to the crown of Great Britain, marshalled *en point enté*, between the arms of the two dukedoms. To the first it may be replied, that the crest is the most ancient and most honourable bearing amongst the Germans. "Plusieurs familles Allemandes ont divers cimiers qui sont comme autant de brisures, que en distinguent les branches; parce que plusieurs freres ont paru dans les tournois avec memes armes et differens cimiers. Chez eux le cimier est plus grande marque de noblesse que l'armoiries." Again, "Les familles qui ont changé d'armoiries pour de justes raisons ont retenu les anciennes en cimier, comme les Ducs de Brunswick, sortis de la maison de Saxe, ont encore en cimier *le Cheval de Westphalie, ou de l'ancienne Saxe.*" (Origines des Armoiries.) It must likewise be observed, that this Horse was not the arms, but the ancient device of the Saxons; and the Wild Colt of Westphalia, if there be any such distinct bearing, is only a diminutive of the Saxon Horse, and derived from it. This Horse had been long the badge of the Ducal house of Brunswick, for which reason, when this house was raised to the Electoral dignity, the Horse was made the insignia of the Electoral house, and inserted as the Electoral arms in the middle chief, which is the first place with the Germans. This served likewise to distinguish the Electoral house of Hanover from other branches of the Brunswick family, as also to shew their descent from the ancient house of Saxony, and conquest of Westphalia and possession of some part of it; as the Elector of Cologne, who quarters the Horse in his second quarter (after the arms of the Archbishopric) for *Westphalia*, because at the general partition of the great Dukedom of Saxony, when Henry the Lion was proscribed, the Archbishop of Cologne obtained that part of Westphalia which he still holds by virtue of it, and styles himself Duke of Westphalia. For this reason I should rather ascribe the Horse in the Brunswick arms to Lower Saxony, of which he possesses so great a share, including the three Duchies of Brunswick, Lu-

nenburgh, and Hanover, almost all the Electoral dominions, and therefore possesses the first place, of which the others are but parts and members; and though it was not borne as arms in the escocheon before the investiture of Duke Ernest Augustus into the Electoral dignity, yet upon a coin of Henry Julius Duke of Brunswick the crest with the Horse is placed in a circle of eleven escocheons of arms in the first place, between the escocheons of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, as the principal insignia, as it is now marshalled as arms between those two coats. It must likewise be observed that the Horse being borne as arms, is not therefore discharged from the crest as our modern books of arms have it, where, when the Horse is in the crest, it is not in the arms, and, *vice versâ*, when in the arms is omitted in the crest; for in the garter-plate of his present Majesty King George the Second, anno 1706, being then Electoral Prince of Brunswick, the Horse is both in the arms and the crest.

To the last query, why the Horse, being marshalled in the first place, should be placed in the *point enté* in the fourth quarter of the British escocheon, I answer, that the Horse was properly marshalled, according to the German blazon, in the middle chief, between the arms of the two duchies of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, being accompanied with many other quarterings; whereas, being marshalled in the fourth quarter of the British escocheon only with those two in a triangular form, it could not be placed properly in any other situation. Had the Horse been marshalled in any other manner, it must have occupied the whole chief of the escocheon, or have displaced the arms of duchies, which are his Majesty's proper titles, and according to our English heraldry the arms should correspond to the titles, and Brunswick and Lunenburgh occupy the chief of the escocheon, and the insignia of Saxony, or of the ancient house of Saxony, whence both are derived, fall properly and naturally *enté*, or ingrafted between both; and this manner of marshalling the arms of the two dukedoms, being a kind of impalement, as it bears a near relation to, so it might be intended in imitation of, the impalement of England and Scotland

in the first quarter of the same royal achievement, which royal achievement of his Majesty King George the First, as settled in Council the 6th December, 1714, and entered in the Earl Marshal's book in the Office of Arms, I. 27, may be thus blazoned:—Quarterly, first, England: viz. Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or; impaling Scotland, Or, a lion rampant within a double tressure contre-fleury gules; second, France, Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or; third, Ireland, Azure, a harp or, stringed argent; fourth, the arms of his Majesty's electoral dominions, semi per pale and per chevron enté: first, Brunswick, two lions passant guardant or; second, Lunenburg, Or, semé of hearts gules, a lion rampant azure; third, Saxony, Gules, a horse current argent, with an escocheon in sur tout of Charlemagne's crown, being the badge of the office of Arch-Treasurer of the empire; all within the garter. And for the crest, upon a royal helmet the imperial crown of Great Britain (double-arched, and composed of crosses and fleurs-de-lis), and thereon a lion passant guardant, crowned with a like crown, mantelled gold, doubled ermine. Supported on the dexter side by the English Lion guardant, and crowned as the crest; and on the sinister by the

Scotch Unicorn, argent, armed, crined, unguled, and gorged with a princely coronet and chain thereto reflexed over his back, and passing between his legs, all or, standing upon a compartment inscribed with the motto *DIEU ET MON DROIT*.

The royal badge to be affixed to the collars of the king's heralds and serjeants-at-arms, and worn by other of his Majesty's servants by whom badges are usually worn, was settled at the same time in council, as follows: viz. Upon an escrole (having the motto *DIEU ET MON DROIT*) azure, the royal motto, the White Horse current, above him the union badge of the thistle inoculated upon the stalk of the double rose. Over this, between the branches, an escocheon with Charlemagne's crown, all under the imperial crown of Great Britain. The White Horse, the insignia of his Majesty's descent and of the electoral house of Brunswick Lunenburg, was without doubt a very proper addition; but with what propriety Charlemagne's crown, the badge of an office in the empire, could be made a part of the royal badge of Great Britain I cannot comprehend; for I cannot conceive the badge of any office to be honourable, even to an Elector.

#### THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1793—1795 IN FLANDERS AND HOLLAND.

The Journals and Correspondence of General Sir Harry Calvert, Bart. comprising the Campaigns in Flanders and Holland in 1793-4. With an Appendix containing his plans for the Defence of the Country in case of Invasion. Edited by his Son, Sir Harry Verney, Bart. 8vo. Hurst and Co. 1853.

THESE papers of Sir Harry Calvert relate to a military operation which was connected with some of the most striking incidents in modern history. In the middle of the year 1792 a large combined army of Austrians and Prussians entered France with the avowed intention of restoring Louis XVI. to the power of which he had been deprived by the Revolution. Such an attempt to interfere with the internal affairs of a great nation, was, to say the least of it, injudicious, and a proclamation issued by the allies which threatened, in a certain event, the total destruction of the city of Paris, was in the very highest degree impolitic and

suicidal. Such a course of conduct betrayed entire ignorance on the part of the allies of the spirit and power of the people they were invading, and the nature of the movement they desired to put down. Its effect was to unite the French nation against their invaders, and drive on the revolutionary faction to excesses amongst themselves, and to endeavours after fraternization with all the democrats of surrounding nations. Dumouriez succeeded by skilful operations, both warlike and diplomatic, in driving the armies of the allies out of France. Becoming an aggressor in his turn, he overran Flanders, which then belonged to Austria, threw open

to France the navigation of the Scheldt, and early in 1793 began his campaign of that year by advancing into Holland with the avowed intention of driving out the Stadtholder and annexing the United Provinces, as he had already annexed Austrian Flanders, to France. The Stadtholder was unwise and unpopular, and Holland was deeply infected with the principles of French democracy. The Dutch people every where hailed their invaders with delight. In less than a month Breda and Gertraydenberg had opened their gates to the French, and a considerable force had advanced to the siege of Willemstadt.

But circumstances had now changed greatly both in France and in the situation of the allies. Louis XVI. had been executed, war had been declared by France against Great Britain, and a force of 30,000 men, British and Hanoverians, had been despatched to join the allies. The primary object of the British interference was to save Holland, and with that view the brigade of English guards was embarked with what was then deemed all possible expedition, but would now be regarded as inexcusable delay. The troops were landed at the mouth of the Meuse. Sir Harry Calvert, whose papers are here presented to us, was at that time a young officer in the Coldstream guards, and accompanied his regiment on their arduous service; here seeing war, as was probably the case with most of his companions, for the first time. The expedition was put under the command of the Duke of York, a young prince who had never been in active service, but was assisted by the maturer knowledge of General, afterwards Sir Ralph, Abercromby. The Hanoverians were under the orders of Count Walmoden: and both British and Hanoverians formed part of the general allied army, of which the Prince of Cobourg—great-grandfather of Prince Albert—was general-in-chief.

The astonishment of the English troops on being transplanted from their own country, then all on fire with indignation at the barbarities practising in France, to a soil the phlegmatic inhabitants of which were ready to allow Dumouriez to capture their fortresses and do what he pleased with their national institutions, is well described by

Captain Calvert. When the English troops landed, the French were carrying on their siege of Willemstadt, the possession of which was a necessary step towards their marching upon Helvoet the Brill, Dort, and Rotterdam. The enemy's guns were heard at Helvoet when the ill-provided English transports brought the guards to the shore, but the town remained perfectly tranquil. In the dockyard there were lying eleven line-of-battle ships and two frigates, with large quantities of warlike stores, all under the efficient protection of a garrison of 20 men, and no consideration seemed sufficient to rouse the Dutchmen to the propriety of adopting means of defence. Their hearts were alienated from their own government, and they had made up their minds to let come what would come. On advancing to Dort the presence of the English troops appeared to spread "some degree of satisfaction among the people," but before their arrival "there were not in the town above twenty adherents to the Stadtholder," and the "degree of satisfaction" which the arrival of the British had excited did not extend to providing them with quarters. "The unconcern expressed in every Dutch face," remarks Captain Calvert, "and the absolute *sang-froid* with which they listen to the report of the French guns before Willemstadt, is enough to make an Englishman's blood boil." The young guardsman liked neither the want of spirit of the Dutch people, nor their climate, nor their female costume. He thought "the air of St. James's" more congenial to his constitution than the High Street of Dort, and he sent tidings to his sister "that she could have no idea of *sticking out*, till she sees a Dutch woman, five yards at least in circumference, to be at all in the *ton*; a score would make a full Ranelagh; a hat like an umbrella!" All this savours a little of dandyism. Certainly Captain Calvert had personally no reason to complain. We learn in the same letter how well he was treated in the house of one of these same *stuck-out* ladies; true she was very prudently "not in town," but her nephew did the honours very handsomely on her behalf, fitted up a spacious parlour for the Captain's reception, desired him to consider himself quite at home, and

saw without a murmur the blazing fire which was kept by the shivering Englishman in the careful Dutch lady's bright stove.

The English threw success into Willemstadt, and the Austrians had considerable successes in Brabant, whereupon the French raised the siege of Willemstadt, and retreated, in all haste, leaving their guns in their batteries. This first success became quite an incident in the life of the English then in Holland. The Dutch people remained as unconcerned as ever, probably grieving rather than the contrary at the result, but amongst the English people Willemstadt became a lion. It was the *ton* to go and look at the poor little place which had withstood the arms of the invincible Dumouriez. Lord and Lady Auckland, with the two daughters of the gallant commander of the little town, thus suddenly become famous, travelled from the Hague to inspect the place, and even the Stadtholder condescended to make one of the party. Another party consisted of English officers from Dort, but as Captain Calvert was one of them, we will let him tell the tale of their adventures himself:—

You will perceive by my last letters that I had an intention of going to Willemstadt, and will naturally expect some account of my expedition to a place so much the subject of conversation and anxiety; *soit*.—On Tuesday, a large party of us, amongst whom was Colonel Hulse only of your acquaintance, having engaged a boat, assembled on the wharf at six, a.m., and in about an hour and a-half got the skipper and his vessel under weigh (this, for a Dutchman, is reckoned very fair.) The wind being as favourable as it could blow, whether we chose it or not, took us down in about two hours and a-half; but so determined an enemy was our skipper to expedition, that, for causes which we could never discover, he slackened sail about half way on our voyage. Whatever the causes might be, the effects we soon learnt to our cost, for, on our arrival at the pier-head at Willemstadt, the tide was so far spent as to render navigation up the small canal that leads to the town a very troublesome operation. Now trouble being to a Dutchman the thing of all others the most disagreeable, he, with the greatest coolness imaginable, ran the vessel slap into the mud, and had recourse to his pipe, which he enjoyed with admirable *sang-froid* amidst the execrations of the

whole party. Picture to yourself a party of pleasure lying on a mud-bank for four hours, and pelted by every wave, dripping wet, and half of them sick with the working of the vessel. This, however, was our situation till the rising of the tide floated us and took us into the town. Having paid our respects to the governor, and shown our passports, he ordered a *sergent de l'ordonnance* to attend us round the works; and now I shall proceed to give you a most minute detail of the fortifications of the place, as well as the works erected by the French. I see you look grave, as well you may from such a threat; but cheer up, I scorn to take the advantage chance has given me over you, and therefore will only say that, according to the opinion of Colonel Moncrieff, our engineer, who was of the party, had the plan of attack been different, the place is in itself by no means impregnable. By the time we had seen the works, and eaten the cold meat we had with us, it blew very hard; and when we thought of our return, no argument—not even gold—could tempt a single Dutchman to take us across the river; for finding the wind strong against us, we had resolved to return by land across the island of Spryen. After many fruitless attempts, we began to think of lodging for the night. Beds seemed to be quite out of the question, and a *fruside* was all we expected; but even here we were disappointed, for the master of the inn gave us to understand that he always obliged everybody in his house to go to bed at twelve; and as there were no beds, he expected us to walk into the street at that hour. Our remonstrances were all in vain; and it was not until we obtained a positive order from the governor that we had the landlord's permission to sleep on the floor of a room, which was at that time occupied by a couple of score of Dutchmen, supping, smoking, spitting, &c., &c.; but we were informed that at midnight they would retire. They did so, and we were shown into our apartment. A little straw? Nay. A pillow? Nay. A blanket? Nay, nay. However, down we lay, with a promise from the skipper that, at six in the morning, he would take us over the ferry. At six we paid our bill (and by the price we paid for sleeping on the floor, for my own part, I was glad it was not in a bed, which, if charged in proportion, would have amounted to a considerable sum), and assembled once more on quay. In about an hour, the barge was to carry us over, and the men were ready. This hour's delay considerably lowered the water, and the mouth of the canal—smack a

into a bank of mud. We knew, from experience, there was no remedy but patience; but we had the good fortune this time to scramble ashore, where we remained till two in the afternoon, when we crossed the ferry, and hired a waggon, which we used by turns, for it would only carry half of us, and arrived here at night; and thus ended our party of pleasure.

But other work was soon to be in hand. The Austrians attacked Dumouriez vigorously and successfully in Flanders. So great were the losses of his army in a succession of engagements that Dumouriez was compelled to withdraw his troops from Holland; to evacuate Antwerp; to retreat from Brussels; and, finally, to enter into a convention with the Prince of Cobourg, by which he was allowed to retreat within the territories of the French republic, upon the understanding that, disgusted with the state of things in Paris, he was about to lead his troops thither, and play the part of Monk. His scheme failed, as we all know; but in this way the French lost all they had gained in the last campaign, and the British troops enjoyed the *éclat* of a triumphant march through Flanders. The following is an example of the kind of gay reports which the young guardsman was at this time able to send home:—

The further we get from Holland (the defence of which country is the principal object of our expedition) the more we are welcomed, and the more alacrity we discover in procuring us every accommodation. At Ghent almost the whole town were ready to receive us into their houses, and our men paid for nothing; there was a ball each night we remained there, at one of which the inhabitants were much gratified by the appearance of the Duke of York. By-the-bye, I must give you an instance of his condescension and good humour. I was walking with another officer the day we passed at Ghent, and was stopped by a man, who informed us that the nuns of the English convent had the greatest desire to see the Duke. On our conveying this intelligence to his Royal Highness, he immediately went to the convent, attended by nearly twenty officers: you can have no idea of the satisfaction

peared to reign amongst them. They were particularly gratified by finding amongst the officers some who were acquainted with their families in England. Besides the nuns, about five-and-thirty in number, there were about twenty pensionnaires, who were all presented to the Duke by the Lady Abbess; some of these were the children of distressed French families, others young ladies who were receiving their education as demi-pensionnaires; amongst the latter were some very fine, agreeable young women. After staying upwards of an hour we took leave of our fair countrywomen, and I do assure you their adieus on our arrival at the outer grille, and the reflection that it was a barrier they were never more to pass, joined to the fervour with which they assured us of their prayers for our success and return to our own country, which they themselves were to see no more, were altogether something so striking, that I could have shed tears over them, every one, young and old too, I do assure you. However, I did what was better, for I went back, and told them their civility and kindness was such, that if I ever came again to Ghent, I should certainly knock at their door, which they promised should at any time be opened to me. The Abbess requested the Duke's interference with the Emperor for the restoration of some of the privileges of the convent, which he promised, with the proviso of her giving permission to the pensionnaires to attend the parade in the evening, where accordingly they all were, and I dare say will never forget the attention of the Duke to them. The nuns could not help expressing a wish that it was possible for them likewise to see the British troops, but that was quite out of the question.

Ghent is the town which gave rise to the threatening bon mot of Charles V.: "Je mettrai Paris dans mon Gand;" but his poor Ghent, or Ghand, is not much increased since that time, and Paris is perhaps five times the size. I should not have disliked remaining a few days longer at Ghent, where there are many good pictures, and much beautiful statuary; but yesterday morning we arrived at this place [Bruges] by means of the canal, down which we were drawn by horses. We arrived in the evening. The town was immediately illuminated, and bells ringing, and crackers, squibs, and huzzas from every quarter announced the joy the people experienced in receiving a garrison of soldiers. I have not been long here to give you any account of what I am myself quartered in, but I am treated with great civility, and with the least difficulty in

the world in excusing myself from breakfasting, dining, and supping with the family while we remain here. M. Goutbun est bourgeois et va à Valenciennes, et dit tout sa cour et ses complimens. Madame son épouse s'en dit convenit il y a dix mois, et attend le retour de Monsieur ce soir; en attendant elle voudrait bien faire toute la politesse possible au capitaine. Madame est aristocrate, aime beaucoup les meurs Français, c'est-à-dire de la vieille cour; parle beaucoup; malheureusement elle n'est point belle.

France seemed now open to the allies. Whilst the plot of Dumouriez was on foot, the Prince of Cobourg declared in a proclamation that he should hold any French places he might take possession of as a sacred deposit; when Dumouriez failed, the Prince changed his tone, revoked his proclamation, and announced his intention to prosecute the war with the utmost vigour, and of course keep what he could conquer. In conformity with this new view of the policy of the allies, the English and Hanoverians were directed to drive the French from Farnes, a strong position under the walls of Valenciennes, after which they were to proceed to invest that important and well-fortified city. After a sharp affair of outposts, the French abandoned Farnes, and the Duke of York set down before Valenciennes. The narrative of its siege and capture given by Captain Calvert is interesting, and, if read in connection with the plan of the siege given by Captain Jones in his Journal of this Campaign published in 1797, will be found very complete. The following was the result:—

July 26, 1793.

I have only time to tell you that last night the glooms of compression were fired at nine o'clock; as soon as their effects had ceased, the troops stormed and carried the covered way and the horn-work, where they established themselves, and by break of day were completely over it.

Our loss is small. I am sorry to say Ensign Tollan (brother-in-law of Lady Bridget) is killed, and Lieutenant Duer, of the 11th Regiment, badly wounded; Captain Ward, of the Guards, is wounded, not dangerously, of which you will inform the Grimstons. The above relates to our attack. The Austrians on our right were equally successful. At daybreak the Duke, with the hope of saving the inhabitants and their remaining property, and of sparing further effusion of blood, sent me

over here to summon the town. Ferras answered that he must consult the municipality. It is now between four and five. I shall wait his trumpet, which he promised to send, till night, and I hope to have an agreeable postscript to add to this scrawl, which is written with very bad ink at the advance post at Mont d'Anzan. Remember me kindly to all at Oxford.

P.S.—The Duke has just sent me word that Mayence is taken. I hope I shall have an opportunity of giving this news to the Governor of Valenciennes this evening. Adieu.

Head Quarters. Nine o'clock.

The garrison have demanded a cessation of arms.

July 27.—The next night, his Royal Highness sent me with despatches, containing accounts of this important event, to the King, Royal Family, and the Ministers. In the night of the 30th I arrived in London, and the next morning had the honour of delivering his Royal Highness's despatches to his Majesty at Kew. I was on this occasion promoted to the rank of Major.

If the allies, who had now made good their footing on the soil of France, had marched at once upon the capital, the history of Europe would probably have been entirely altered. But events too frequent in the course of successful combinations—mutual distrust and the pursuit of partial objects—ensued. Valenciennes and Condé were taken possession of for Austria; Le Quesnoy was besieged for the aggrandizement of the same power; Prussia was alienated, and began to look towards Poland as a field in which she was likely to obtain counterbalancing acquisitions of territory; and Great Britain, with the same selfish policy, directed the Duke of York to lay siege to the maritime town of Dunkirk. In the mean time France was rousing herself to exertions altogether unparalleled. The genius of Carnot animated and directed the revolutionary *furor*. Armies numerous beyond any that had ever before been raised in France poured to the frontiers. They were poorly equipped in those things which constitute the comfort of the soldier, in many cases being almost literally, it is said, *sans culottes*; but never were men more thoroughly determined, not merely to shelter the capital with their bodies, but to avenge the insult received through



mouriez. Several months of hard fighting ensued, with various success. The English were repulsed at Dunkirk—altogether, it would seem, from mismanagement at home; but Valenciennes still remained in the possession of Austria, and, when the campaign closed and the troops went into winter quarters, the quarters of the allies were partly within the territory of France, and partly scattered about amongst the border fortresses. The feelings of the French people may be inferred from the following extract from a letter of Major Calvert's, dated November 19, 1793:

The people of Lille are in want of every sort of comfort and necessary, particularly food and fuel. The discontent has risen to such a height as to give considerable alarm to the Convention, and twelve deputies have arrived to endeavour to appease the minds of the people. However great their dissensions may be, however adverse their political opinions, there is one subject on which, if we may judge from experience, the inhabitants of this northern frontier unite, that is, in a predilection for a republican form of government, and a determination to resist, to the utmost of their power, the attempts of the allies on their territory. I very much doubt whether the foreign war does not furnish them with the only bond of union they have left; and whether, if the dread of the external enemy were removed, they would not now be cutting one another's throats, and perhaps in a very short time gladly have recourse to any settled form of government in preference to the anarchy which exists at present—probably, to the very system of government which is now the object of their detestation: but I am getting quite out of my element, and am deviating from the good old proverb, "a cobbler to his last."

The events of the autumn of 1793 rendered the British troops practised and most effective soldiers. At the commencement of 1794 their numbers were recruited, and they were all in high spirits, longing to be led forward, and confident, from their uniform success in anything like an equal encounter, that, if properly directed and duly supported by the allies, they could

do anything. At the opening of the campaign the British were stationed in the principality of Cobourg under the command of General Clairfayt. He was opposed by the French,

certainly more numerous, but less disciplined, and in everything, except in national spirit, less effective. Pichegru held the command in chief.

The plan of the campaign on the side of the allies was that of resuming their leisurely advance upon Paris. The British moved forwards to St. Amand, and thence to Landrecy, which they besieged and took. There is a useful map of the operations before Landrecy in Captain Jones's volume before referred to; and Major, now Colonel, Calvert relates in connection with them the following noticeable *mot* :—

Since Sunday, the enemy have fired very little, which gave occasion to a *bon mot* of the Austrian engineer Orlandini. A stupid Dutch Major, who had been boring him for a considerable time, at last observed: "On est assez sûr dans ces tranchées, mon Colonel." "Oh, pour cela," replied Orlandini, "on ne meurt ici que de l'ennui."

The leading fault of the allies—that of all weak generals—was the too great extension of their line. At the very time when Landrecy was about to surrender, the French dashed down upon Clairfayt, and totally defeated him. Menin and Courtray fell in consequence. Elated by their success, the French harassed the British with almost daily attacks; but they not only stood their ground most manfully, but even distinguished themselves in a way which ought for ever to redeem them from the discredit of subsequent disasters. Their first great failure was on the 18th May. They were ordered to drive the enemy out of their intrenchments at Monvaux. The Duke of York represented the impossibility of maintaining the suggested position, without greater support from the Austrians. The Emperor, who was at that time playing the part of commander-in-chief, reiterated his command; and the Duke of York, with a heavy heart, ordered the troops to advance. They did so, and took the place by storm. This was on the 17th. The next morning the enemy came upon them soon after day-break. A small body of Austrians who were with them soon gave way; the whole brunt fell upon the British, who were compelled to a very disorderly retreat, with a heavy loss of men and guns, and with their "indignation excited" to the highest



It was a march of fearful suffering, and not alleviated by any friendly sympathy or aid from those whose country we had sought to defend. The Dutch peasantry inhabiting those dreary and inhospitable provinces were enemies more cruel to our exhausted soldiers than the victorious French army who harassed and pursued them. But the retreat testified to the admirable discipline, as well as the courage of the British. Excesses were committed by some foreign battalions in British pay, which brought us some undeserved discredit, and by the French emigrants who accompanied our retiring army; but our own regiments maintained their discipline unshaken by reverse, and the rearguard was often formed by the 33rd Regiment, under the command of Colonel Wesley. On February 12, the main body of the British army crossed the Ems at Rheine, and reached Bremen on March 27 and 28. On April 10 they embarked for England.

The Colonel Wesley who is mentioned in this last extract as being in

command of the 33rd, was the late Duke of Wellington. The Editor informs us in a previous page that he was told by his father, that he rode up and delivered to the Duke, then Lieut.-Colonel Wesley, in command of the 33rd, his orders the first time he went into fire, which the Editor believes to have been on the occasion of a night attack by the enemy on the Duke's outpost at Bostel.

Our extracts sufficiently prove the nature of this book. As *Aide-de-camp* to the Commander-in-chief, Colonel Calvert had eminent facilities for observation and knowledge, and what he knew is imparted in a pleasant, free and easy way. The result is certainly exculpatory of the Duke of York, and proves the entire inaccuracy of the comments of Jomini, and the other writers who have taken their tone from him.

#### CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Counsels' Fees and Lawyers' Bills—Shops in Westminster Hall—The Family of Phipps—Mr. John Knill of St. Ives—Antiquity of the mysterious word "Wheedle."

##### COUNSELS' FEES AND LAWYERS' BILLS.

MR. URBAN,—In support of F. M. N.'s "Historical Notes on the retaining of Legal Counsel," (*Gent. Mag.* July, p. 36) I send you some few selections from MS. sources. I am not aware whether the legal gentlemen themselves are well able to trace the variations in their remuneration; but, no doubt, a great deal of evidence might be collected, the comparison of which would present some curious results.

The first MS. relates to the counsel regularly retained by the Duke of Richmond. It is without date, but to all appearance of the middle of the sixteenth century. It may therefore be considered as relating to the establishment of Henry, the natural son of Henry VIII. by Elizabeth Blount, who was created Duke of Richmond and Somerset 18 June, 17 Hen.

VIII., and died s. p. in the twenty-eighth year of his father's reign.

The next bearer of the title was Lodovick Duke of Lenox, &c. in the reign of James I., but the MS. is of the earlier period. This is confirmed by one of the names, "Serjaunt Fayrefax" being among the list of persons given by Dugdale (*Orig. Judic.* p. 114, cap. xlv.) as those who were newly-made serjeants in Trinity Term, 13 Hen. VIII. Henry Duke of Richmond is said to have been a young man of good acquirements and great promise; and certainly this paper shews that his legal establishment was on a very extensive scale, and very liberally paid and provided for. Indeed the large amount of the "waiges" is quite remarkable; unless the persons so paid were the great officials of the "Honor."

The yerely fees of the laite Duke of Richemondes counsaill with the allowance of them selves and there servantes joring\* and sitting in the causes of justyce as here after followith:—

The number of persones.	Waiges.	Servantes.
S <sup>r</sup> William Parre . . . . .	xxvj <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	iiij
S <sup>r</sup> William Bulmer . . . . .	xxxiiij <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	iiij
S <sup>r</sup> Godfray Fuljame . . . . .	xxvj <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	ij

\* Qu. for "jouring," i. e. juring, swearing, &c. See Halliwell.

The number of persons.	Wages.	Servantes.
S <sup>r</sup> Thomas Tempest . . . . .	xxvj <sup>b</sup> xij <sup>a</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>	ijj
S <sup>r</sup> William Evers . . . . .	x <sup>c</sup>	ij
The Deane of York . . . . .	nil	ijj
Mr. Magnus . . . . .	nil	ijj
Doctor Tate . . . . .	nil	ij
Serjaunt Fayrefax . . . . .	x <sup>c</sup>	ijj
Robart Bowes . . . . .	x <sup>a</sup>	ij

Every of this hadde iij<sup>b</sup> by the day for hym selfe, and xij<sup>a</sup> for every of ther servantes in the tyme of joryng or setting in the causes of justyce.

John Uvefaile . . . . .	x <sup>a</sup>	ij
Water Lake, attorney . . . . .	x <sup>a</sup>	ijj
William Bapthorpe . . . . .	v <sup>a</sup>	ij

Every of this hadde ij<sup>b</sup> by the daye for hym selfe, and xij<sup>a</sup> for every of there servantes.

Every of this hadd lyveres to there chamber as followith, fyrst, there breakfast, one loffe, one manchet, a gallon of bere, and a pece of beffe; and at nyght, one loffe, one manchet, a gallon of bere, a quarte of wyne, di<sup>b</sup> lb. [half a pound] of white lyghtes, ij synes,\* and iij falgottes.

Among the miscellaneous papers and I have made a few extracts, bearing upon proceedings of the Court of Wards and the subject. The scale of fees is generally higher than those referred to by Liveries, there are numerous "bills of costs" and other memoranda, from which F. M. N.

In the "bill of costes and charges susteyned by Hunfrey Monmouth at the sute of John Clyfford and Euzabeth his wife," anno 24 Eliz., is the following entry:—

Item, for retereinyng of lernyd counsell, that is to saye, iij serjeauntes and three prentesys . . . . . xx<sup>a</sup>  
This occurs for six consecutive terms.

In a long bill of costs in a suit between Henry Lord De la Warr, pl<sup>t</sup>, and Richard Fynch, &c. def<sup>m</sup>, are the following items to which exception is taken, upon the bill being taxed. It is dated 1 Charles I.—

Item, for the sollicitors fees for attendinge the prosecution of the cause and his great paines therein . . . . . x<sup>b</sup>  
(*In the margin.*) Not usually allowed. (A similar entry, with the same terms of exception, occurs several times.)

Item, for a mocion for an order for the commission to examine witnesses . . . . . xx<sup>a</sup>  
(*In the margin.*) This either was or might have beene moved by y<sup>r</sup> pl<sup>ty</sup> attorney, and, though by counsell, a less fee usuall.

Item, for a mocion for publicacion and an order thereuppon of 31<sup>o</sup> May . . . . . xxij<sup>b</sup>  
(*In the margin.*) This might have been moved by y<sup>r</sup> pl<sup>ty</sup> attorney att a farr less charge.

Item, to Mr. Wansford for a mocion for publicacion . . . . . xx<sup>a</sup>  
(*In the margin.*) This ys usually prayed without fee.

Item, for Mr. Serjeante Crewes fees for the daye of heareinge . . . . . iijj<sup>b</sup>  
Item, to Mr. Serjeante Dampont . . . . . iijj<sup>b</sup>  
Item, to Mr. Serjeante Ashley . . . . . iijj<sup>b</sup>  
Item, to Mr. Serjeant Richardson . . . . . iijj<sup>b</sup>  
Item, to Mr. Wandisford . . . . . iijj<sup>b</sup>  
Item, to Mr. Mason . . . . . iij<sup>b</sup>  
(*In the margin.*) Larger fees than usually allowed.

In another bill of the thirteenth year due." The whole bill amounted to of the same reign, there is a general dis- 46l. 14s. 2d., and the plaintiff's attorney allowance of the "sollicitors fee" of 6s. 8d. excepts to 34l. 8s. of that sum. with the marginal note "Noe such fee Among the accounts of the household

\* *i. e.* sizes; things assessed or assized. In this case was Halliwell, *s. v.* size.

<sup>a</sup>es. See

expenses of Lord Bayning occur the following entries:—

" January, 1632. Paid for a bason and yewre that was given to Sr Walter Pye, and ffor 3 creame bowle candlestickes that was given to Sr Robert Naunton, all by myladyes order, ffor New Yeares giftes, ffor the greate care they have had and taken for my lordes busines, bought by Mr. Vinor, and cost 56*l.* 10*s.*"

Sir Robert Naunton was the Master of the Court of Wards, and Sir Walter Pye its Attorney-General. Great pomp was then displayed in the Bayning household, and its expenditure was very large in every way. A regular "counsellor" was maintained, witness the entry.

" June 24, 1633. Paid to Mr. Challoner Chute, the counsellor, ffor one quarter of a yeares allowance ffor his counsell and helpe in our law business, according to an agreement w<sup>th</sup> him, the some of 12*l.* 10*s.*"

Charges to be allowed unto Phillip Watson, gen', by Ralphe Beale, et al', secundum ordinem xij<sup>o</sup> Junii, 1640:—

\* \* \* \* \*

Item, to Mr. Attorney-General and to Mr. Watson for attendeing at the	£ s. d.
heareinge upon the former orders	2 10 0
( <i>In the margin.</i> ) 10 <i>s.</i> sufficient, in respect of y <sup>e</sup> former fee for attendance, Mr. Attur. not being present. 20 <i>s.</i> allowed.	

Item, to Mr. Attorney-Generall for maynetyneinge of the sayd order the next daye, it beinge opposed by Mr. Recorder of London, Mr. Byshe, Mr. Cole, and Mr. Duncombe	3 0 0
( <i>In the margin.</i> ) Mr. Attur. had noe fee this day, comeing into co <sup>rt</sup> upon other busines, y <sup>e</sup> mocion being made by y <sup>e</sup> def <sup>ca</sup> .—Disallowed.	

Connected in some degree with this subject, is the following bill of the deputy usher of the court, which presented itself to me when putting together the preceding extracts. Such bills are very numerous, having been regularly made out for every Term. Among them occasionally occur some interesting items relating to the fitting up and alteration of the court, which, it will be remembered, was one of the halls of the ancient Palace of Westminster, at the end of the Great Hall. The items relating to the dinners and other refreshments which were supplied to the officials of the court, occur regularly, varying of course in amount.

Termino Trinitatis, Anno Domini 1631.

Petitions of William Johnson, Deputy Usher of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Court of Wardes and Liveries:—

	£ s. d.
Imprimis for pens, inke, and paper	3 10 0
ffor standishes	2 0 0
ffor matting the court rounge	2 0 0
ffor haye and provender	6 10 0
ffor coming in of the water	0 7 6
ffor floures and perfumes	0 13 4
ffor urinalls and boxes	0 3 0
rent for the stable	5 0 0
ugg the stable cleane	0 6 8

But this handsome "general retainer" was not all; there are occasional entries like the following.

" December, 1633. Paid to Mr. Chute, the counsellor, for a gratification, by my lord's order, for his great paynes and care extraordinary on my lord's business, &c. 20*l.*"

In January, 1634, the attorney of the Court of Wards again obtained a New Years's gift in the shape of "3 large creame bowle candlestickes, weighing 109 oz. 13 dwts." for "having a care to my lordes busines;" these, at 5*s.* 6*d.* the oz., came to 30*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

In the two following entries, in another case, the marginal objections were made on taxing the bill, and, having the effect of reducing one amount and getting rid of the other, the statements made in them may be assumed correct.

	£ s. d.
ffor vij dinnors and washing of the napery	44 0 0
ffor cookes wages and labourers	3 10 0
ffor loane of plate	0 10 0
ffor bread and beare in the morning	1 0 0
ffor lockes and keyes	0 13 4
ffor wood, coales, lights and torches for the whole yeare	35 0 0
ffor a snapper and workmanship about the great outer gate of the courte	0 2 6
ffor dividing the stable into foure severall particions for the horses	3 0 0
ffor mending the seller, and making up the walles spoiled w <sup>th</sup> the water, and making other necessary provision for keeping the stronge beere	6 13 4
ffor mending the harthplace of the counsell chamber chimney	0 3 0
Summa totalis	£115 2 8

The odd shillings and pence were struck off in the master's order for payment; this was regularly the case.

Yours, &c. J. B.

## THE SHOPS IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

MR. URBAN, — Mr. Cunningham, in his Handbook of London, has not failed to notice that, of olden time, "Besides the Law Courts, a part of Westminster Hall was taken up with the stalls of booksellers and sempstresses, the rents and profits of which belonged of right to the Warden of the Fleet," as stated in Strype's edition of Stowe's Survey, Book iii. p. 220.

In illustration of the shops having been occupied by sempstresses, he quotes two lines of the Epilogue to Wycherley's "Plain Dealer":—

— "In Hall of Westminster  
"Sleek sempstress vends amidst the Courts her  
"ware:"

and a longer passage from Tom Brown's "Amusements," &c. 1700, in which it is stated, "On your left hand you have a nimble-tongued, painted sempstress, with her charming treble, invite you to buy some of her knick-knacks, and on your right a deep-mouthed cryer, commanding impossibilities, viz. silence to be kept among women and lawyers."

This describes the situation of the shops or stalls as ranged along the blank wall on the southern side of the Hall. Some years later, they occupied not only the whole of that side, but such portion of the other as was not occupied by the Court of Common Pleas, which then sat within the Hall itself, as did the Chancery and King's Bench at its further end. There is a print of the interior of Westminster Hall during term-time, delineated by Gravelot, in which this arrangement is represented.\*

In regard to the booksellers' stalls, Mr. Cunningham remarks that the duodecimo volume of Sir Walter Raleigh's Remains was printed in 1675 "for Henry Mortlock

To the King's most Excellent Mat<sup>ty</sup>.

The Humble Petition of Yo<sup>r</sup> Ma<sup>ty</sup>'s most Dutiful Subjects and Tenants in Your Ma<sup>ty</sup>'s Great Hall of Westminster,  
Most Humbly Sheweth,

That, Whereas Your Petic'ners have ever behaved themselves most dutifully to Your Ma<sup>ty</sup> and the Government, being all of us Protestants: And that it now so happens that our Shops are intirely boarded up and useles by the Preparations made for Your Ma<sup>ty</sup>'s most happy Coronation, for which damage in their Trades some Consideration hath heretofore been allowed: And there being Leads, and the Outsides of the Windows, of the West side of the Hall not Employed for Your Majesties Service,

Your Petic'ners therefore most humbly Implore Your most Gracious Ma<sup>ty</sup> that You will be Pleased to grant the use and advantage of the sayd Leads and outside Windows for them and their families, that they may view and enjoy some share in the happynesse of that Glorious and Providenciall Prospect.

And Your Petic'ners, as in duty bound, shall ever Pray for Your Ma<sup>ty</sup>'s Long and Prosperous Reigne over us.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

\* There is a small copy of this print in Brayley's Londiniana, which is inscribed as representing the Hall "about 1770,"—by error for 1730.

## THE FAMILY OF PHIPPS.

MR. URBAN,—M. Capefigue in a recent work, entitled "Les Diplomates et Hommes d'Etat Européens," has made some observations on what he considers the humble origin of the noble family of Phipps, represented by the Marquess of Normauby. It appears to me, however, that the facts which he assumes are not at all certain. The old peerage books tell us that Sir Constantine Phipps, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was son of Sir William Phipps the inventor of the diving-bell, who, it appears, was the son of a gunsmith. Sir Egerton Brydges, however, in his edition of Collins' Peerage, quotes an old published Life of Sir William, which states that he died without issue, and that he adopted a nephew of his wife. This publication being contemporary with the persons in question, must be received as entitled to credit, and we may at present infer that Sir Constantine originally bore a name different from "Phipps."

On consulting the recent peerages, however, we find a new version of the matter. We are told that Sir Constantine was *cousin* of Sir William and grandson of a Colonel Phipps; but we find no mention of who his father was, which seems to shew that the author of the statement knew nothing about it.

It appears extraordinary that the parentage of a barrister should continue a matter of doubt—every student of law is obliged to put on record the name and addition of his father, and the custom is

an ancient one. I know it is so at the Middle Temple, and I am pretty sure the same may be said of the other three Inns of Court. If then any search has already been made without success in these departments for the immediate ancestor of Sir Constantine, the failure may have arisen from the circumstance of that personage at the time of his entrance and call to the bar having borne some other surname. This would be a bar to further inquiry in most cases, but in the case of a person bearing so unusual a baptismal name as "Constantine," would not add much to the difficulty. I fancy no other barrister may have borne this name, and if only one should be found at that period, that one would then certainly appear to be the gentleman in question. If, however, a few others appeared, their connections could probably be easily ascertained from wills, parish registers, or other sources obvious enough to genealogists, and in this way this curious and mysterious question might be resolved, respecting the origin of a family now become of considerable note.

I find that Sir Constantine was of the Middle Temple, for he resided there at the close of his career. I may remark that the first peer of this family obtained a grant of arms in 1767, which shews that his grandfather, though knighted, never obtained any. I believe the same may be said of many persons who obtained Irish baronetcies and peerages, but at present no patent is passed without the registration of arms.

Yours, &c. X. Z.

## MR. JOHN KNILL OF ST. IVE'S.

Penrose, Helston, Oct. 1853.

MR. URBAN,—I am unwilling to trespass upon your valuable pages with reference to a subject of a personal nature; but I feel that the credit of your Magazine is in some way compromised, when erroneous statements of facts are admitted.

Your August number, p. 139, in mentioning the calamity which befel St. Hilary Church, near this place, in its destruction by fire on Good Friday last, goes somewhat out of the way to throw ridicule upon an individual whose private worth endeared him to all his friends, and whose memory still lives in the hearts of many: I mean Mr. Knill. Statements are there made, which, if true, would certainly be considered to shew more than an eccentricity of character in him of whom they are related: some of these are without foundation, and others are erroneously represented. This will appear from a comparison of your article with the following

account:

GEN. MAG. VOL. XL.

Mr. John Knill was educated for the law, but did not adopt it as a profession; having preferred to accept the office of Collector of Customs at St. Ives, which he held for many years.

Whilst there he was sent out as Inspector General of Customs in the West India islands, whence he returned to his duties at St. Ives, after discharging those of his inspectorship.

In 1777 the Earl of Buckinghamshire, who was Recorder of St. Ives, invited Mr. Knill to accompany him to Ireland as his private secretary, when he was made Lord Lieutenant. This offer Mr. Knill accepted.

In 1782, thirty years before his death, he erected the mausoleum on a hill overlooking St. Ives, being actuated partly by a philanthropic motive in affording a more safe landmark for ships approaching the port, and partly by a wish to give employment at a time of general distress; having also the intention of being buried there, if the ground could be consecrated. This

3 Q

intention was afterwards abandoned; but a provision was made for the perpetual repair and safety of the monument. Mr. Knill resided, for some years previously to his death, in Gray's Inn, and was a bencher of that society. He died there in 1811, and was buried in a very unostentatious manner in the vaults of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

The generous philanthropy of his character prompted him to offer his body for dissection after death, if it should be thought for the benefit of medical science, but his medical attendant considered this unnecessary.

The mausoleum itself requires notice, because the strangest inaccuracies occur in the account which is given of it. In form it is an acutely-pointed, plain-sided, triangular pyramid of granite, quite unlike those of Egypt. It is of very modest dimensions, and surrounded by a low wall, resembling similar obelisks at Falmouth and elsewhere. On one side of it the word "Resurgam" is cut in relief on the granite of which it is built; on a second side the words "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" and on the third the family arms

of Knill, with the motto "Nil desperandum." No other inscription ever appeared upon it; and the silly Latin puns, which would have been unworthy of so accomplished a man as John Knill, are a pure invention. It never was called Knill's folly, but simply Knill's mausoleum, or the mausoleum at St. Ives's.

Mr. Knill's eccentricities of character were so greatly outweighed by his integrity and ability that he won the affection and esteem of all who knew him; and I cannot mention a stronger proof of this than that Lord Buckinghamshire appointed him his executor and sole guardian of his three daughters, and that Mr. Pitt, whilst Prime Minister, frequently consulted him upon subjects of trade and finance. I have confined my notice to those points which, in your article, give a different complexion to Mr. Knill's character from that which his friends are conscious it should bear, and I offer it as a correction of statements which, though unimportant to the public, have been inadvertently made, and have given pain to your humble servant,

A NEAR RELATIVE OF JOHN KNILL.

#### ANTIQUITY OF THE MYSTERIOUS WORD "WHEELLE."

MR. URBAN,—I am surprised to find from the article on Shakspeare in your Magazine of this month, that Mr. Singer should have considered that Mr. Collier's corrector was convicted of having lived not earlier than the last century from having substituted "wheeling" for "wheeling" in Roderigo's speech in the first scene in Othello. You bring forward a reference, from Richardson's Dictionary, to Locke's Essays (b. iii. c. 9), written before 1689, and give your definition of "wheeling" as "circumventing" or "invidious," rejecting, very properly, Mr. Knight's as synonymous with "extravagant," and Mr. Singer's as having the sense of "inconstant."

I wonder the latter gentleman, with his knowledge of old books, did not recollect one now lying before me, and, I believe, not a scarce one, of which I copy you the title-page, and also the first chapter, as it contains "the signification of the word wheelle" in 1679.

"Proteus Redevivus, or the Art of Wheeling or Insinuation, obtain'd by General Conversation, and extracted from the several Humours, Inclinations, and Passions of both Sexes, respecting their several Ages, and suiting each Profession or Occupation. Collected and Methodized by the author of the First Part of the English Rogue."

Thy Credit wary keep; 'tis quickly gone,  
Being got by many Actions, lost by one.

"London. Printed by W. D. and are to be sold by most booksellers. 1679."

"Chap. I.—The signification of the word wheelle.

"This mysterious word *Wheelle*, without offence to the signification, in my opinion pleads no great antiquity, neither can it boast it self the legitimate offspring of any learned language. I neither find it registered in the *Mouldy Glossarie*, nor an inhabitant in the *New World of Words*. Since then the *English expositors* give us neither the etymology nor signification of this word, we must apply ourselves to the *Canting Dictionary* as the *ultimum refugium* of our better information; where you shall find the word, *Wheelle*, imports a *subtil insinuation into the nature, humours, and inclinations of such we converse with, working upon them so effectually, that we possess them with a belief that all our actions and services tend to their pleasure and profit, whereas it is but seemingly so, that we may work on them our real advantage*. Vid. *English Rogue, The Devil's Cabinet broke open, &c. Wheeling*, quasi wheeling, inde *Wealings* near *Flushing*, a refuge in necessity."

Cole, in his *English Dictionary*, 1724, has, "Wheadle. Br. a story, a subtle drawing of one in; also he that doth so."

Yours, &c.

C. de D.



## NOTES OF THE MONTH.

News from the Arctic Regions and Discovery of the North-West Passage—Expedition to the Interior of Australia—Proposed Midland Observatory at Nottingham—Free Library at Liverpool—Literary Pensions—New Versions of the Sacred Scriptures—Harrod's Norfolk Gleanings—Autograph Confession of Balthazar Gerard—Roman House on the Sarno.

The past month has brought us most interesting intelligence from the Arctic regions. After three years, tidings have been received of the safety of the Investigator, under the command of Captain M'Clure. This officer was First Lieutenant of Sir James Ross's ship *Enterprise*, and, having been promoted, volunteered for the second expedition, by way of Behring's Strait. He was appointed to the command of the Investigator, under Capt. Collinson of the *Enterprise*; with whom he proceeded to Behring's Strait in the early part of 1850. Capt. Collinson having failed to penetrate the pack ice, parted from Capt. M'Clure, and sailed to Hong Kong, where he wintered; but the latter, notwithstanding a signal of recall from Capt. Kellett of the *Herald*, who was the chief officer on that station, dashed onwards with a bold determination to force a passage to the north-east,—taking on himself the responsibility of disobeying orders. Fortunately his daring has been crowned with success; and it is not a little singular that Capt. Kellett, who was the last person seen by Capt. M'Clure when he entered the ice on the west,—should have been the person to rescue him at the expiration of three years on the side of Melville Island on the east. Capt. M'Clure rounded Point Barrow, the north-eastern extremity of Behring's Strait, on the 5th August, 1850, and then bore to the east, keeping near the shore. On the 6th Sept. he reached Cape Parry, and high-land was observed to the east-north-east. This was taken possession of and named Baring Island. Two days later land was observed to the north-north-east, and named Prince Albert's Land. This is continuous with Wollaston and Victoria lands, and extends north to  $73^{\circ} 21'$  long. and  $112^{\circ} 48'$  west. lat. The ship was then navigated through a narrow channel, running to the north-east, and dividing Baring Island from Prince Albert's Land, which was called Prince of Wales's Strait, and in its centre were found several islands, to which the name of the Princess Royal was given. Sailing up the strait, the ship progressed favourably until the 11th Sept. when she was beset and drifted with the ice, narrowly escaping destruction several times, until the 8th Oct. when she became firmly fixed. A few days longer would have carried her into Barrow Strait, and thus she would have effected the North

West Passage! This was ascertained on the 26th Oct. 1850, during an expedition of ten days, in which Capt. M'Clure and a small party traversed the intervening distance in a sledge.

On the 14th July, 1851, the Investigator was again afloat by the opening of the ice. Great exertions were then made to pass through the strait; but strong north-east winds and large drifts of ice defeated this object. Capt. M'Clure then resolved to attempt to round Baring's Island by its western side. He succeeded in reaching its north side on the 24th Sept. but on the night following the Investigator was again frozen in, and up to the date of Capt. M'Clure's last despatch (April 10, 1853) she had not again been liberated. Her position is in  $74^{\circ} 6'$  north latitude, and  $117^{\circ} 54'$  west longitude.

In April 1852 a party crossed the ice to Melville Island, and deposited there a document giving an account of the proceedings and position of the Investigator. This was, happily, discovered by the officers of the *Resolute*, Capt. Kellett, only a few days before Capt. M'Clure had arranged to desert his frozen-up ship. Its position was reached by Lieut. Pim, of the *Resolute*, on the 6th April, 1853. He approached alone, on foot, and in Capt. M'Clure's words, "came upon them like an apparition, unnoticed, being taken for one of themselves." The revulsion of feeling at such a meeting can only be fully understood by those who can realise the horrors of such a prison, and the long, dreary, and dreadful paths by which the prisoners were about to attempt their escape from it. They had seen no human faces but those of their own party since leaving Cape Bathurst in August 1850, with the exception of an hour's intercourse, in the summer of 1851, with a few natives upon Prince Albert's Land. Notwithstanding this extraordinary isolation, the crew had enjoyed good health, for the greater part of that time having been well supplied with fresh meat from deer, hares, ptarmigan, and wild fowl. No death occurred until the spring of the present year, when three men fell victims to scurvy. It is probable that the Investigator still continues in the same spot, judging by the excessive quantity of ice observed this summer in Barrow Strait and the neighbouring seas. In the winter of 1852-3 the thermometer fell to the un-

pre-vented temperature of 65 degrees below zero.

The despatches of Sir Edward Belcher from the same regions announce his discovery of the existence of a Polar sea, and of various new points of land and islands. Captain Inglefield, in the *Phoenix*, has returned home, having lost her tender the *Ereababane* transport, by a nip of the ice on the 21st August. Sir Edward Belcher in H.M.S. *Assistance* and Capt. Kellett are still left in the Arctic seas, as is Capt. Collins in the *Enterprise*, which is supposed to have followed the track of Capt. McClure, and whose present situation is unknown. When on the eve of sailing, Capt. McClure emphatically declared that he would find Sir John Franklin and Capt. Crozier, or make the North-west passage. "He has (remarks the *Athenæum*), geographically speaking, redeemed the latter part of this pledge; but the fate of those gallant commanders and their crews is hidden yet amid the dark and labyrinthine ice-paths of the Arctic seas. The scientific secret of centuries has been wrenched at last from the Spirit of the North; but the human secret which in these latter days the heart of more nations than our own has so yearned to solve, he guards yet, in spite of all questioning, in some one of his drear and inaccessible caves."

Under the recommendation of the Royal Geographical Society the Lords of the Treasury have granted 2,500*l.* for a new exploration of the northern part of *Australia*, to be conducted by the gallant Hungarian, General Haug. He proposes to start from the mouth of the Victoria, to ascend that fine river to one of its sources, and to continue his journey from that point in an easterly direction, the precise route being determined by the nature of the soil and its overgrowths. This movement across country will bring the party to one or other of the many affluents of the streams running northwards into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Afterwards, General Haug proposes to strike into the interior, and settle the great question whether there is, or is not, a great central desert in that continent. So far as the Victoria River has been traced, it was found to be navigable, or capable of being made so; and the country beyond the range of the explorer was seen to be green and beautiful. It may be hoped that the practical difficulty which now confines the colonist in his movements, and prevents a rapid settlement in many quarters of Australia, will be removed by the lights of an ample knowledge of its internal geographical features.

An offer has been made by Mr. Lawson of Bath to found a *Midland Observatory at Nottingham*, provided 10,000*l.* were

subscribed to meet 1,050*l.* from himself and the gift of his instruments. This proposal has been met by a conditional grant of 2,000*l.* from the Treasury, and by various donations, including one of 100 guineas from H.R.H. Prince Albert; and the Corporation of Nottingham have resolved to allot for the purpose three acres of land in the Forest, or six acres on Mapperley Plain. As yet, however, the sum prescribed by Mr. Lawson is deficient by some 3,000*l.*

Mr. W. Brown, M.P. for South Lancashire, has placed at the disposal of the town council of Liverpool the munificent gift of 6,000*l.* for the erection of a *Free Library*, if the corporation will provide a suitable site, in a central part of the town, near St. George's Hall.

J. Phillips, esq. F.G.S. the Curator of the York Museum, and the able and zealous Assistant-Secretary of the British Association, has been appointed to the office of Deputy-Reader in Geology to the University of Oxford, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Strickland. The appointment is in the gift of the Vice-Chancellor, and is worth about 250*l.* a-year.

Besides the *Literary Pensions* lately granted to the Rev. W. Hickey and the widow of D. M. Moir (as noticed in p. 392), we are much gratified to have to announce a pension of 100*l.* granted to the widow of that very distinguished historical antiquary, Sir N. Harris Nicolas; and another of the like sum to Sir Francis Head, the popular author of "*Bubbles from the Brunns of Nassau*" and other well-known works.

The Foreign Translation Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have recently reported the completion of various *new versions of the Sacred Scriptures*, which are of some literary interest, as well as likely to prove important to the countries for which they are provided. A translation of the Bible into Spanish, directly from the Hebrew and Greek originals, and not, as in previous versions, through the medium of the Vulgate, has been superintended by Professor Juan Calderon, of King's College, London. A Polish translation of the *New Testament*, at the recommendation of Count Krasinski, has been printed in Roman instead of the usual Gothic characters, for distribution among the Polish peasantry of Silesia, and other Slavonic districts. Mr. Jakowski has edited the work on the basis of the Dantzic-Polish version, which has some historical authority. Among works announced as in progress, the most interesting are, a new translation of the Old Testament in Arabic, an *Ogibwa Testament*, and the printing of the Greek New

Testament, under the Society's sanction, at Athens.

Mr. Harrod, the Hon. Secretary of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, announces for publication an 8vo. volume to be entitled "Gleanings among the Castles and Convents of Norfolk," chiefly the result of personal researches during the last six years. Among the subjects of this work will be the castles of Norwich, Rising, Castleacre, and Buckenham, the priories of Norwich, Walsingham, Castleacre, Binham, Thetford, Yarmouth, and other conventual remains. In large paper 21s. and small 15s. to subscribers.

The archives of Belgium have lately been enriched by the autograph confession of Balthazar Gerard, the assassin of Guillaume le Taciturne, Prince of Orange, written immediately after his arrest, the

10th of July, 1584. It is entirely in the handwriting of the murderer, who gives a detailed account of the motives of his crime, and minutely relates all the plans which he had formed in the six preceding years for carrying out his project.

A discovery has been made between Sarno and Scafati, at a depth of between only three and four feet, of an antique villa, whose architecture resembles that of the Pompeian edifices,—the only difference being, that it is sustained on arches and buttresses. The house is entire,—and contains ten chambers, besides a wide vestibule. In it were found two amphoræ, two agricultural implements of singular form, the skeleton of a man and that of a bird. The edifice is surrounded by water, from the filtrations of the Sarno,—and it will be difficult to preserve it.

#### HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

*A Descriptive Catalogue of the London Traders', Tavern, and Coffee House Tokens current in the Seventeenth Century: presented to the Corporation Library by Henry Benjamin Hanbury Beaufoy, Citizen and Distiller, Fellow of the Royal and Linnaean Societies, &c. By Jacob Henry Burn. 1853. 8vo. (Printed for the use of the Members of the Corporation of the City of London.)*—From the earliest era of the English coinage down to the Seventeenth Century there was no regular currency authorised by the State but that of silver, and occasionally a small proportion of gold. The smallest coin in ordinary use was the penny, and when a division of that coin was required it was very customary, in early times, to divide it by the shears into half-pence or farthings. Coined halfpence of the Anglo-Saxon era are extant, but no round farthings. King John coined halfpence in Ireland: and some English halfpence of Henry III. are known, but they are exceedingly rare. When in the reign of Edward I., in the year 1280, it was determined to strike round halfpence and farthings, as well as pence, the former were regarded as a novelty, so few were previously current. Century after century, and reign after reign, the silver coinage was depreciated in weight, so that at last, in the year 1464, the halfpenny weighed only six grains troy, and the farthing but three. Such pieces could hardly be felt by the horny hand of the labourer, and were liable to be continually lost. Still the state failed to provide the remedy of procuring for the poor man's coin a metal less valuable than silver.

Neglected in so important a necessary, the trading community were forced to devise a substitute of their own. This was effected in part by the introduction of the money of foreign countries. Early in the reign of Henry IV. we hear of the half-pennies of Scotland, which were coined of billon, a mixture of silver and copper; and of galley halfpence, which were brought from Genoa and other parts of Italy by the Italian merchants. In some places tokens of lead were cast, which were common at the close of the 15th century, when England was visited by Erasmus. Some of these, found a few years ago in Aldersgate-street, are engraved in the *Archæological Journal* for Oct. 1845, and in Plate VIII. of Akerman's *Tradesmen's Tokens*. They have a variety of devices, but no legends.

This state of things continued during the reign of Elizabeth, and until the middle of that of James the First: when, among the various patents and monopolies which were discreditably sold to sustain the royal revenues, or granted to gratify the favourites of the court, was one to John Lord Harington of Exton,\* for the

\* Mr. Burn says, "The king's half of the profit was granted to a *beggarly relative and retainer*, John Harington." These expressions are at once intemperate and inaccurate. Lord Harington was tutor of the Princess Elizabeth, but an Englishman, and no relative of the King. Our author is again somewhat incautious (p. in affirming that "The pitiable policy James and Charles led unquestionably

coining of farthings. These are mentioned under the name of Haringtons by several of the dramatists and other writers of the day.

They excited great popular discontent from their inadequate value, insufficient supply, and other circumstances of mismanagement: and at length, during the troubled times of civil contention, again gave way, at least to some extent, to the leaden tokens of private traders. At this period there were parties who petitioned parliament to decry the royal tokens; and in a counter petition presented in 1644, it was asserted, "That this very point is the gulph of their conceits, and the mystery of their griping iniquity, viz. to suppress these Farthing Tokens, that so they may advance their owne tokens, stamps, seals, names, signes, and superscriptions, if not images, as now appears, though they be far inferior to Cæsar's." From about the time of King Charles's decapitation this change actually took place. Private tokens were now struck without restriction, but they were made of brass or copper, not of lead or leather as of old. Evelyn, in his *Numismata*, alludes to them in the following intelligible, though somewhat ill-constructed passage: "The Tokens which every tavern and tipling-house, in the days of late anarchy among us, presumed to stamp and utter for immediate exchange, as they were passable through the neighbourhood, which tho' seldom reaching farther than the next street or two, may happily, in after times, come to exercise and busie the learned critic what they should signifie."

This prophetic speculation of Evelyn is now simply fulfilled. Of late years the tokens of the seventeenth century have attracted the attention of many writers,\* and this is the second octavo volume which has been compiled in description of those of London alone. The former book, by Mr. J. Y. Akerman, was noticed in our Magazine for July 1849.

Of the "Beaufoy cabinet" as a collection the present book gives no account. We are not told, except in the words which we have copied from the title-page, who Mr. Beaufoy was, what time or means he

*the death of the first by poison, and to the vindictive energies," &c.* The mint-mark of a fret (p. 6) was from the Harington coat of arms.

\* We noticed in our September number, p. 278, the recent publication for the second time of Admiral Smyth's *Essay on the Tradesmen's Tokens of Bedford*. See also Mr. Brockett's description of those of Westmerland in our Magazine for May last.

devoted towards the formation of the collection, nor when he presented it to the City Library. The editor must have taken it for granted that these particulars were already fully known to those for whom this book (which is not printed for sale) was intended. We have ascertained by private inquiry that Mr. Beaufoy was no numismatist, but that the collection was really formed by Mr. Hobler and Mr. Burn himself, and at the suggestion of the former was purchased by Mr. Beaufoy, to be presented to the City,† in March 1850. In p. xli. as a note to the statement that Browne Willis's cabinet of tokens, presented in or before 1745 to the University of Oxford, contained above twelve hundred pieces, comprising specimens from all parts of England, it is remarked that "The Beaufoy cabinet is of the same extent, but solely of the metropolis, a task of much greater difficulty;" and again (p. xliii.) that "apart from the great national collection in the British Museum, the Beaufoy cabinet has no rival, either in extent, or in the surpassing interest of many of the traders' and tavern tokens."

Still, it is as well it should be known that the collection is by no means complete, in order that the friends of the Corporation may not withhold such contributions as may tend to make it so. Mr. Akerman's Catalogue of the same class of Tokens current in London from 1648 to 1672, amounts in number to 2,461. The total number of pieces in the present Catalogue is 1,175; that is, not quite one half of those that are known. In other respects Mr. Burn's book is all that could be desired upon such a subject. The introduction is a complete review of the smaller currency of the country, down to the time when the royal mintage was authoritatively re-established in 1674. The Catalogue itself is enlivened with a variety of interesting topographical notes, anecdotes, both personal and local, particularly of inns and taverns, and antiquarian and literary memoranda suggested by the signs and devices of the traders, or the allusions contained in their mottoes and legends.

Mr. Burn's accounts of the Boar's Head in Eastcheap (p. 64), the Devil tavern at Temple Bar (which is illustrated by a view thereof), and the recently demolished Gerard's Hall, (p. 17, and additions in p. 215,) are good examples of his topographi-

† Mr. Beaufoy's public spirit was otherwise manifested by his benefactions to the City of London School, and to the parish of Lambeth, where the Ragged Schools were established chiefly by his bounty. He died in July 1851.

cal notes. He informs us that the stone sign of the Boar's Head set up in 1668 is now in the museum at Guildhall; and that the figure of the gigantic porter at Gerard's Hall, having been repaired with a new pair of legs (at a cost of ten guineas), is re-erected on Mr. Youngusband's premises in Basing-lane. So, again, his notes on Exeter Change in the Strand are serviceable towards the history of that structure,—once the town mansion of the great Lord Burghley and his descendants the Earls of Exeter. He states that on its demolition in 1829 he observed, cut in the stone architrave above the window at the east end, the inscription EXETER 'CHANGE 1676, a date much earlier than has been generally supposed for the adaptation of the building to such a purpose. It is remarkable that the other branch of the Cecills had, nearly seventy years before, established, on the opposite side of the Strand, "the New Exchange," otherwise called Britain's Bourse, which was erected by the Lord Treasurer Salisbury in 1608.

The tokens are records of many a locality in the metropolis whose name has now disappeared, as Petty France in Bishops-gate, now New Broad Street; Petty France in Westminster, now York Street; Shire Lane by Temple-bar, now Lower Serle's Place; Round-court over against the New Exchange in the Strand, now covered by the Charing Cross Hospital, and many more. In other cases they show the old orthography. Rotherhithe is Redriff in sixteen instances, and only in one "Rothorith 1666." Gracechurch Street is in two cases Gracious Street,—that name and the present being equally discordant from the true etymology, which arose from a market for grass.

For the "heraldry," as we may call it, of the ancient signs of shops and inns, this is a book in which the curious may revel to their heart's content.

One of the signs of Inns which suggests a long discussion is the Belle Sauvage on Ludgate Hill. After noticing Mr. Douce's poetical and far-fetched derivation from "Sibely savage," the form in which the Queen of Sheba occurs in an old romance; and Pegge's assertion that a friend of his had seen a lease to one Isabella Savage—a fact which Douce presumed to doubt:—Mr. Burn adds, "but a deed, enrolled on the Close roll of 1453, certifies the fact, and places the point in dispute beyond all doubt. By that deed, dated at London, Feb. 5, 31 Hen. VI. John Frensh, eldest son of John Frensh, late citizen and goldsmith of London, confirmed to Joan Frensh, widow, his mother, 'totum ten' sive hospitium cum suis pertin' vocat' Savages

ynne, alias vocat' le Belle on the hope,' all that tenement or inn, with its appurtenances, called Savage's inn, otherwise called the Bell on the Hoop, in the parish of St. Bridget in Fleet Street, London, to have and to hold the same for term of her life, without impeachment of waste. The lease to Isabella Savage must therefore have been anterior in date." But this last conclusion does not follow, unless the existence of such a lease is first proved: and to our mind the record now quoted fully justifies Mr. Douce's scepticism. It affords proof for the name of Savage, but none for that of Isabella: and the presumption is rather that the latter is altogether imaginary, when we find that the real sign of the inn was "the Bell," placed on a hoop, as was the case with many other signs. To this the owner's name (Savage) was added, in order to distinguish it from other inns of that somewhat common sign. "La Belle Sauvage" is in fact an instance of overstrained ingenuity, of the same kind as "Mary la bonne," where the true derivation is *Mary le bourn*: and there is good reason to believe that the explanation of The Swan with Two Necks, as the Swan with *two nicks* on his bill, is another fanciful conceit of the same pedantic complexion. The Swan of Bohun was generally drawn with a collar and chain, and it is not at all improbable that the second neck may have arisen from the popular misinterpretation of some ill-painted sign in which the chain assumed that appearance. Mr. Burn corrects a misapprehension of Mr. Akerman, who supposed that the token of one Henry Young of Ludgate Hill, which represents a naked female holding a bow and arrow, was issued from the Belle Sauvage. Henry Young was a distiller, as is shown by another of his tokens, when he lived near Bedlam Gate in Moor Fields, and the Indian woman on his token—supposed to be the Belle Sauvage—is one of the supporters of the Distillers' arms.

Mr. Burn tells us that tokens issued by booksellers are of the utmost rarity; but there is one struck for Charles Tyns, dwelling in 1660 at the Three Bibles on London Bridge. His sign was taken from the armorial coat of the Stationers' Company, and the same was still existing on the spot in 1724, when "the right sort of the Balsam of Chili" was "to be had of Henry Tracy, at the Three Bibles on London Bridge, at 1s. 6d. a bottle, where it hath been sold these forty years." All persons were further desired "to beware of a pretended Balsam of Chili, which for about these seven years last past hath been sold and continues to be sold by Mr. John Stuart, at the *Old Three Bibles*, as he calls them,

although mine was the sign of the Three Bibles twenty years before his."

There are other notes which contain good proof of Mr. Burn's historical reading, and of the acuteness with which he can turn it to account. With one of these we shall now conclude. After describing the token of John Hatten at the Three Feathers in Russell-street, Covent Garden, he remarks: "Evelyn, in the year preceding the Restoration, resided with his family in this house. In his Diary, apparently an after compilation, he says, under the date Oct. 18th, 1659, 'I came with my wife and family to London, and took lodgings at the Three Feathers in Russell-street, Covent Garden, for all the winter: my son being very unwell.' The fact does not transpire in this memorandum, but Evelyn's business was to render all possible aid, by correspondence, to the restoration of monarchy, of which he was a secret agent. He was residing here in May 1660, and on the 29th of that month he walked hence into the Strand, and witnessed the accomplishment of his hopes, the cavalcade that accompanied Charles the Second on his advancement to the throne, and occupied from two till nine p.m. in passing."

*Letters from Egypt, Ethiopia, and the Peninsula of Sinai.* By Dr. Richard Lepsius. With Extracts from his *Chronology of the Egyptians, with reference to the Exodus of the Israelites.* Revised by the Author. Translated by Leonora and Joanna B. Horner. 8vo. (Bohn's Antiquarian Library.) 1853.—It is not necessary for us to introduce the name of Dr. Lepsius to our readers. He has been often mentioned in our pages with due respect, and is known throughout the civilised world as the head of the scientific expedition sent by the late King of Prussia to Egypt. He is also the author, amongst other things, of the great work on the monuments of Egypt and Ethiopia, in which the very important results of that expedition are given to the world with a magnificence truly royal. The present volume consists principally of letters which Dr. Lepsius wrote home during his absence on his Egyptian expedition, taking up the narrative of his adventures on board the Oriental steamer in which he embarked from Southampton on his way to Alexandria, and continuing it until his return to Beyrout from an excursion to Mount Lebanon.

The letters are replete with life and spirit, occasionally diverging into grave matters connected with the main business before the writer, but principally filled with information as to the course of his travels, explanations of the manners and

customs of the various people amongst whom he was thrown, and descriptions of the natural objects and incidents which he met with on his way. The writer is an acute and accurate observer; his style is free and vigorous; and although he is not a bishop, and therefore not an exception to the general rule of suffering by translation, the ladies who have here introduced him to the English reader have, speaking generally, made him both understood and agreeable.

The greater part of his course lay through lands which have of late been well trodden by English feet, and frequently described by English pens, but even familiar subjects acquire new interest from the vigorous way in which they are described by Dr. Lepsius. We will give a few examples. The following is an account of the dancing of the dervishes at Cairo on the festival of the birth-day of the prophet:—

"The principal actors in it [the festival] are dervishes, who spend the day in processions, and perform their horribly ecstatic dances, called *sirts*, in the evening in tents illuminated by coloured lamps, which are erected in the avenues of the Esbekieh. Between thirty and forty of this religious sect place themselves in a circle, and keeping time begin, first slowly, then gradually more vehemently, to throw the upper part of their bodies, which are naked, backwards and forwards into the most violent distortions, like people who are possessed. At the same time they ejaculate in a rhythm, with a loud screaming voice, their prophet's saying, LA ILAHA ILL' ALLAH, "There is no God but Allah," which, gradually stammered out lower and more feebly, is finally almost rattled in the throat, till at length, their strength being entirely exhausted, some fall down, others withdraw reeling, and the broken circle is, after a short pause, replaced by another."

The close of this birth-day festival, which lasts nine days, is accompanied by a peculiar ceremony, called *Dosk*, "The Trampling," which Dr. Lepsius thus describes:—

"The sheikh of the Saadieh dervishes rides to the chief sheikh of all the dervishes in Egypt, El Bekri. On the way thither, a great number of these holy people, and others, who do not consider themselves inferior to them in piety, throw themselves flat on the ground, face downwards, and in such manner that the feet of one always lie close to the head of another. The sheikh then rides over this living carpet of human bodies, and his horse is obliged to be led on each side by a servant, to compel it to make this

march, unnatural even to the animal. Each body receives two treads from the horse; the greater number spring up again unhurt, but whoever comes away seriously, or, as sometimes occurs, mortally injured, has besides, this disgrace, that it is believed that on the previous day he had either misunderstood or neglected to say the proper prayers and charm formularies, which were alone to protect him."

The following is Dr. Lepsius's explanation of the origin of our word "Cairo":—

"When we say 'Cairo,' and the French 'La Caire,' it proceeds from a pure error in language. The town is never called anything by the Arabs now but *MASR*, and the country the same; that is the old Semitic name, which is more easily pronounced by us in the dual termination *Misraim*. It was only in the tenth century, when the present city was founded, that the modern *MASR*, by the addition of *EL QAHIRES*, that is, 'the victorious,' was distinguished from the earlier *MASR EL ATIGER*, the present old Cairo. The Italians then omitted the *H*, which they could not pronounce; mistook the Arabic article *EL* for their masculine *IL*, and thus by its termination also stamped the whole word as masculine."

A mistake of an elder people is even more curious:—

"The temple of *EDFU* is also among those which are in best preservation; it was dedicated to *Horus* and to *Hathor*, the Egyptian *Venus*, who is here in one place called 'the Queen of Men and Women.' *Horus*, as a child, is represented naked, as are all children on the monuments, and with his finger to his mouth. I had before explained the name of *HARPOKRATES* from it, which now I have found represented and written here complete as *HAR-PE-CHROTI*, i.e. 'Horus the child.' The Romans misunderstood the Egyptian gesture of the finger, and out of the child, who cannot yet speak, they made the God of Silence, who will not speak."

Several accounts are given of funerals, with their hired mourners and keens, the strewing ashes upon the head, and the solemn dancing; but the following, which relates to Ethiopia, is even more curious:—

"Osman Bey has only lately, he assures me himself, abolished the custom there of burying old people alive, when they become feeble. A pit used to be dug, and a horizontal passage at the end of it, and the body laid within, like that of a dead person, firmly swathed in cloths; by his side they placed a bowl with merissa, fermented *Darra* water, a pipe, and a hoe to cultivate the land; also, according to the

wealth of the individual, one or two ounces of gold to pay the ferryman who must convey the deceased across the great river which flows between heaven and hell. The entrance is then filled up with rubbish. Indeed, according to Osman, the whole legend of Charon, even with a Cerberus, appears still to exist here.

"This custom of burying old people alive also exists, as I afterwards heard, among the negro tribes to the south of *Kordofan*. Invalids and cripples, those especially who have an infectious malady, are there also put to death in a similar manner. The family complains to the sick man, that because of him no one will come near them any longer; that he himself is wretched, and death would be a gain for him, that he would again find his relations in the other world, and would be in health and happiness there. They charge him with kind messages to all the deceased, and then bury him, either as they do in *Fazool*, or standing upright in a pit. Besides merissa, bread, a hoe, and a pipe, he is then given a sword and two pair of sandals, for the deceased live in the other world just as they do here on earth, only in greater happiness."

These extracts sufficiently show the nature of the book, which will be one of the most popular of the series to which it belongs.

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*Scenes in other Lands, with their Associations.* By John Stoughton. 12mo.

—When we made the remarks in our last Number upon what we deemed the deficiencies of an attempt there noticed to delineate "the Great Cities of the Middle Ages," we little expected that we should so soon be gratified by the *beau ideal* of our imaginings. Mr. Stoughton is a truly eloquent writer, as he has heretofore shown himself in his "Spiritual Heroes" and many other books. He has also already exhibited the skill of his historical pen in depicting London and Windsor, each "in the olden time," of the former of which essays eleven thousand have been printed. The present volume, he informs us, is formed upon the recollections of several foreign tours; and its materials are not the ordinary details of personal adventure, nor those crude observations on modern politics or manners in which travellers too often indulge with greater flippancy than discrimination, upon imperfect information and mistaken conceptions; but they consist rather of the author's reflections "upon what is present in nature and art, and upon what is past in history and biography, as connected with both." It has been his practice to prepare himself for visiting new places by historical read-

ing, and thereby to conjure up to his fancy the past as well as the present aspect of each interesting scene. Thus, the city of Basle is contemplated in connection with its Council; Zurich in connection with Zuingle and his brethren of the Reformation; and Berne with the educational efforts of De Fellenberg. At Milan the author does justice to the virtues of "three worthies" of the elder Church, Ambrose, Augustine, and Borromeo; and at Geneva he traces many "footprints of piety and genius." The following closing reflections at that place are characteristic of the religious spirit which pervades the book: "Both Voltaire and Rousseau awaken sad recollections, which all their genius and eloquence fail to brighten. Those who spent their lives in assailing or undermining Christianity have no claim to complacent regard. Yet, both in Paris and Geneva, such men are held up to admiration, while the true benefactors of their race are forgotten . . . . It is also a subject of pain that in Geneva the evangelical doctrines of the Reformation should have been long almost ignored; that rationalism should have been allowed to supersede the peculiar teaching of divine revelation. But it is a relief to know, that Providence has of late years raised up bold and enlightened standard-bearers of the truth in the city of Calvin and Knox. And perhaps here I may add, by the way, on the authority of a friend, an eminent Prussian minister, that rationalism is on the wane in Germany; that in the Reformed Church, among the rising ministry, there is scarcely a man who entertains opinions so ripe thirty years ago; and that the chief danger at the present time in the Lutheran communion is the revival of a love of ceremonial pomp, and a looking back to the mediæval Church."

There is scarcely a chapter throughout the book which will not gratify that historical spirit which delights in endeavouring to realise the scenery of other ages. But the chapter in particular which puts to shame the abortive attempt to which we have before alluded, is that which is entitled "Verona, Padua, and Mediæval Times." Of this we must present our readers with a taste.

"The streets of Verona! There they arc. The houses adorned with relievos and statues; the forked turrets occurring everywhere; corbels and frescoes peering and unfolding without end; chimneys mounting up like castellated towers, and pointed ogive windows, seeming as if made to conceal and not give light. These long, narrow, straggling thoroughfares,—in some parts so very quiet, bright, and hot,—are but lazily enlivened by a priest

or a monk, a nun, or a veiled donna, like a resurrection from the tombs of the Capulets! And there are the bridges, long and heavy, looking as though they found it hard work, even with their ponderous limbs, to keep their standing firm, while the flood of the Adige forces itself under the low arches. And there lies a garden full of tall trees, some of cyprus, with very formal walks, and great stiff flower-beds with white statues peeping out amidst the green foliage, and terraces and marble steps, with a summer-house built at the top: the whole very un-English, but very Italian; that is to say, old Italian, just such as Romeo and Juliet might have walked and talked in.

"And the streets of Padua! They are different and inferior as to the general impression they produce; yet they are mediæval under another aspect. The long colonnades, very cumbersome, and only pleasant because of the shade they afford; the unwindowed shops beneath, the bazaar-like arrangement of the goods, and some of the public buildings, particularly the university and the loggia of the Palazzo della Ragione, or Palace of Reason, have something of an oriental stamp upon them. Was it derived from the East through Venice? At any rate, they reminded me strongly of pictures of Constantinople and Cairo.

"Verona and Padua are full of illustrations of mediæval Italian art; the latter is associated with mediæval Italian learning. Their palaces tell of mediæval Italian government and society, and their streets of mediæval Italian conflicts and disturbances. \* \* \*

"The Lombard is to the Gothic in Italy, what the Norman is to the Gothic in England. The mediæval churches in Verona and Padua are of the mixed class, resembling in this respect our cathedrals, gradually built and altered between the reigns of the Williams and the Edwards. No pure Gothic church is found in either place. The tapering lines, the idea of aspiration, the symbolism of growth and vital luxuriance, are wanting. Nothing like Salisbury Cathedral is anywhere seen. The Gothic style, however, in Italy was of English origin, so Mr. Gally Knight maintains, and with abundant proof. The church of San Andria, at Vercelli, is a translation from ourselves; but it has 'somewhat of a foreign accent.' The legate Cardinal Wala, who figures in English history in the pages of Matthew Paris, was the founder of it, and took his ideas from our island homes. Yet, through the influence of classical association, adds Mr. K., 'the Gothic style in Italy became and remained widely different from



that of the North ;' and other associations, we may add, the tenacious love of the old Lombardic forms of art especially, contributed to the modification. Perhaps it would be correct to say, if we may speak in a figure, that Gothic did not take root on the Italian soil, that it was only a graft on the Lombard stock, and that, ere it yielded its proper fruit, the revival of classic art smothered and killed it. \* \*

"But I must terminate these notices of art by simply observing that the mediæval sculptures in Verona and Padua, with a few exceptions, are unequal to the mediæval architecture and painting, that the staining of windows was little practised, and that the manufacture of sepulchral brasses was not included among the Italian branches of art. Before, however, we entirely leave these notices, it may be observed that many specimens of mediæval art in Italy and elsewhere have a theological as well as an æsthetic interest, forming as they do, especially in their pictorial and sculptured forms, so many popular expositions of the religious sentiments of the age. In the carved representations of the Almighty, for example, we may observe how much of anthropomorphism there must have been in the mediæval Church. From paintings portraying the glorified Christ with a stern countenance, and the Virgin with a compassionate expression, and in an intercessory attitude, we must conclude that the Mother had taken the mediatorial place of the Son, while the idea of justice in the divine nature had sunk into that of vengeance, to the extinguishment of love. And again, from pictures and sculptures of the Last Judgment, we may gather how gross were the conceptions of that awful event, and of the destinies dependent on the final divine decision."

*Cheshire: its Historical and Literary Associations, illustrated in a series of Biographical Sketches.* By T. Worthington Barlow, Esq. F.L.S. and of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn. 8vo. pp. 196.—This work consists of biographies of the worthies of Cheshire, written in an easy familiar style, but without much show of research or novelty of information. The author has not attempted any classification or other arrangement, but characters of all descriptions and of every period occur in an apparently fortuitous succession, unless perhaps such as arises from propinquity of local association. The last forty pages are occupied by a reprint of Burghall's "Providence Improved," a series of personal anecdotes written by the Puritan vicar of Acton, from 1628 to 1663, of what

he deemed the special judgments and mercies of Divine Providence. It has been once printed before, at the end of a Chester edition of King's Vale Royal, now rarely to be met with; and it contains full details of some of the transactions of the Civil War.

*The Cheshire and Lancashire Historical Collector.* Edited by T. Worthington Barlow. Nos. 1-7. 8vo.—This is a periodical sheet, commencing in April last, and issued at first monthly, and subsequently fortnightly, in order to form a receptacle for "waifs and strays" relative to the counties above-named. The principal contents of the numbers before us are,—Brief Notes of the Tower of Liverpool, by James Stonehouse; Contributions to the history of Wilmslow, written by Mr. Samuel Finney about the year 1785; and a history of his own family, by the same gentleman; each continued through several numbers. There are a few shorter articles, and other "scraps of information," gathered mostly from printed books. The Editor's bibliographical list of books relating to the two counties appears to us almost useless, from want of arrangement, at least until a second catalogue or index of reference is supplied. Such a catalogue should always be *raisonnée*. Mr. Barlow seems to have some things yet to learn as an antiquary in the matter of arrangement, and also in accurate revision of the press, in order to avoid the misprints he has such frequent occasion to lament.

*Memoir of Dr. Charles Webster, with an account of Dr. Alexander Webster.* By Grace Webster.—This work will prove a trial, if not of faith, of patience. It is, as a biography, intricate and perplexed to the last degree. It gives scarcely any connected account of the lives of the two good men whose names are put forward on the title page, while the reader is entertained with numerous unimportant and trivial anecdotes of individuals very remotely indeed connected with them. We have no doubt of the noble and christian spirit of the two Dr. Websters, and as little can we question the affectionate desire of the writer to do justice to their worth; nevertheless, we are compelled to say, it is a literary failure, and, as such, only adds to the number of regrettable works, since, so far from carrying the reader's sympathies with it, it raises up an antagonism always to be deprecated.

*Histoire des Protestants en France,* par G. de Felice. 8vo. pp. vii. 655.—*The History of the Protestants in France.*

(*English Translation of the same.*) *Post 8vo.* 2 vols.—This work was begun some years ago, with the intention of being more extensive; but the time (the author wrote in 1850), with its uncertainties and apprehensions, being unfavourable to long works, the author compressed the subject within its present limits. This change of plan, if it saved some trouble, is attended with inconveniences, particularly in the frequent omission of references. Those, too, which are given are often vague, as when "un historien" (p. 282) is quoted without being named. There is an assertion at p. 6 which we have tried in vain to authenticate, that the "Hundred grievances" of the Diet of Nuremberg, in 1523, were signed by the Papal legate. He may have attested the genuineness of the copy transmitted, but this is only our supposition. At p. 570, it is said that Napoleon acknowledged the Concordat of 1801 to have been the greatest fault of his reign. This is stated by more than one writer, but he thought fit to disavow it at St. Helena (Montholon, ii. 377), when, however, his object was to justify all that he had done. Sometimes the style of M. Felice is so elliptical as to become obscure. Nor is his language always accurate; for when it is said that Rabaut-Saint-Etienne "peint sous une forme dramatique les souffrances des Protestants Français" (p. 566), the English reader would hardly suppose that the work in question is a tale. It should have been said that the writer graphically depicted their sufferings, which is just the fact. In other respects the story exhibits the same bad taste, in the choice of incidents, as disfigures some of the writings of Chateaubriand.

We must not, however, be hypercritical, and therefore hasten to "turn the medal," and to say that, with some exceptions, the present work is one of the highest importance. It is finely written; the contents are of stirring interest, and persons must be well read on the subject already, if they are not often informed by it. If it be less minute than Mr. Browning's "Huguenots," it is more animated, and the two will advantageously be read in connection. The author is not deficient in candour; on the contrary, he is far from drawing a merely flattering picture. The sale of nearly 5,000 copies in two years, in a nation not addicted to works of a pensive character, and during the excitement of political changes, affixes the value of high approval to the original. There is, indeed, an affected silence on some theological points, which has rather told against it in this country, and which

the author should have abstained from announcing, for of all kinds of *silence* the *loud* (if we may so speak) is the most offensive. The reader, therefore, must consider it purely as an historical work, and as such it deserves a wide circulation. If a motto were prefixed, this would have served; "Il y a du sang sur chaque nouvelle page du Protestantisme Français" (p. 457). We have abstained from extracts, or they might have been numerous. But even historians may learn something from the striking way in which retribution, though tardy, is implied by the narrative, when the persecutions of the French Protestants became models for those in after times. For instance, "La Sorbonne de 1529, avait donné à la commune de Paris de 1793, le lâche exemple d'étouffer sur l'échafaud les paroles sacrées des mourants" (p. 34). The translator has added a few notes, and has been favoured by the author with a supplementary chapter of 18 pages. His task is generally well performed, but there is a passage at p. 269, vol. i. where we think he misses the exact meaning. "The king himself (Henri IV.), whose soul was steeped in pleasures, according to the *appropriate* expression of a cotemporary." The original is, "Le roi lui-même, dont l'âme s'était detrempée dans les plaisirs, selon l'*énergique* expression d'un contemporain" (p. 259). *Energique* means more than *appropriate*, and we suspect that the old writer meant to say, that Henry's mind was *unnerved* by pleasures, though the words will bear either sense. In speaking of Abbadie, the words, "doyen de la paroisse de Killaloe en Irlande" (p. 477), are rendered "Incumbent of Killaloe, in Ireland" (ii. 141). The fact is, that Abbadie was dean of Killaloe, in the proper sense of the word. Sometimes the demonstrative article is improperly omitted, as Abbé du Chayla and Baron de Breteuil. If the author means to include the chymist Lemery among those refugees who died abroad (p. 471), he is wrong; and Lemery can scarcely be called one, on account of his short absence from France. But these are petty blemishes, which will not interfere with the interest felt by readers, and which a stroke of the pen may remove in the next edition.

*The Lives and Opinions of eminent Philosophers, by Diogenes Laertius. Translated by C. D. Yonge, B.A. Post 8vo. pp. 488. (Bohn's Classical Library).* We cannot offer a juster character of this work than that which is given by Harles. "Diogenes Laertius . . . confecit opus utilissimum, in quo

de vitâ, placitis et acutè dictis clarorum philosophorum libr. x. plura egregiè disputavit de veteribus philosophis, nobisque innumera veterum scriptorum hodie perditorum loca servavit. At tamen haud negarunt VV. DD. eum plus studii adhibuisse in congerendo, quam iudicii vel in deligendo vel in digereudo, multasque fabulas repetiisse: nec ejus scribendi genus omnino placet viris eruditis." (Bib. Græca, p. 423-4.) As might be expected, it is the storehouse of writers on the subject of philosophy and philosophers. Stanley, in his elaborate "History of Philosophy," has introduced all the valuable information contained in Diogenes, and generally follows the text. Tennemann also refers distinctly to this Collection among the "Sources de l'Histoire de la Philosophie Grecque." (Cousin's Translation, i. 82.)

Mr. Yonge has followed the text of Huebner (Leipsic, 1828). The Notes, though not numerous, are pertinent. He does not dissemble, from over-partiality, the faults of his author, whose work is considered by some critics to be merely a mutilated abridgment of the original. As the Treatise on the Lives and Manners of the Philosophers in the thirteenth century, by Breslæus, contains many other anecdotes and sayings, apparently quoted from Diogenes, Schneider supposes that he had a completer copy than any that has reached us. The entire tenth book is devoted to Epicurus, whence it is surmised that the writer belonged to that school, but as Tennemann considers "sans motifs suffisans." (p. 245.) This portion of the work has been separately edited by Nürnberger (1791), and commented upon by Gassendi. The tenets of Epicurus have exposed him to the charge of atheism, but Tennemann observes, "il est plus exact de reconnaître en lui un théiste inconséquent." (p. 207.) Cicero says, that some considered "Epicurum, ne in offensionem Atheniensium caderet, verbis reliquise deos, re sustulisse." (De Natura Deorum, i. 30.) Brucker in his "Miscellanea," 1748, p. 201-4, offers a conjecture, that the apocryphal "Wisdom of Solomon" was partly directed against the Epicureans. Montesquieu reckons that sect among the causes of the corruption of the Romans. (Grandeur, &c. c. x.) One of its warmest partisans was Menander, who compares Epicurus to Themistocles, as a deliverer of his country, because the father of each was called Neocles. (Burgess' Anthologia, p. 10.) But we are deviating into an essay on the controverted system of Epicurus, and must forbear, or it will lead us beyond the reader's patience.

*Tanglewood Tales.* By Nathaniel Hawthorne.

*Christie Johnson.* By Charles Reade, author of "Peg Woffington."

*Cranford.* By the Authoress of "Mary Barton" and "Ruth."

These three separate volumes, of recent publication, are worthy of distinct notice. We are always glad to welcome a fascinating book, or a book of merit of any kind, which effects its purpose in a very moderate compass, and can be made the companion of our journeyings without ruinous taxation of eyesight; for it may be noted that, as a natural result of "parlour novelists" and "railway libraries," it is but reasonable to anticipate a much abridged period of clear and strong vision for Englishmen and women who indulge much in such recreative reading. "Tanglewood Tales" is on the whole a capital specimen of familiar narration, to an assembly of children, of our old Grecian fables. Happy the children that are to read or listen to them! The prolix, circumstantial, pictorial style of relation is adapted most admirably to the tastes of such auditors; and, in so far as omissions are concerned, we cannot object, but think them equally justifiable and well-contrived. For instance, in the selection here made, it really does not appear in any degree essential that the names of the heathen gods and goddesses should be brought forward at all. It would not add in any way to the interest of the story of Europa to hear that Jupiter inhabited the body of the White Bull, nor to that of Proserpine that her mother Ceres was a goddess. In the Tanglewood Tales, accordingly, the magic, the enchantments, the monsters, and protecting spirits remain; but the sacredness of Deity is unimpaired. The pure heavens remain unprofaned, and yet the legend is not falsified, except indeed in one or two instances, which we think could have been better managed. In the Minotaur, for instance, the author surely goes out of his lawful province when he denies both the elopement of Ariadne and her subsequent desertion by Theseus. Would it not be the truer reverence to stop short with the conclusion of the principal enterprise, and leave antiquity by and by to settle accounts with the scholar, on those matters which confound our moral sense? As to the rest, true indeed it is, as Mr. Hawthorne says, that these old legends are the most singular things in the world, and that (at least in very many cases) "their objectionable characteristics seem to be a parasitical growth, having no essential connection with the original fable. So it is that they fall and are thought of no more, the in

the relator puts his imagination in sympathy with the innocent little circle, whose wide-open eyes are fixed so earnestly on him."

"Christie Johnson" has noble and generous meanings. It is about the freshest book we have seen for a long time. It seeks and finds the chief materials of its interest in lowly characters, while yet it does not deny them the benefit of artistical and even literary culture, for Christie the fish-wife reads intently, and loves an artist and appreciates his art. It is the sort of book pointed to by the late lamented Mr. Robertson of Brighton, when in one of his eloquent lectures he speaks of the necessity of fetching objects of new interest for the higher classes from the lower. Independent also of its descriptive and narrative merits, Christie Johnson contains some capital hits against the Pre-Raphaelites in painting and the Carlylites in literature.

"Cranford," the third book on our list, is a republication of some continuous and connected papers which have appeared in the Household Words, most deservedly gathered up and presented in the single volume form. They who enjoy Mrs. Gaskell's playful and delicate wit, and feel the force of her pathos, may be told, if they require telling, that in Cranford she is as bright and genial as ever, and has not parted with her power of touching the heart, though by no deep or tragic means. Very unlike Miss Mitford's pictures of country-town life, owing nothing to description, limiting itself to a small circle in a small place, omitting even antiquarian associations, not hinting at religious differences, nor even romancing about pretty maidens and country swains, it is wonderful how the interest is sustained throughout. If asked what is the general impression left on the reader's mind respecting the author's particular aim (that at least which presided as a leading thought over her when writing), we can only give our own, which is, that it seems designed to show—at all events that it *does* show—the sort of goodness that may find a home and exercise in outwardly dull, uninteresting circles; how the small vanities, the stupid pretensions, the foolish love of gossip, can all be put aside, and the kindest efforts made to meet a case of hardship arising in its little world; how inanity may be lighted up, and shallowness dignified, by the presence of an actual call to the exercise of benevolence. We have already said how narrow are the outer limits in which Mrs. Gaskell on this occasion moves. It is quite a microscopic contemplation, and most amusing are the quiet revelations of the

inner movements of those who are placed within reach of her keen and accurate eye. Perhaps, if we must find a fault, we should enter it as something a little unnatural that religious differences should not at all come into the charmed circle of Cranford respectability. Such a circle, we think, really could not exist without more outward and visible signs of a religious influence. Some of the good ladies, we are confident, would be indefatigable in church observances; one or two, we have not a doubt, would be Methodist, or Independent, or Unitarian. And, to speak seriously, we believe they who were as good as Miss Matty would be better, and more natural too, if represented as seeking, for the maintenance of their best propensities, more perpetual renewal at a higher source than is hinted at. We say this, because it is an idea from which we cannot escape, and which pursues us up and down the book, like a longing for more light and shade. With this exception, which could only arise, we are sure, from a dread of beginning what, if not treated with exquisite judgment, is apt to degenerate into vulgar common-place, we have none but delightful associations with this fascinating book.

*On the Lessons in Proverbs.* By R. C. Trench, B.D. 2nd Edition.—Mr. Trench is an author richly deserving of respect, for the devotion of his powers to the service of those among his fellow-creatures who are too often put off with the contributions of vastly inferior minds. His Lectures to Young Men and to National Schoolmasters are all well worth reading. That he has made considerable use of the labours of other writers in the school of philology, in his Lectures on Words, is no ground for censure. The fact is frankly avowed; he has aimed only at being a useful and agreeable compiler; and such thoughts as a good clergyman may carry on from a suggestive text have enriched and given an unction to the whole which we should be very sorry to miss. Occasionally Mr. Trench discerns more fanciful if not deeper meanings than his predecessors. His is the moral and religious, rather than the intellectual, aspect of words, and we feel the danger of this professional bias. Nevertheless, for the most part, what he has done is at the least harmless as speculation, and amiable and poetical as theory.

For the present volume, we believe it will be popular, and, even more than its predecessor, deservedly so. Old proverbs are little likely, in our hurrying and yet fastidious age, to find favour again as matters of daily use; but all of us have

associations with them which we hold very dear, and the writer who justifies our affectionate attachments to these sayings deserves well of society. They speak the people's thought—a thought whose roots are deeply laid, and must be worthy of careful regard, even when its application is temporary. And herein we think that Mr. Trench is right, that he judges popular acceptance to be the great touchstone of the true proverb. A time there must have been, of course, when the saying was new and original, and matter of private property. While it remains so, and before it has been adopted into at least national use, it is but a bright and witty thought, recognised by here and there a mind, and probably demanding conditions of learning and acquaintance with great men or books. Otherwise is it after a while. When the coin has been rung and rung again, when the true metal is proved, and it is taken and accepted by rich men and poor men, wise men and simple, only then does it become a proverb.\* The wonder is, considering the number of causes which intervene between mankind and the acceptance of practical wisdom and good sense, that the large majority of approved proverbs still commends itself to our minds even in this advanced period of civilization. The wise men of one nation find themselves uttering the thought of other and distant peoples. The proverb rarely is a universal truth, but always is, in a measure, a popular one. Indeed, the multitude of antagonistic proverbs indicates great diversity of acceptance, and yet the world is unanimous in taking the sayings for what they are worth.

One Proverb says that "Common fame is seldom to blame;" this finds its uses among a multitude of greedy hearers, while another, "'They say so' is half a liar," comes in to correct the evil bias of the first.

Generally speaking, we cannot help thinking that a true proverb should contain a figure illustrative of a truth; "Make hay while the sun shines;" "A stitch in time saves nine;" "Little strokes fell great oaks;" "More are drowned in the wine-cup than in the ocean;" "Bachelor's bairns are aye weel-bred," &c., all involve an image of large application. It is true that there are other proverbs of the dry, sententious order, which are complete in themselves, and wholly without poetical beauty; but these are personal maxims, rather than large and general truths.

\* Thus, the Italians say, "Il proverbio *s'invecta*, e chi vuol far bene, vi si specchia."

We do not regard the great Book of Proverbs as a sealed and closed account, to receive no additions now or hereafter; but we suppose this form of the wisdom of nations must fall into gradual decay, in proportion as the world sees more numerous exceptions to arbitrary rules of man's making. Still, a fine saying is a treasure of all time; "Many meet the Gods, but few salute them!" How capable is such a proverb of noble application! August indeed are the Gods in the sorrows and the joys with which they meet mortals, while few there are who recognise the noble presence, and bow their heads in acknowledgment. Again, "God never wounds with both hands"—not with *both* (adds Mr. Trench), "for he ever reserves one to bind up and heal."

Who does not feel that, in receiving and giving our mental hospitality to thoughts like these, we entertain angels unawares, though we deemed our guests were merely stranger travellers? Thanks to a genial mind like that of Mr. Trench, we come to see and feel this in many a case, and it seems to us that the world, which is too apt to disdain "small books," may most gratefully accept of his.

*Church History in England, from the Earliest Times to the period of the Reformation. By the Rev. Arthur Martineau, M.A. Vicar of Whitkirk, Yorkshire.*—The very respectable and painstaking clergyman who has given us this volume, has performed a work for which not merely Churchmen but Protestant Christians generally have cause to thank him. It is moderate, without tameness,—decided, without the least tinge of polemical bitterness,—learned, without pedantry. A more useful book of reference for a young clergyman to have by him,—one eachewing, in a simpler and quieter way, party extremes of all kinds, can hardly be found. There is no lack of feeling and suitable warmth on occasion; the cause is dear to the writer, and he treats it just as the spirit of a loving regard to the English Church would seem naturally to dictate. Though there is one element of success undoubtedly wanting, and though nothing can quite make amends for the absence of a poetical turn of mind, where the lofty ennobling incidents of persecution, resistance, and martyrdom have to be treated of, we by no means think the style cold or dull. It is too truthful, honest, and vigorous for that charge to be made out against it; it simply stops short of being eloquent, for want of imagination to carry out what a more rich mind would instantly have laid hold of and realised as that which *must* have been true, the characters and

circumstances being what they were. Great care, moderation, and diligence are the most striking characteristics of the volume, which undertakes no easy task in carrying the reader from the early periods of English Church history up to the Reformation. Any one indeed conversant, though but slightly, with the numerous difficult questions that have to be examined, will be ready to make allowance for some shortcomings; but, in fact, there is very little of defect in the historical part. Evidence is fairly examined and weighed, and the whole is a good specimen of research, as well as of tone and temper.

*The Principles of Church Government, and their application to Wesleyan Methodism.* By George Steward.—It would be most uncandid not to admit, whatever opinion may be entertained respecting Mr. Steward's views of the true principles of Church government, that his book is written with admirable temper, with good taste, and great ability; but farther than this, we might say, and that without any compromise of principles strictly episcopal and in harmony with those of the English Church, that, to a considerable extent, his arguments are sound and scriptural. Some lay-participation in the government of the Church, some representation of her members, which should make her less "a clergy-Church" than now, is notoriously desired by a large proportion of her most devout adherents; who believe it to have been the primitive rule, at the time when inspired apostles held the keys of the divine kingdom. It is in assertion of the Christian need of this element of government that Mr. Steward appears to have painfully, and with deep reluctance, separated from the original Wesleyan body, in which he had long been a minister; "not," he says, "because he holds the Conference to be corrupt, or the people fallen" (to do him but justice, he never calls names, and is ever anxious to put down violence), but because he "could not serve it usefully or honourably, with his views of its government and policy."

He is disposed to make large allowance for the difficulties and prepossessions of a governing body: "As changes are appropriate to youth, and fixedness of character to ripen years, so bodies of men become less mouldable either by inward or outward agencies as they grow older. They assimilate less with what is about them, and tend to dissolution by a rigidity which enfeebles, while it excludes; bearing doom in this very law. How can bodies of men rid themselves of the effects of antecedent laws, under which they received their corporate being? \* \* \* When these things

are considered, much of the vehemence of accusation, and the burden of blame, so often thrown upon bodies of men, and especially ministers, ought to be spared; much more those assaults upon character, which fatally damage office, by striking at persons, and which can only tend to shake public faith in religion itself, by destroying faith in public men."—Introduction.

These, and other moderate and sensible remarks, are creditable to the writer. It is also right to say that the whole book is written in a plain, but very good, and generally pure style.

*Welsh Sketches. Third Series.* By the Author of "Proposals for Christian Union." 8vo.—This is the concluding portion of the author's review of Welsh history, civil and ecclesiastical. He traces the life of Edward the Black Prince in every point of contact with Wales; and afterwards that of the celebrated Owen Glyndwr. To these succeeds a review of Mediæval Bardism, interspersed with a selection of the best translations from the Welsh bards. And then follow two chapters on the Welsh Church. The whole is agreeable as a compilation, and shows extensive reading in printed books, but without, so far as we find, any original materials. Each "Series" of the work is sold for one shilling,—a price at which scarcely any sale can repay; so that we must set to the credit of the author's patriotism a liberality of expenditure as well as considerable literary toil. As a *précis* of Welsh history the book is well worth purchase at so moderate a price.

*Spare Moments.* (Maclehose, Glasgow.) 12mo.—A small volume of brief religious essays, sound in principle, and practical in their application. The same author has previously published a similar volume called "Green Leaves," of which five thousand copies have been printed, and three thousand of the present.

Mr. WASHBOURNE'S edition of Bishop Jewel's *Apology of the Church of England*, accompanied by his Epistle on the Council of Trent and a preliminary biographical memoir, is one that will tempt many purchasers by its neat and convenient form; and this may also be said of the same publisher's pocket edition of George Herbert's *Sacred Poems and Country Parson*. Few uninspired pens have ever enshrined in true poetry such deep and fervid piety as dwells within the former of these works; and the latter is not only an evidence how devotedly he put that piety into practice, but has now become a picture of by-gone times and manners, which awakens an in-

terest akin to amusement, while it commands our approval and admiration. The two works are fitly brought together, the poetical "Temple" of worship, and the practical "Priest to the Temple," fulfilling every duty appertinent to his station.

*The Song of Solomon, translated into English Verse. By the author of "The Book of Psalms translated into English Verse."* 12mo.—This version commences thus:—

O, from the kisses of His mouth  
Let him be kissing me;  
For more refreshing are Thy loves,  
Than choicest wine can be!

Another verse, on opening further on,—

Who is this of beauteous form,  
From the desert that doth rise,  
Leaning now upon the arm  
Of, Who her Beloved is?

We look again and again, and do not meet with any portion more rhythmical, or much better expressed. On turning to the preface we find an elaborate vindication from the remarks of former criticisms, in regard to the author's version of the Psalms, chiefly founded upon the claim of following the language of the original very closely. But if that was the author's sole object, and not the conversion of Hebrew poetry into English poetry, he had better have contented himself with making a literal translation in prose.

*Christian Income and Expenditure. Square 18mo. pp. 69.*—This little book, which professes to be "Leaves from the Journal of a Young Pastor," is translated from the German. The title will not convey a very clear idea of the contents, which are of a kind to furnish admonition to young and enthusiastic clergymen. The great lesson to be learned from it is, "In meekness instructing those that oppose themselves." (2 Tim. ii. 25.)

*The History of England. By the Rev. T. Milner, A.M., F.R.G.S. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 808.*—This is an attempt to bring archæology, literature, law, &c., within the reach of ordinary readers, and affords pretty good evidence that their demands are rising. The volume is too large for us to guarantee the contents throughout, and make ourselves accountable for every sentiment and expression; but we have read parts of it with pleasure. It is well written, and often exhibits moderation, where the temptation to partiality is strong; but we object to the expression "the miscalled Holy Alliance" (p. 773), where the epithet is superfluous as well as vituperative. We do not believe that the

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second Villiers died a beggar (p. 698). He died at an inn, where he was resting; but so did Archbishop Leighton; and the writer has taken Pope's description for authority too implicitly. Is Piten, the Jesuit of James II. correct? Should not the name be Petre? (p. 692, note.) With such exceptions, this history is well adapted to the "Young Men's Societies," which are now in a general course of formation.

*Hymns for Invalids. 18mo. pp. xii. 380.*—These are not all written expressly for invalids, but selected as appropriate. Some "Epistles in Verse," adapted to the same use, by the Rev. S. Medley, are subjoined. The volume would have been improved by dates being added to the authors' names, as some are very old, which will account for the quaintness of the style; for instance, Hunnis and Herrick. At page v. a brief prefatory notice is given concerning the selection and editorship. We cannot doubt that this little volume will prove an acceptable companion in many a sick room, the place for which it is designed.

*The Provocations of Madame Palissy. By the Authoress of "Mary Powell."*—It has been said by a good judge of books that on whatever volume we find the assurance that it comes from the hand that wrote "Mary Powell," we have thereby warrant that the work is one remarkable for its purity of sentiment and healthiness of tone. This is not overcharged praise, and it is particularly applicable to the last production of this accomplished writer—"The Provocations of Madame Palissy." It is written in the best style of the old French feuilletonists. That is to say, it is sparkling, epigrammatic, of well-sustained interest, and full of well-contrasted alternations of gravity and gaiety; in a word, it is very charming reading, and requires no recommendation to make of it a very popular book. The story is of the simplest, but in its simplicity there is also a singularly artistic fulness and management of details, by which a series of pictures is produced that are strikingly effective. Of the course of the story, we say nothing, for that would perhaps mar it for the future reader; we will merely remark, that it is one based upon facts that are well known, and which have been skilfully *brodés* by a master-hand.

*Isabel; or, Influence. 18mo. pp. 108.*—This little tale is intended to exhibit *Influence* in various ways, as connected with residence, friendship, acquaintance, strangers, &c. The subject of chapt

2nd, "We may all do something," might serve for a motto in the title-page. There is a striking passage on this subject in Mr. Gisborne's "Essays" (1824, c. vii. pp. 90-96), which every student of ethics ought to be acquainted with. We quote a single clause: "Who can estimate how large a portion of the character of any individual has depended on other persons?" as a stimulus to further reflection on an important subject, but one which is very inadequately appreciated.

*Emily Grey.* 18mo. pp. 108.—This is the history of an orphan. It ends, not as most tales of fiction do, with marriage or death, but with the child's being sent to school, the first epoch in ordinary life. The simple and the solemn are intertwined in the narrative. The writer, we think, must have some knowledge of juvenile minds, passions, and motives, for they are more exactly described than mere imagination could have done.

*Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio.*—There are some beautiful sketches and some well finished pictures of domestic life in this book; but it is too full of sentiment, and will only bear to be read by snatches. The illustrated copy before us, that republished by Ingram from the American edition, is beautifully got up, and contains some clever designs by Birket Foster.

*Adventures in Australia in 1852 and 1853.* By the Rev. H. B. Jones, M.A.—A poorly written book on a subject which

might have been rendered highly interesting. As it is, the best part is the account of the author's voyage in an emigrant ship to Moreton Bay. The details respecting the provisions made for order, decorum, and cleanliness during this voyage are valuable and satisfactory. In another way too Mr. Jones's remarks may be of use. He shows, by a statement of facts and individual cases, how great is the hazard to emigrants of losing rather than gaining by a visit to the Diggings. This part of the volume is deserving of serious attention.

*A Proposal to Establish a Missionary College on the North-West Coast of British America, &c. in a Letter addressed to W. E. Gladstone, Esq. By the Rev. C. G. Nicolay.*—This is a sensible though rather enthusiastic statement of well-established facts. The part of British America to which Mr. Nicolay directs attention does most certainly present many very desirable local considerations to the mind of the emigrant; requiring, however, in no ordinary degree first helps from Government. The statements respecting Vancouver's Island are in particular deserving of attention, and we see no objection to Mr. Nicolay's sketch of a missionary establishment, forlorn as for some time to come it would doubtless be. It is easy, in such a case, to separate what is fanciful and light-hearted from the definite and positive; and, after making the deductions which every wary man will be disposed to make, we could infinitely prefer the prospects of such settlers to those of gold-diggers in Australia or California.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual congress of this Association assembled at Brecon on Monday the 12th of September, when Sir John Bailey, Bart. M.P. took the chair, and having opened the business of the meeting, was followed by John Powell, esq. the Mayor of the town, who gave an able review of the principal objects of antiquarian interest in the neighbourhood.

The report of the committee stated that the past year had been marked by a steady although not a rapid increase in the numbers of the Association, as well as by considerable activity on the part of its members, as evinced in their excellent contributions to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. It also noticed the zeal manifested by

the inhabitants of Leominster and its neighbourhood, in investigating and bringing to light the remains of the ruined portions of their noble priory church.

The next day an excursion was made along the Hay road,—to Alexanderstone, where there is a tumulus,—to Gwernyd, where Charles I. was entertained by Sir H. Williams in 1625,—to Porthcawl, where there is a fine Tudor gateway, with an embattled wall,—to Talgarth, where there is a round tower within a small inclosure, mentioned by Leland,—to Ffoes-tyll,—Bronllys, where there is a very singular tower,—and to the church of Llanddew, where the historian Giraldus Cambrensis was buried.

In the evening, at a meeting in the Town hall, several papers were read,—the first an



essay by James Williams, esq. Coroner of Brecon, on the Reasonableness and Dignity of Antiquarian Pursuits; the next, by M. Moggridge, esq. upon two small camps, not laid down in the Ordnance map, but situated on the line of a supposed Roman road between Nidum or Neath and Leucarum or Loughor. He had at first thought them to be merely small halting-places where the soldiers rested for a night, but the fact mentioned to him by Mr. Fitzwilliam, that there were like camps beyond Loughor, tended to alter his views, and he now believed they were outposts. That very day, while on their excursion, they had discovered a British camp and a Roman one near Hilles, not before generally known, and near them he had also noticed several small subsidiary camps of the kind referred to.

The Ven. Archdeacon Williams communicated a paper in illustration of the topography of Ystrad Towy, on the vale of Towy, Carmarthenshire. Carngoch, or "the red cairn," he considered as a primeval fortress, or one of the original settlements of the inhabitants on entering the country. All history shows that men first settled on hills, and indications of cultivation are frequently found on such spots; as remarked by Dr. Daniel Wilson in Scotland, and by Grote in his History of Greece. Carngoch consists of two camps. The hill is on the left bank of the Towy, not far from Grongar Hill. It is now covered with loose stones, which bear no marks of having been used, but which he considered to be the remains of fortifications. The rock near this place bears marks of great ancient traffic, being deeply rutted. Strathmore in Scotland and Carngoch in *Strath Towy*, the Archdeacon considered to rank with the megalithic structures of ancient Greece.—Mr. Fitzwilliam thought that the tumulus in the centre of the camp was the tomb of the commander who died there.—Mr. Freeman maintained that these cromlechs had been proved to be the work of a race which preceded the Cymry. This had been shown by the Chevalier Worsaae, by Dr. Daniel Wilson, by Lloyd, and by Mr. Basil Jones, the secretary of the Association. He gave the Cymry the credit not of being the first race, but of being the conquerors of the previous race. Mr. Wright, who was not only exceedingly learned but possessed strong common sense, and whose decision was therefore the more surprising, was the only antiquary of note who held the opposite view. If Worsaae and Wilson were wrong, their arguments ought to be taken up and answered; they are not infallible; but he was surprised that they were all silently passed by Archdeacon Williams.

The last paper read was one by the Rev.

Longueville Jones, containing hints for the preservation of the antiquities of Wales.

On Wednesday, June 14, an excursion was made to Llechvaen, where was a consecrated well,—to Waunmynach, an old manor-house of the Prior of Brecon,—to the huge rock-masses called Kingstone,—to the small church of Llan-y-wern, containing a wall painting of Adam and Eve,—to the summit of Allt-yr-yscrin hill, which commands a magnificent view,—to the castle of Blaen-llyfni, the ancient residence of the Fitzherberts,—to the churches of Cathedin and Llangasty-tal-y-llyn,—the trenches of Ty-mawr,—and the *cistvaen* near Ty Iltyd, said to have been the abode of the hermit Iltyd.

In the evening Mr. Stephens read a paper on the Antiquities of Merthyr. Commencing with Morlais castle, he proceeded to notice various objects seen from its keep. Fairs were held on Tai-bach, according to certain authorities, 800 years ago. Gelligaer is a Roman camp, and about a mile and a half from that is an inscribed *maenhir* or long stone. There were three different modes of reading the inscription; but the one which he preferred was "Via Fronti," *i. e.* the way of Frontinus, and it is supposed to refer to Julius Frontinus, the Roman general. Mr. S. then sketched the history of the Roman conquest of Great Britain, through Aulus Plantius, Aulus Didius, and finally Julius Frontinus. The last-named inclosed the Britons by lines of fortifications, and executed a number of roads, one called Via Julia, from Caerleon to Abergavenny and Brecon, &c.; another Sarn Helen or Sarn-leon, the latter of which passes close by Merthyr. There are several *cistvaens* near Merthyr. These structures are sepulchral, and often contain ashes; and this fact proved their great antiquity, as being at least contemporary with the introduction of Christianity. A similar structure had been opened by Sir R. C. Hoare in Anglesea, and had been identified as the "stone chest" in which the remains of Bronwen, a lady whose adventures are recorded in the *Mabinogion*, had been deposited. Mr. Stephens went on to describe the religion of the old Cymry, called Druidism, of which he confessed that very little is known. Among the petty chieftains who embraced Christianity was Brychan Brycheiniog, who retired to the neighbourhood of Merthyr, where a band of heathen Saxons and Picts martyred him, one of his sons, and his daughter Tydfil, about the year 500. There is a well still named from Tydfil. He next noticed the Carn Gwythel, "the stone-heap of the Irish." The frequency of such names points to the recorded invasion of Wales by an Irish king in the latter part of the

fourth century; but about 170 years afterwards it was said that the Irish were expelled, having been beaten in a bloody battle, of which the record is to be found in a place now called "the grave of the dead bodies." The lecturer then noticed the interesting view over the parish of Vaynor, and the tumulus near the church, in which some human remains were found and replaced. After glancing at the statements of the working of the iron at Merthyr in mediæval times, he then passed on to notice the history of Morlais Castle. It is locally supposed to have been built by Ivor Bach, son of Cadivor; but it was really built by king Edward I. in 1291, to keep the Breconshire people in order, and was left unfinished. At St. Tydfil's church is an inscribed stone, which he considered to record the name at least of Arfan, a brother of Tydfil.

The Rev. W. Basil Jones remarked, that our ideas about Druidism must be divided into facts and conjectures; the former, which is all that we *know*, are to be found in the classic authors. Those authors say something about groves, but nothing about stone. He deprecated the consequences which he apprehended from venturing to doubt the existence of Brychan Brycheiniog in Breconshire, where probably every man believed himself to be descended from that prince. Brychan was said to have been an Irishman, who came to this district, married a princess of the country, and had twenty-four sons and twenty-four daughters, all saints. He feared that Brychan was made for the sake of those forty-eight sons and daughters. He then adverted to the tradition as bearing on the theory of an invasion by the Gwythel. He believed that the Gwythel were in fact the original inhabitants, pressed upon by the invading nations of the Venedocians, the Dimetians, and Silures. He considered that it was not proved that Arfan was the son of Brychan.—Mr. Stephens, in reply, contended for the reality of Arfan, and quoted instances showing that there were repeated incursions of Irish into Wales, whatever might be said of the particular case referred to.

Mr. Rees, of Llandovery, read a description of the Druidical circles and Roman camp on Trecastle Mountain. The principal circle now consists of 22 large stones, in an upright position. When entire, it must have had 35 upright stones, varying from 2 to 3 feet high, 7 feet apart, forming an external circumference of 245 feet: the diameter is 80 feet 10 inches. The stones facing the south are larger than the others, as if they once formed the entrance; and opposite one of the intervals between these larger stones, and within the circle, there

is an incumbent stone, as if intended to mark or to guard the entrance. At a distance of 94 feet W. by S. from this circle are the remains of a smaller one, consisting of only 6 stones, of larger dimensions than those of the greater circle. By counting the intervals between the existing stones, the original size of the circle is computed to have been 30 feet diameter by 91 feet circumference, formed of 13 upright stones. These circles are situated a short distance N.E. from the old turnpike road leading from Trecastle to Llandovery, about 3½ miles from the former. A Roman road was found in a perfect state. It is a raised causeway, running parallel with the old turnpike road. Several lines of entrenchment (not marked in the Ordnance maps) pass around a spot called "Pigwn," or the Beacon, and form a double camp of unusual extent. The two lines of circumvallation are not parallel to each other, the inner square facing the cardinal points, but the outer lines running from W.N.W. to E.N.E. and from N.N.W. to S.S.E. The angles of both squares are rounded. Although the southern lines have been nearly all destroyed by quarrying for tile-stones, sufficient remains to prove that the outer camp was 1,452 feet by 1,254 feet, making a circumference of one mile and 132 feet; the inner camp, 1,254 feet by 966 feet, making a circumference of 4,440 feet. There are gateways on each side of each camp, not opposite to each other. These openings are about 29 feet wide, and are protected by curved embankments on the inside. After giving the measurements in Roman feet, 60 of which are equal to 58 English feet, Mr. Rees remarked that the inner camp could accommodate a whole legion of foot and horse; besides auxiliary cohorts, which could be securely held in the triangular spaces formed by the different positions of the two squares. The width of each fosse and rampart is about 14 feet; in some places these are very perfect, notwithstanding the wear and tear of nearly eighteen centuries, as the camp was probably formed by Julius Frontinus, about the year 75, in his operations against the Silures. From the numerous cairns in the neighbourhood, the lecturer inferred that the place must have been the scene of important contests between the Britons and the second Augustan legion of the Romans, who had ascended the Usk, and were advancing westward into the country of the Dimetæ. An invading army could not have chosen a more advantageous position,—the British camp of Cefn-y-gaer, near Defynog; the Roman Arx Speculatoria, afterwards converted into a castle, and giving its name to Trecastle; the Roman station of Bannium, near Brecon,

with numerous other camps in both Breconshire and Carmarthenshire, being plainly visible from this place, which has also the advantage of being well supplied with water. The strength of the position was increased by an outpost, the remains of which are visible above a quarter of a mile distant to the W.N.W. on the brow of the hill above the house formerly called the Black Cock, near to which a stone, mentioned in Jones's History of Breconshire as bearing an inscription, of which IMP. and CASSIANO only were legible, was dug up. From a comparison of the areas of various Roman encampments in Wales, it appears that the camp on Trecastle mountain is little inferior to those of Caerleon and Caerwent, while it is more than twice as large as Bannium, near Brecon, and thrice the size of *Heriri Mons*, or *Tomeny-mur*, in North Wales. As there have not been any fragments of pottery or any Roman bricks found on the site, Mr. Rees concluded that this camp must be considered as a mere summer camp, wherein the soldiers lived in tents, and not a permanent station.

Mr. James Davies, of Hereford, read a paper entitled "Herefordshire, British, Roman, and Saxon." Herefordshire, being one of the border counties, and a portion of the Marches, includes the well-known Offa's Dyke, the great boundary of England and Wales, and presents numerous castles, churches (of almost every period), the site of the palace of Mercian royalty, and the remains of Roman towns and roads, as well as the more primitive relics of ancient British art. Mr. Davies proceeded to describe the camps of Capler, near Fownhope, the Herefordshire Beacon, and the earthworks at St. Margaret's, lately discovered by Mr. Jenkins, of Hereford. The only Druidical remain is Arthur's Stone, a cromlech situated on the summit of Bredwardine Hill,—length 19 feet, breadth at the widest part 12 feet, tapering to 3 feet 4 inches. Near the centre, where its breadth is about 10 feet, it is broken through, and one part is fallen below the other. Five of the supporting pillars have fallen down, leaving only the remaining five to support this prodigious weight, viz. two under the upper, and three under the lower portion. The name of Arthur is connected with many places, but there is no evidence to show why this illustrious hero should have given a name to this cromlech beyond the custom of ascribing to him works of magnitude. During the Early-British period Herefordshire does not appear to be connected with any historical event other than the engagement between Caractacus and Ostorius. Mr. Davies proceeded to describe minutely the

various Roman stations, beginning with Magna Castra, which has been fixed at Kenchester, five miles west of Hereford, where so many Roman remains have been discovered, in consequence of the researches made some years ago under the auspices of the Hereford Literary and Antiquarian Association, as to leave no room for doubt of its having been the site of a Roman city, in addition to the common tradition of the people and the record of historians. To show that it was the Magna Castra of the Romans, Mr. Davies remarked that, admitting Gobannium to be Abergaveuny, which has never been doubted, the distance from thence to Magna, and from Magna to Bravinium, as given in the Itinerary of Antoninus, correspond with the distances between Kenchester and Abergaveuny and Kenchester and Brandon, which are both situated on the line of road leading to Uriconium (Wroxeter). Camden fixed Magna at Old Radnor, but the distance of that place from Gobannium is more than thirty miles, instead of twenty, as in the Itinerary. Horsley, after much research and inquiry, had come to the conclusion that there never had been any Roman station at Old Radnor, nor any Roman way leading to it; but that Magna was at Kenchester, by which solution all the difficulties of other hypotheses were removed, while no new ones arose. He adds that *Ken* signifies *caput*, while *chester* is a corruption of *castra*, making the etymology of Kenchester Magna Castra. The form of this station is an irregular hexagon, containing about twenty acres. Portions of the walls are still visible, and the foundations of some of the houses, and the site of what was probably the principal street, may still be traced. There appear to have been four entrances, connected with the roads leading to the other stations. The coins discovered here, of which there is an inexhaustible supply, are chiefly those of Constantine and Carausius.

The next station to which the lecturer alluded was Ariconium, which (it is now agreed) was at Bury-hill, three miles east of Ross, the only station which corresponds with the distances in Antoninus's Itinerary. Fibulæ, lamps, rings, coins, tessellated pavement, &c. have been found here. The tradition is that Ariconium was destroyed by an earthquake. The name of the surrounding district, variously given by old writers as Yrcinga-field, Herging, Arcene-field, and Arconfield, seems to show that Ariconium was the metropolis of a district which afterwards constituted the British state of Ercinwg or Herging, which extended from the Forest of Dean to Moccas, on the south side of the Wye.

Brandon, considered to be the ancient Bravinium, was the next station noticed.

It is situated in the north-west part of Herefordshire, near the junction of the Clun and the Temc. The old Roman road can be traced near to this spot, being still used for part of the distance near Leintwardine as a country lane. Its elevated site, and its geographical position, however, render its identification doubtful, and the question can only be settled by local researches.

The station of Circutio appears to have been a small one, for the convenience of repose on the journey from Magna to Wigornia (Worcester). Some Roman remains turned up near Stretton Grandison, in the excavation of the Hereford and Gloucester Canal, tend to show that Circutio was in that neighbourhood.

The Roman roads in the county were five,—viz. the Watling-street, which entered Herefordshire from Salop near Leintwardine, from whence it passed by Bravium, Wigmore, Mortimer's Cross, Street, Stretford, and Portway—the three latter names indicating a Roman origin, and the road in various parts still bearing the name "Watling-street." This road was continued from Magna across the Wye at the New Weir, thence to Madley and Kingstone—at this part still called Stoney-street—and on by Abbeydore and Longtown to Gobannium. A second entered the county from Wigornia, at the north end of the Malvern Hills, thence passing by Froome's Hill to Circutio, and thence by Stretton Grandison, Withington, Holmer, and Stretton Sugwas, to Magna. For five or six miles this road is still used, and known as the old Roman road. A third road, not generally known to antiquaries, and for the knowledge of which Mr. Davies was indebted to a gentleman through whose property it passes, went from Bravinium by Croft, Stockton, Ashton, Corner Cop, to Blackwardine—where was a fortress called Black-caer-dun—and thence by England's Gate to Circutio. A fourth road entered the county on the south-east from Gloucester (Glevum) to Ariconium, and thence passed on to Blestium (Monmouth). The name of Walford, between Ross and Monmouth, would intimate the track of this portway. A fifth road passed from Ariconium by Crow Hill, How Caple, Cappler Wood, Fownhope, Mordiford, Longworth, Bartestree, to the Hole, where it fell into the portway from Magna to Wigornia. It can scarcely be traced now.

The lecturer proceeded to sketch the history of the county from the departure of the Romans until it formed a small independent state for Ethelred, who became king of Mercia. In 675 he gave this territory to his brother Merewald, at whose death it was re-united to Mercia. Mere-

wald is said to have lived at Kingsland, and to have erected a monastery of nuns at Leominster. The reign of Offa, and his palace at Sutton, were next noticed; Mr. Davies remarking that the area included within the entrenchments at Sutton Walls is about 27 acres. There are no traces of buildings, although there appear to have been considerable ruins in the time of Leland. He proceeded to describe the great work built by Offa to keep out the Britons, and still known as his "dyke." It entered Herefordshire near Knill, and proceeded by Titley to Lyonshall, Sarnesfield, Norton Canon, Mansel Gamage, and Bridge Sollers, where it met the river Wye. Here a portion of this dyke still exists: it is crossed by the road from Hereford to Hay. The murder of Ethelbert by Offa, and his erection of Hereford cathedral, were then described, and the early connexion of Herefordshire with the Christian Church, Hereford having had a bishop as early as the middle of the sixth century, subject to the metropolitan see of Caerlleon. At the synod held by Augustine a bishop of Hereford was present. Colleges were established by Archbishop Dubricius at Moccas and Hentland (Hen-lan). In the year 679 Putta was elected the first Anglo-Saxon bishop of Hereford. The paper concluded with a sketch of Hereford until its destruction by the Welsh under Gryffydd, when only 103 men were left within the walls, and its rebuilding and fortification by Harold, who commenced the erection of a castle. His works were subsequently completed by the sheriffs of the county.

On Thursday, the 15th Sept. an excursion was made southward from Brecon, following the valley of the Usk. The party visited the church of Llanfrynach, where a hole in the south door of the chancel is pointed out as Oliver Cromwell's mark, there being a tradition that he fired a pistol at the door, with the exclamation, Take that, thou whore of Babylon! Thence to Llanddettry church, and to Glanusk Park, where they viewed a maen-hir, seven feet high, of mountain limestone (brought from a distance of at least five miles), and two others of sandstone, to the castle and church of Crickhowel, and to luncheon at Glanusk House, the mansion of Sir Joseph Bailey. They afterwards visited the castle of Tretower, the romantic valley and church of Cwm-du, and the Roman camp of the Gaer (the station Bannium), but where they found the entrenchments had been so ploughed up, that no trace of them could be detected,—though Mr. Powell had in his address at Brecon described it as the finest specimen of the Roman camp in that country.

The proceedings of the evening meeting commenced with the reading of a paper by M. Moggridge, esq. on certain customs of the valley of Defynoc. He considered that the study of such matters was of great general advantage, as affording marks of the various sources from whence the Welsh nation is derived. In remote places like Defynoc these customs survive longest. The Ffair-y-Bwla was held at Defynoc on the second Thursday in October, old style. Purchases were then made for the feast, which commenced on the following Sunday. In the front of the Bull Inn there was a shed for the sale—only on that occasion—of meat, poultry, and other good things for the feast, and also for the laying in of the winter stock of meat. This custom had prevailed time out of mind, and ceased eighteen years ago, excepting only as regards the general purchase of geese against that particular Sunday. The feast lasted a week. On the second day (Monday) the custom of carrying Cynog took place. A man, sometimes a stranger, for the consideration of a suit of clothes or money, enacted the part of Cynog; but the last victim was a drunken farmer. Cynog was dressed in a suit of old clothes, carried once through the village, and then thrown into the river, amidst the jeers and laughter of the people. The day was called Dyddlŷn Gwyl Cynog, i. e. the Monday of the feast of Cynog. The last time this ceremony was performed was thirty years ago last October. On the next day (Tuesday) all the tithes of cheese which was in lay hands was brought to the churchyard and laid on the tombstones, when it was sold, but seldom commanded a good price, as some of the farmers, out of spite, left out the salt, or sent inferior cheese. There is no account of the origin of this custom, but it has not obtained during the last forty years. The latest was kept up until the year 1842, dancing and eating being the chief amusements; indeed, these had been essential ingredients from its commencement, but declined yearly, and finally died away without being replaced by any other custom. For the questionable honours paid to Cynog no reason is assigned by the parishioners, save a reverential wish to keep alive the memory of the saint. This might accord well enough with all, except the closing scene, and in ancient times these ceremonies may have formed a portion of a religious play in honour of St. Cynog, with a different termination, for which the comic last act—the river scene—may have been substituted at the time of the Reformation, when ridicule was thrown upon anything savouring of Popery.

Another singular pageant was enacted

on the 1st of May—the carrying of the King of Summer and the King of Winter. Two boys were selected for the purpose, and dressed in birchen boughs, which were tied on tightly with strings, so that all but their faces were completely covered. The toss of a coin then decided which should be the Summer King, on whose head was immediately placed a large crown formed of the gayest ribbons that could be borrowed for the occasion; while the Winter King was crowned with a profusion of holly. The Kings having thus donned their regal attire—generally in Noyadd Wood, half a mile from the village—the procession was formed in the order following:—First marched two men with drawn swords to clear the way; then four men bearing the King of Summer on two poles, one passed under the knees and the other under the upper part of the back, so that his *Majesty* was in a semi-recumbent position. Next came the King of Winter, carried in like manner, and the general assemblage of men and boys. Leaving the wood, they proceeded to all the respectable houses in the village and its environs, at each of which they received money or beer; and finally entered the churchyard, where the strings which tied the birch were cut—the ribbons of the festival crown were returned to their owners, and the Summer King received a sum of money, his wintry brother having somewhat less. The commencement of this custom is veiled in the oblivion of the past: its termination was only ten years ago, when it merged into an Ivorite club (commenced four years previously), which now walks on the same day. On the eve of the 1st of May, it was customary for the boys to cut willow-wands, pulling off a portion of the bark in a spiral form, so as to resemble a white ribbon wound round the rod, with the green bark showing in the intervals. These they carried through the village, crying out "Yo, ho! yo ho! yo, ho!" having previously fixed on the top either the effigy of a cock or a cross.

In ancient times it was the practice at Defynoc, after a funeral, to give the best pair of shoes and the best pair of stockings which had belonged to the deceased to the parish clerk. But on the death of a farmer's wife, in 1843, the clerk, returning from receiving his dues at Tredustan, where she had died, as soon as he was out of sight of the house, opened the parcel to examine its contents, when he found that the husband had picked out shoes that were worn out, and stockings that were full of holes. Going back, in no very placid humour, he remonstrated with the disconsolate widower, whose reply of "You have as much as you will get—

walk from my house," seems to have put an end to the custom, and the clerk no longer "waits for dead men's shoon."

Illyd Chapel is situated on Mynydd Illyd, which is in a hamlet of the same name, being one of the five into which the parish of Defynoc is divided. The people point to a spot, within a small and much-destroyed rectangular inclosure, not far from the chapel, as being the grave of Illyd, who they say was martyred and buried there. The congregation "thought it pity" to see the curate walking to church from Blaen Brynich, where he lived, in wooden shoes. They, therefore, subscribed together to buy him a pair of long boots. This was continued year by year until it became a custom, and still exists as an annual payment of 2*l.* by the churchwardens to the curate, as shown in their books.

Bidding-weddings here, as in many other parishes, are yet extant. The legal obligation to return gifts received on the occasion was recognised by the Court of Great Sessions, at Cardiff. The horse-wedding has occurred here within the last twelve months—it was well attended. There was the accustomed "racing and chasing," the attempts to steal away the bride, the mirth and jollity, as in bygone days. But one feature was wanting—one that appeals to the ear as well as to the eye: where is old Edward of Gwern-y-Pebydd, who, mounted upon his white horse, and pouring forth the wild music of the bagpipe, has headed many a wedding-party in their half frantic gallop over hill and vale? Alas! the old man has been gathered to his fathers some hundred years—the "last of all his race was he;" even the instrument upon which he played is gone.

Mr. Thomas Stephens observed that Cynog was an illegitimate son of Brychan Brycheiniog, supposing such a person to have existed, which, he confessed, was a belief that he still held, notwithstanding what had been said on the subject. Cynog might be almost said to have been the patron saint of Breconshire: the parish of Merthyr Cynog was named from him. By reference to Rees's "British Saints," and a better authority could not be desired, it would be found that the parish of Defynoc was not named from Cynog, but from a saint of the same name as the parish, viz. Defynoc, who is associated at Llantrisaint with Saints Illyd and Gwynog.

E. A. Freeman, esq. in commencing an address on the Churches of Brecon, remarked that he could not agree with those who thought that there was little of an architectural character in Wales. Not to speak of St. David's or Llandaff cathe-

drals, the churches of Brecon alone were a sufficient answer to such a condemnation. The superb Priory church; the small but interesting fragments of the castle,—he wished there was more of it; the church called Christ's College church,—another fragment unfortunately; and the far from contemptible church of St. Mary's, were all worthy of notice and admiration. To begin with the Priory church; although the cathedral of St. David's occupies the first place among Welsh structures, the second place might be disputed between Brecon Priory and Llandaff Cathedral, the effect of the magnificent nave of Llandaff surpassing that of Brecon, but the latter having the advantage of being a whole with a massive and picturesque outline, which Llandaff wants. There is a large class of churches in which there is a union of the parochial church and the cathedral or conventual type, and to this Brecon Priory belongs. The Priory was founded in 1090, when an establishment of Benedictine monks was founded by Bernard Newmarch, the first of the Norman lords of Brecon, who made it a cell to William the Conqueror's great abbey of Battle, which had been founded to commemorate the battle of Hastings. The Priory church stands at the head of the class to which it belongs. Next to it he should rank the church of Llanbadarn in Cardiganshire. The very remarkable church of Llanddew is a much smaller structure of the same character. Most of those churches have very little external ornament. St. David's too is externally very plain, for several reasons—the climate, for instance, would have soon destroyed the ornaments, and therefore they were not put up; but internally it was magnificent. Brecon Priory is the same—plain in the exterior, but rich in the interior. Llanbadarn and Llanddew are plainer versions of Brecon Priory in miniature. The lecturer next noticed the union of the military with the monastic character in Brecon Priory. Being situated in a district where attacks might be expected, preparations for defence were made in its original construction. The building of the original church probably took thirty or forty years; but of that structure few portions now remain. Of the Norman choir and presbytery there is nothing left. Early in the thirteenth century those parts of the structure which are in the Early English style were erected, and probably on a much larger scale than those of the Norman church; it is a very beautiful example of the ordinary Lancet style, not presenting the peculiar features borrowed by St. David's and Llandaff from Bristol and Somersetshire churches. The presbytery was not

built with aisles, but had a remarkable arrangement of chapels on each side, connected with the presbytery by two very small arches. That arrangement on the north side has been quite altered at a more recent period, and the two chapels thrown into one large one. Within, marks of two pointed gables show that it originally had a double roof. Mr. Freeman proceeded to describe at great length the different parts of the edifice. The nave retains the Norman piers, but the capitals, arches, &c. have been gradually rebuilt during the Decorated period. What was called Christ's College in Brecon was the church of a body of Dominican friars, to which in Henry the Eighth's time the college of Abergwili was translated. The churches of the begging friars had, in some cases at least, naves without transepts, without towers, or, at all events, without a centre tower. He had seen three of such churches within a short time, and found them all very much alike. The one at Brecon had been in some parts so patched and pulled about that it was very difficult to make out. It had neither transept nor tower. The eleven lancet windows on the north side of the chancel, all connected, form one of the most beautiful things of the kind which he had ever seen. The chapel on the north side of the nave had been lengthened into an aisle at a later date. If there ever was a chancel-arch it has been completely destroyed. The nave is now unroofed and open. St. Mary's church, although not so fine as the other two, is by no means contemptible, and he hoped that it would not be pulled down, as had been proposed. He considered the church to have been originally a very small Norman building, with only two bays in the nave, the work rather rude, but very respectable. In most Welsh churches he found the outline good, but the details generally defective. When the details were good, from the strong resemblance which they bore to the work in Bristol and Somersetshire, he thought they were the work of artists from thence. The church had been enlarged in a ruder style, in the thirteenth century the east, and in the fifteenth the west end—the latter by a less rude architect. Finally, in the fifteenth or sixteenth century the tower was built, probably by some one fetched from Bristol. The west window he considered to be also the work of a Bristol artist; the east that of some one resident on the spot. The same type of cross-church as that of Brecon may be found at Crickhowel, not so good as the former, but remarkable for the spire. At Llanflio they had seen an exceedingly good rood-loft—a part of the church not uncommonly remaining in

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Wales. At Bronllys (where they had found in the castle, not a Phœnician tower, but one of the thirteenth century, with alterations in the fourteenth,) there is a tower detached from the church, of which there are other examples. The church at Talgarth is a very curious one. The towers of Llanfihangel, Llangorse, and Llanhamlach, all bang together; the last named is the best of them. Cathedin was the very oddest church he had ever cast eyes upon; having something between a tower and a transept at one end, and a preternaturally long transept at the other, producing an effect which it is almost impossible to describe. Llanddew and Christ's College may dispute the palm for churches in the worst condition in any part of the world. The palace in the former parish contains a doorway built by Bishop Gower in the fourteenth century, but is in a very dilapidated condition.

Mr. Parker, of Oxford, after giving his reasons for differing with Mr. Freeman about the age of the added arches of St. Mary's church, which he attributed to an earlier period, expressed his concurrence with that gentleman on other points. The tower-arch is one of the finest features in the church; and he did not know why it should be hidden from view. In reference to Christ's College, he observed that the roof of the refectory is a fine timbered one of the fourteenth century.

H. Powell Price, esq. of Castle Madoc, read a paper upon certain ancient customs in the lordship attached to Crickhowel Castle, in the reign of Elizabeth, extracted from a copy of a document in the archives of the Duke of Beaufort, at Badminton. The castle of Crickhowel, in the reign of Henry the Third, became the property of Sir Grimbold Paucefote by marriage with the heiress of Hugh Turberville. In the reign of Henry the Sixth it became the property of the Crown. Edward the Fourth gave it to Sir W. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, whose grand-daughter married Sir Charles Somerset, afterwards Earl of Worcester; and from him it has descended to the present Duke of Beaufort. In the 5th Eliz. a commission was granted by the Earl of Worcester to Sir R. Vaughan, knight, and others, at the special suit of the tenants of the manor and lordship of Crickhowel, to confirm upon oath those customs which were proved to be due upon them. Accordingly, a body of ancient customs was framed, from which he had extracted such as particularly expressed the power exercised by the lord within his lordship, more especially as indicated by the services imposed upon his Welsh tenants. By the oath of the homagers, the tenant was bound to come before the lord kneeling,

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acknowledging the lands, &c. held of him, "closing his hands within the lordes," and swearing with his whole heart and soul to love his lord above all things, and to defend him: the lord was then to kiss him, and then the tenant was to give his lord the sum of 5*l.* The Welsh tenant was to give to his lord, at his making a knight, 8*d.* to buy him a horse. At his first coming to his lordship, and again at the marrying of his eldest daughter, the said tenant was to give his lord 10*s.*; and to his son, when made a knight, 5*l.* All the tenants were bound to pay their rents to the lord's bailiff on certain days under pain of being fined for their neglect, a Welsh tenant to pay 10*s.*, a foreign tenant 7*s.*, and a burgess 12*d.* Liberty for their beasts to feed in the forest was to be paid for with a hen at the feast of St. Andrew, and the neglect to pay the hen was visited in the case of a Welshman with a fine of 10*s.*, if a foreigner 7*s.*, if a burgess 12*d.* The tenants were also bound to plough the lord's domains at certain times. There was one custom of singular barbarity:—"If any man enters the said parke, and there be found, that he ought to be attached by the keeper of the parke, and to be kept in the stocks without the gate of the said parke till he paid up, or *else* to loose his right foot, if the parke be closed round about." A large portion of the remaining customs have reference to the maintenance of weirs and mills. All the Welsh tenants of Llanelly, &c. were bound to "sustain and repair the mill of Clydach upon their own proper costs and expenses," and also to find sufficient water for it at all times of winter and summer, under a penalty of 10*s.* for each time there is a default of water. A similar fine of 10*s.* was inflicted in case the rain penetrated to the mill through a defect in the roof; or in case the tenant took his corn to grind at a mill out of the lordship. The Welsh tenants were also bound to repair the mill and weir of Usk. Mr. Powell remarked, that these conditions are all eminently suggestive of a spirit of conquest, and tended to perpetuate that strong sentiment of nationality which so long checked the growth of a warm intercourse between two countries recognising the same sovereign.

Mr. Allen did not think from the extracts given that there had been any invidious distinction between English and Welsh tenants. What had been read he considered to be nothing more than the terms on which they took their tenures; the matter being in doubt, the commission had only been issued to declare what was the law.

Mr. Stephens remarked that, if there

was any position in history more clearly established than another, it was the broad distinction drawn between the English and the Welsh. It was so in Pembrokeshire, for instance, while in Breconshire Talgarth was divided into English and Welsh Talgarth. Not very long before the time when the commission referred to by Mr. Powell Price was issued, Sir John Price presented a petition to Henry VIII. praying that the Welsh might be governed by the same laws as his English subjects. A commission was consequently appointed to make inquiries, and, although no report is extant, a statute was passed in the thirty-fourth year of that king's reign, by which, politically, England and Wales were united.

On Friday morning a short excursion was made to the Maendy, or stone-house, covering a well, in masonry not improbably of the 14th century, if not earlier,—to the small British camp called the Crug,—to Llandefailiog church and stones,—and to the site of the ancient Banvium, which commands a ford of the Usk, opposite the village of Aberyscir. Here the entrenchments were clearly made out, and some fragments of Roman bricks were found. At about a quarter of a mile distant, is a Roman sepulchral monument, above six feet high, representing in relief the figures of a soldier and his wife, but called Maen-y-Morwynion, or the maidens' stone, from both figures being taken for females. The inscription is defaced, but one of the visitors thought he read LAVINIA UXOR EJUS. The party, having crossed the Usk, afterwards visited the stone of Brycheiniog, the fine fortified mansion of Newton, and the churches and castle of Brecon.

At the evening meeting the Rev. G. Roberts communicated a paper on the Priory of St. John the Evangelist, Brecon. This priory was founded by Bernard Newmarch, and built without the walls of the castle for Benedictine monks, temp. Hen. I., the conquest of Brecon having been completed about the year 1090. It was dedicated to St. John, and affiliated to Battle Abbey. Not only the knight, but his followers also, devoted a share of the property from which they had violently expelled the unhappy Welshmen to the enriching of the new foundation. We can imagine the indignation of the natives when they saw the daughter of Battle Abbey rising in fair proportions upon the ridge close to the sullen Norman castle, reminding them at one glance of a foreign crown, a foreign lord, a foreign hierarchy, and their own lands wrested from them to support a crown which they abjured, a lord whom they feared, and a Church



which was eager to supplant their own. In the charter we have—first, Bernard's grant of a certain church which he had caused to be dedicated in honour of St. John for the health of the souls of his lord Henry, his father King William, his own father and mother, his wife, his sons, his daughters, and all his ancestors alive and dead. Then follows a list of the endowments, which were partly in Wales, and partly in Herefordshire. Bernard married Nest, or, as the Norman monks who drew the charter call her, Agnes, daughter of Llewelyn ap Gryffydd, Prince of Wales, a lady who, although she was a slight link of sympathy between the conquerors and the conquered, reflected little credit in after-life upon the princely line whence she descended. In enumerating the gifts of Bernard, the scribes of those days, who were probably Norman monks, seem to have caught them from the native tongue, and shaped them into Latin etymology as nearly as sound and spelling could be brought together. The approximation, however, was not very close, and hence it is difficult to identify the places with their Welsh names. The monks, however, knew very well the boundaries of the manors, &c. handed to them. Bernard's followers were equally liberal with their master. The priory became charged with the annual payment of 20*s.* to the original foundation at Battle, whence also came Walter, a friend of Roger, by whom probably the first building was erected, and who was elected first prior. Mahel, son of Bernard, being disinherited by his mother Nest (whose paramour he had wounded), swearing that he was illegitimate, the estate came to Sybil, the daughter of Bernard, whom King Henry bestowed with the land upon Milo, son of the Constable of Gloucester and Hereford, whom that king created Earl of Hereford, whose sons all died without issue. Two of them were munificent patrons of the priory. At their decease their estates were divided among their three sisters, who married into the great families of Bohun, Braose, and Herbert, and each enlarged the original possessions of the priory; yet, after all, from the poverty of the country, not from any deficiency in the area over which the dues were levied, the Priory at the dissolution was not worth more than 13*l.* 1*l.* 4*d.* per annum from all its possessions. In 1537 the house was dissolved; a vestige only remains of its precincts; but the noble Priory church still exists, retaining traces of the original architecture in the time of Bernard de Newmarch, but amplified and ornamented by successive generations, until it stands, as we see it, one of the most interesting and beau-

tiful ecclesiastical structures within the principality.

J. O. Westwood, esq. communicated the following catalogue of the crosses, inscribed stones, &c. of Breconshire.

1. The Maen-y-Morwynion (already described), which must have been a beautiful work of art, but exposure to the weather has nearly defaced all its features. To the same period belong

2. The small stone of Valens, fixed into a pillar of the gate of Mr. Court's residence, close to Tretower castle.

3. The stone of Peregrinus, built into the wall of a house joining the orchard of the same castle.

4. Another stone of the Roman period, forming the lintel of a beast-house on the west side of the road from Brecon to Merthyr. One end is built into the wall, so that the beginning of the inscription is hidden. The visible part is *I CVIS IN XOC TUMULO* in Roman capitals slightly debased in form, except the *H*, which is uncial.

5. The Miliary stone figured by Strange (*Archæologia*, vol. iv.), between Coelbren and Mynydd Caer, inscribed *MAAC*.

6. The stone formerly at Vaenor, figured in Jones's History of Brecknockshire, said to have been destroyed at Merthyr Tydfil. The inscription, as read by Taliesin Williams, was *TIBERIUS CATIAT*, seeming to indicate a Roman-British worthy.

Of the period which may be termed Roman-British, during which the influence of the Roman occupation still survived, although in a gradually diminishing state, Mr. Westwood mentioned—

7. The Turpilian stone, lying in a hedge near Crickhowel.

8. The Victorinus stone, in a hedge by the roadside at Scethrog, formerly used as a garden-roller.

9. The Dervacus stone, or Maen Madoc, on the Sarn Helen, near Ystradfellte. These inscriptions are in Latin of debased Roman capitals. The last-named stone has the inscription still perfectly legible: *DERVACI FILIUS IVLII IC IACIT*.

We now arrive at the Christian period, and have to regret the loss of several memorials of the early Christianity of Wales. One of these, No. 10, was in H. Llwyd's time used as a cross in the highway in Vaenor parish. It was inscribed with a cross, and the words *IN NOMINE D(omi)NI ILVUS*, or *FILVUS*, in letters similar to those used in the seventh and eighth centuries.

11. The *CATACOS* inscription, inserted into the south wall of the church of Cwm-du.

12. The stone inscribed *CATOC*, formerly forming the threshold of the church of Llandefaillog, now destroyed.

13. The figure of a warrior, rudely figured by Strange, fixed in the churchyard of Llandefaillog. The inscription commences with a cross, which could hardly be surmised from the representation published of it.

14. A stone built into the tower of Merthyr Tydfil church, which bears a slightly ornamented cross, and the word ARTBEU.

15. A stone inserted in the tower of Defynoc church, also bearing an ornamented cross, and an inscription turned upside down; in one line the name IIVENDONI, in mixed characters.

16. The inscribed stone on the Gellygaer mountain, near Merthyr, now almost defaced; the last three letters TNI.

17. Another stone used in the construction of the old church at Cwm-du. It bears an inscribed cross on one side, and on the other the words IC JACET still remain.

Several other interesting stones are also mentioned, although destitute of inscription, yet bearing evidence of Christian use by having the cross inscribed upon them in a more or less ornamental manner.

18. One of these is figured by Jones at Ystradfellte on Pen-y-mynydd; a square upright block on one side, bearing a Maltese cross, with three small dots, with a triangle in each space between the arms, surrounded by a circle which is extended in a narrow stem formed of two lines.

19. Numerous small crosses and cross-like marks cut in the side of the cromlech at Llanhamwlch.

20. The beautifully ornamented stone built into the corner of a cottage at Llangynniss called Neuadd Scarmaen.

21. A small stone in the churchyard of Llanspyddid, considered as the gravestone of Brychan Brycheiniog. It bears a small Maltese cross in a circle, with four smaller circles in the outside, and one in the centre.

22. A carved stone, bearing a cross in a circle with other ornaments, built into the churchyard wall at Llangamarch.

23. A stone at Penmyarth.

24. The stone erected by "Iohannes Moridic" at Llanhamwlch is evidently more recent (possibly eleventh or twelfth century.)

25. The circular basin in the font at Patrishew.

26. The font in Brecon priory, with an inscription which has never been deciphered.

27. The font at Defynoc.

Mr. Basil Jones remarked that the stone built into the parsonage wall at Llanhamwlch is inscribed "Pro salute Iohannes Meredoc surrexit hunc lapidem." The use

of the word *surrexit* was characteristic of the local idiom, it being still common in the district to say "he rose" for "he raised" the stone. Mr. Westwood had alluded to floriated crosses of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, but he (Mr. Jones) thought that the floriated cross tombstones of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which are so common in the Breconshire churches, were still more remarkable. They were of course only copies of the older stones, but done in a manner well worthy careful examination.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEW-CASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Oct. 5. At the monthly meeting Dr. Charlton exhibited a variety of fragments, gathered at Benwell, the *Condarcum* of the Romans, in digging the foundations of a house for Mr. Mulcaster. There were several old coins, pieces of Samian ware, fragments of weapons of war, and a number of distaff-rings, one of them particularly handsome; also a hammer-head of stone, the implement of more ancient occupiers of British soil than the Romans.

Mr. George Bouchier Richardson read his collections on the introduction of the glass manufacture on the Tyne. Having devoted a few pages to the origin and general history of the manufacture of glass, he then descended to local particulars, commencing with a payment of 11s. 6d. in 1554 "for a cradle of glass" for the Merchants' Court of Newcastle. In 1585, William Huntley, Newcastle merchant, imported "one cheste of glass," by the Fortune, of Accarstott; and Heary Chapman nine chests by the Falcon, of London. In May, 1594, the Corporation paid 32s. 9d. "for a cheste of glass for mending the glass windows in Saint Nicholas church so far as the steeple reacheth." In this century the manufacture was introduced into England, and Mr. Richardson cited from the Lansdowne MSS. three important documents respecting it. The first is a paper in French, "done at Windore the ix. of August, 1567," by Antoine Becque (*alias* Dolin) and John Quarre. They had heard by Monsieur Nichayson that Lord Burghley had hinted to her Majesty concerning their matter, and that she was agreeable thereunto, and was satisfied with a toll. His lordship should have their "never-ending thanks," and the more substantial reward, for life, of "the halfpenny of every tence that they should sell." In 1568, an undertaking was entered into by Thomas and Balthazar de Hennezes, esquires, dwelling at the glass-houses in the Vosges, in the countrie of Lorraine, and John Chevallier, chatelain and recey-

vour of Fonteney le Chastelle, which refers to the privilege already obtained by "John Quarre of Antwerp, at this present resident in London," in his own name and that of Chevallier, "to make and builde in England ovens to make great glass," and then relates that the two Hennezes had agreed to transport themselves to England, to build there two ovens, and bring with them four "gentlemen glasiars, that is to saye, two terrieurs and two gatherers," receiving two hundred crowns a year, and dividing the surplus profit, the partnership to endure for nine years. The third document is a petition addressed to Lord Burghley by one George Longe, in or about 1589, in which the patent of Anthony Dollayne and John Carye (Quarre), merchants of the Low Countries, granted in Sept. 9 Eliz. for twenty-one years, is again referred to, but which is stated to have become void about six years after the grant, from non-performance of covenants, whereupon other men erected and set on work divers glass-houses in sundry parts of the realm. "About vij. years past," Longe reminds the Lord Treasurer, "your Honour called them that kept the glass-houses before you, to know who should pay the Queen's custom; whose answer generally was, that there was no custom due but by conditions of a special privilege which no one of them did enjoy, and they were not bound to pay custom for commodities made within the realm. Thus (continues Longe) hath her Majesty been deceived, and still will be, without reformation [be had]." Upon these arguments Long proceeds to beg the monopoly for himself, promising to erect only two glass-houses in England, where he states there were then fifteen, but others that might be required in Ireland. By this scheme, "the woods of England will be preserved; the superfluous woods of Ireland wasted,—than which, in time of rebellion, her Majesty hath no greater enemy there. The country will be much strengthened, for every glass-house will be so good as twenty men in garrison: and the country will be sooner brought to civility, for many poor folk shall be set on work." For this he promised a double custom to her Majesty, to keep Lord Burghley's buildings in repair with the best glass, and to bestow one hundred angels at his honour's appointment. Mr. Richardson was constrained to confess that "we have only the slenderest circumstantial evidence to induce a belief that the manufacture of glass was established on the Tyne before the coming of James," but still he was inclined to credit the assertion of Bourne the Newcastle historian, that the Henzells, Tyzacks, and Tytorts, Protestants from Lorraine,

established glassworks on the Tyne at Newcastle in the reign of Elizabeth.—It was conjectured that the Henzells descended from the brothers De Hennezes, but this appears to require confirmation.

At the close of his instructive paper, it was suggested that there might be leases in possession of the corporation which would throw light upon the question. Mr. Clayton, the town clerk, said that General Leven and other ravagers had despoiled Newcastle of her records; but if, amongst those remaining, there were any which could be of assistance to Mr. Richardson in his researches, they were at his service. The paper was a very good one at it stood, but he thought Mr. Richardson might extend it with advantage.—Mr. Richardson thanked the town clerk for his liberal offer, and said he would avail himself of it.

WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND  
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

This society, which has been for some time in a state of embryo, was inaugurated under very promising auspices on the 12th of October. The meeting took place in the Town Hall at Devizes, when the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, took the chair, and opened the proceedings in an introductory address. The report of the Provisional Committee recounted the purchase for 150*l.* of Mr. Britton's Wiltshire collections (as already noticed in a former number of this Magazine), and the consequent resolution taken to form a local society for the promotion of all objects connected with the general topography of the county. It was stated that about 150 persons had enrolled themselves members of the proposed association. The adoption of the report was proposed by Sir John Awdry, and seconded by R. P. Nisbet, esq. H. A. Merewether, esq. Q.C., Recorder of Devizes, moved a resolution, "That a society be formed, to be called The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, and that its objects shall be the cultivation of and collecting information on Archæology and Natural History in their various branches, and to collect a Library and Museum illustrating the History, natural, civil, and ecclesiastic, of the county of Wilts." This was seconded by Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Olivier. The rules and regulations were then read by the Rev. J. E. Jackson, Rector of Leigh Delamere, one of the General Secretaries, and adopted unanimously. The Rev. A. C. Smith, Vicar of Yatesbury, moved a resolution that the collection formed by Mr. Britton should become the property of the society: which was seconded by Dr. Thurnam. The Ven. Archdeacon Mac-

donald moved and G. H. W. Henege, esq. M.P. seconded that the Marquess of Lansdowne be requested to become the Patron of the Society; to which his Lordship at once assented. Mr. Sotheron, M.P. moved and Mr. H. M. Clarke seconded a proposal that George Poulett Scrope, esq. should take the office of President: whereupon Mr. Scrope proposed and Mr. Britton seconded a resolution of thanks to the Noble Lord Lieutenant for his kindness in having patronised the society by his name, presence, and influence.

Mr. Poulett Scrope then proceeded to read an inaugural address: in which, after some eloquent remarks on the general advantages derived from the study of archaeology, he took the following review of the antiquities of Wiltshire:—"There is scarcely a county in England whose local history has been so much, till very lately, neglected, or where so much, even now, remains to be accomplished. And yet how rich is it in matters of commanding interest to the historian and antiquary! In the uncertainty which rests on the early annals of the island, through the want of written records, or the fables and contradictions of such as we possess, History turns for information to the monuments of antiquity which the primitive inhabitants have left upon its surface. And where upon that entire area are to be found remains of this class in any degree comparable to the wonderful Celtic temples, and tumuli, and earthworks, with which our county abounds? Stonehenge and Avebury are to Britain what the Pyramids are to Egypt—the colossal and mysterious relics of an otherwise unrecorded age and people! Passing on to a period, the darkness of which is penetrated by some faint gleams of historical light—that of the Roman occupation of the island—we find the vestiges of those military propagators of civilization and art, their roads, camps, stations, villas, thickly strewn over the soil of our county, attesting their lengthened residence here. In a still later age Wiltshire is known to have been one of the chief theatres of the sanguinary and protracted warfare waged by the invading Danes and Saxons with the aboriginal Britons and with one another. Within its limits the heroic Arthur, and still more illustrious Alfred, contended at different periods for the liberty of their country, and won their most celebrated victories. Again, when the Normans had in turn conquered the isle, and imposed their feudal system on the self-governed Saxons, this district was the chief battlefield in that remarkable contest between rival sovereigns and their mailed barons, the issue of which determined not only

the ruling dynasty, but also the constitutional character of the realm; and the dwarfed remains of the baronial strongholds of Sarum, of Ludgershall, of Devizes, Malmesbury, and Marlborough are invested with a halo of interest from their connection with the fierce and desolating struggles of that stormy period. At a much later epoch of civil warfare, that of the Great Rebellion, and again in the Revolution of 1688, this county was likewise the scene of important events, deeply interesting to the constitutional historian." Mr. Scrope next alluded to the magnificent work on ancient Wiltshire by Sir R. C. Hoare, and to the "Modern Wiltshire," in which the same author and his coadjutors had illustrated the southern division of the county. In that work, he stated, fifteen out of its twenty-nine hundreds have been described, "but they are, generally speaking, neither the most extensive, nor the most important. The undescribed fourteen hundreds comprehend by far the largest half of the shire.

"The magnificent and early monastery of Malmesbury, second only to Glasstonbury in the whole West of England; those of Edyngton, Bradenstoke, Kington, Bradfield, and Monkton Farleigh; the important town in which we are now assembled, with its castle of the twelfth century; Marlborough, which also figured largely in the baronial wars of that period; Corsham, the palatial residence of our Saxon kings; Chippenham, still retaining its pure Saxon name, the station of Alfred's court and army for years both before and after his decisive victory over the Danes in the immediate neighbourhood; Calne, Cricklade, Highworth, Wootton Bassett, Ludgershall, towns whose early possession of the elective franchise attests their ancient importance; Trowbridge, Bradford, and Melksham, for centuries past the flourishing seats of the staple manufacture of the country, and the cradles of some of its wealthiest proprietary families; the venerable and handsome churches which abound in the north of the county, as, to mention only a few examples, Bishop's Cannings, Great Bedwin, Steeple Ashton, Seend, Sherston, Lydiard-Tregose, Purton, and Kington;—all this, and much more, remains as yet undescribed, or nearly so, and its history a blank. The same must be said of many seats of the ancient nobility and gentry of the county—Tottenham, with its quasi-royal forest, so long the residence of the Seymours and the Bruces; Littlecot, one of the most interesting and best preserved manorial houses of the kingdom; Charlton, the northern rival of Longleat; Corsham, long the chief residence of the wealthy and power-

ful Hungerfords; Bowood, the favourite retreat of more than one generation of great statesmen, the hospitable resort of wit, poetry, and philosophy, literature and high art; Draycot, for centuries the chosen seat of the elder stock of the Longs; Rood Ashton, that of another branch of the same ancient and well-regarded family; Bromham, the seat of the Baytuns, Danntsey, of the Danverses, Alderton of the Gores, Swindon of the Goddards, Burdrup of the Calleys, Lydiard of the St. Johns, Down Ampney of the Hungerfords, Villierses, and Elliots, with many others, all remain, not unknown, of course, but as yet undescribed in a manner worthy of the interest which justly attaches to them. No doubt some useful topographical notices of North Wilts have been published by our worthy and venerable friend, John Britton, to whom, for this and other of his life-long labours in the cause of topography, the county stands, in the estimation I am sure of us all, deeply indebted. But he himself would, I know, be the first to admit that his volumes contain very cursory and inadequate sketches of their subjects."

After reviewing the labours of the elder antiquaries who have illustrated the antiquities of England at large, and alluding to the MS. collections for Wiltshire made by Aubrey, Gore, and Tanner (the two latter of which have disappeared), Mr. Scrope urged upon his hearers the renewal of investigation into the materials preserved in public and private archives, and recommended the preparation and publication in the first instance of separate memoirs, with the ultimate view of forming a complete County History. He also advocated the claims of the central county museum of antiquities and specimens of natural history, to be formed round the nucleus of the cabinet of Mr. Britton. He concluded with some remarks on the natural history of the county: "The Geology of Wiltshire is not very elaborate, extending only from the London Clay to the Old Red Sandstone, but the Palæontology of this limited range is peculiarly rich. The fossils of our Green Sand beds have an European reputation, chiefly owing to two remarkable collections—one formed by a lady in this neighbourhood, Miss Benett; the other by our respected honorary secretary, Mr. Cunnington. The Coral Rag is nowhere more abundant in zoophytes, and nowhere assumes more strikingly its true character of an ancient coral reef, than in the hill range running northwards from this town through Bowood and Bremhill. Our Oxford clays are peculiarly rich in cephalopoda. The Kelloways rock is known to all geologists for its rare mol-

lusc. Our corn brash and forest marble beds are little else than masses of organic remains. The laminated tile-stones of this formation, in their ripple-marked surfaces strewed over with fragments of coral and water-worn shells, and impressed with the footprints of crustaceæ, really present the exact appearance of a sandy shore just left by the retiring tide; though we know that countless ages must have elapsed since the waves of the ocean broke upon them. The oolitic limestone of Bradford has given its name to a rare and curious variety of encrinite. The great oolite of our Cotswolds is a storehouse of organic matter, including reptiles and fishes. And the lower oolites abound in molluscs. In fact, few counties offer a more fertile field for study to the palæontologist. And a closer examination would very probably discover many new or rare species of extinct animals, still further to enrich the Fauna of our Wiltshire strata."

The Rev. Arthur Fane, Vicar of Warminster, then rose to propose the nomination of Vice-Presidents, which he accompanied with an expression of regret that only two of them belonged to the Southern division of the county. Their names are,—the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Sir J. W. Awdry, John Britton, esq., H. M. Clarke, esq., J. N. Gladstone, esq. M.P., G. H. W. Heneage, esq. M.P., the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Walter Long, esq. M.P., Joseph Neeld, esq. M.P., R. P. Nisbet, esq., Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Olivier, W. W. Salmon, esq., T. H. S. Sotherton, esq. M.P., and Earl Bruce. The Rev. James Bliss, of Ogbourne, seconded the nomination. Mr. Whitley proposed, and the Rev. B. C. Dowding seconded that the Rev. J. C. Jackson, of Leigh Delamere, and the Rev. W. C. Lukis, of Great Bedwyn, should be appointed General Secretaries; the names of a committee were proposed by Mr. Kenrick, of Melksham, and seconded by Mr. Britton; and the following gentlemen were appointed Local Secretaries, on the motion of the Rev. G. Goddard, seconded by Mr. Falkner: Rev. James Bliss, Ogbourne; Mr. N. J. Highmore, Bradford; Mr. N. V. Squarey, Salisbury; Rev. A. C. Smith, Yatesbury; Mr. G. C. Kenrick, Melksham; Rev. F. Lear, Bishopstone; Rev. A. Fane, Warminster; Mr. J. Prangley, Heytesbury; Mr. W. Osmond, jun. Salisbury; and Mr. William Cunnington, Devizes.

A dinner afterwards

Bear Hotel, at which a dinner was held, at which I read a paper by the Secretary, Mr. Fane addressed

of Beorht and the family of Giffart. A temporary Museum was here formed in which the department of Natural History was illustrated by a portion of Mr. Cunningham's collection of fossils, by several anatomical casts, and acc. &c. &c. The remains from excavations in the Wiltshire towns were numerous, and Dr. Thwaites contributed many Anglo-Saxon articles and a series of Scandinavian inscriptions. A valuable collection of medals were also well preserved in the Society by the Rev. John Ware, formerly Vicar of Great Beccles, and now Rector of Wals in Yorkshire. Mr. Beorht's Celtic carvings, willow-wood, and a large collection of drawings, maps, and choice prints, constituted prominent objects.

COMMUNICABLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND  
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Sept. 13. The fifth annual meeting of this body was held at Yeovil in the Town Hall. Around the walls were hung a large number of rubbings from monumental brasses, and Dr. Bygonian contributed a large and valuable collection of illuminated missals and manuscripts, &c. Amongst many fine carvings was a grotesque representation of the Adoring of Isaac, formerly in the kitchen of the old Angel, at Yeovil, and sent by Mr. H. M. Watts, in whose family it was kept for many years. George Herbert, esq. contributed a grant under the great seal, by Charles II., of annuities of 200*l.* each, for the respective lives of Rachel and Frances Wyndham, daughters of his Brother Wyndham, of Trent, on the death of his wife Lady Ann Wyndham, and on the surrender of an annuity for her life of 400*l.* granted by Charles II. to the said Lady Ann Wyndham, in the 19th year of his reign, "in consideration, as recited in the said deed, of the faithful services performed by the Lady Ann Wyndham, in being instrumental to his preservation after the battle of Worcester." Some interesting fossils and other curiosities in natural history were also exhibited.

W. Pinney, esq. M.P. was called to the chair, and made an introductory address, after which the Rev. F. Warre read the report. It congratulated the society on an increase of members from 420 to 477. A beautiful collection of oriental birds, by the Hon. E. Blundell, has been added to the museum. Twelve Anglo-Saxon coins had been discovered in Wedmore Church, but, being claimed by the Lords of the Treasury, were given up; seven had been returned, and the other five had been replaced by valuable coins of which duplicates existed in the British Museum.

Mr. John Hamond, of Frome, then read a very and interesting essay on the connection between Archaeology and Natural Science. Mr. E. C. Thompson read a paper on Anglo-Saxon and German Runic-inscriptions, and the Rev. W. E. Turner, of York, gave an account of the churches of Northampton, as viewed in a recent tour.

The Rev. Wm. Arthur James, of Taunton, then read an interesting paper upon the battle of Langport, noticed in the early book written at Exeter, Palace of David, by Lawrence, then prince monk of the court of Prince Arthur. The text, generally considered that the Langports here mentioned, which Dr. Cover, Pugh, represents it to "some distance on the south coast, probably Portsmouth." Mr. George Turner being of a like opinion, was none other than Langport in Bridgewater Bay. The Welsh word Langportic signified a port or harbour for ships, and, bearing in mind that Celtic names are invariably descriptive of localities, it would be necessary to show that the estuary now confined to Bridgewater Bay did at that time cover the plains of Sedgemoor, and thus make Langport accessible to such ships as the Britons then possessed. Having placed at the great changes which had taken place within historic periods in the coast line of the country, Mr. James observed that even now Langport was within reach of the tidal waters; that Portbury, on the opposite side to Bridgewater Bay, was at one time frequented by "Carrs of the extensive navy," but was now quite inadequate to the accommodation of a fleet; that the characteristics of both sides of the Polden Hills afforded conclusive evidences of changes on the English coast of the Channel, and that there had been a gradual elevation of the level between Langport and the sea by the action of the floods, the subsidence of the muddy waters of the Severn, and the accumulated growth of aquatic vegetation, as the character of the alluvial deposits of the turf moors clearly indicated. Mr. Stradling, in a valuable paper on the Turbaries, published in the Society's reports for 1849-50, gave an interesting account of the different antiquities discovered by him in the bottom of the lake, whose waters reached to Glastonbury. Among those evidently British, besides flint spears and celts, he mentioned three oars or paddles, similar in form to those used in the present day by Welsh fishermen in the management of the coracle, and also a very large canoe formed from an immense oak, which had been preserved by the peculiar antiseptic properties of the soil, and which was known to the turf-cutters as "Squire Phippen's

gurt zhip." These facts clearly pointed to a time when the eastern side of the Polden Hills was washed by the waters of a large navigable lake, if not an arm of the sea; and, judging from the similarity of position, there could be no doubt but that a similar estuary or lake existed at that time to the west of Polden Hill, covering the Sedgmoor of the present day, and reaching towards Langport. Even the Saxon names of the places in the district were evidence of the same physical characteristics. Thus, in Sedgmoor (parts of which some now living remember a sedgy morass, the haunts of wild fowl, and frequented only by the sportsman), we had Westonzoyland, Chedzoy, and Middlezoy—names clearly implying the presence of an expanse of water in these localities. Considering the Polden as a ridge of hills standing between two estuaries, the one extending to Glastonbury, the other to Langport, no more descriptive name could be given to it than it bore—*Moel-y-don*, or *Voeldon*, easily changed into Polden. The name by which Glastonbury was known to the Cimri was one which accorded with the physical conditions obtaining in the district at the time when Langport was truly *Llongborth*—a haven of ships. Glastonbury was called the Island of Apple-trees—a name peculiarly descriptive of the place when the Turbaries were as yet in course of formation.

Mr. Yates gave an interesting description of the plants and other natural productions of Australia; and Mr. Charles Moore, of Ilminster, read a short paper on foraminifera.

Mr. Street then read a paper on paleography, endeavouring to trace the Babel of modern languages up to one common primeval tongue, and supporting his arguments by a reference to a remarkable work lately published in France, "*Grammaire Comparée des Langues Bibliques*," by Van Drivel, according to the discoveries of Champollion.

Mr. John Batten next read a paper of considerable local interest, being an account of Mr. Edward Curll, one of the sequestrators appointed by the Parliament in 1645 to sequester the property of all "delinquents and malignants" within the hundred of Catash. He quoted many remarkable personal details, chiefly relating to the loyalist clergy, and closed with a quaint account of "a battle fought on Babel Hill, near unto Yerrell, between the Parliament forces, under the Earl of Bedford, and those which came from Sherborne on the 7th of this instant September, 1642."

Mr. Warre read an able paper on Taunton Castle, and the meeting then adjourned.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY  
AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Sept. 29. The twenty-third Quarterly General Meeting of this Society was held at Melford, under the presidency of the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey. The company assembled at the Bull Inn, where an interesting collection of antiquities were arranged as a temporary museum. Amongst them was an extensive collection of documents and drawings relative to persons and events in Melford, &c. contributed by Mr. Almack, who also exhibited a fine gold coin of Cunobelin, with the wheat-ear reverse, found at Glemsford, and several Roman vessels, including a small cup of green glass, found at Melford. Several Roman coins found at Melford were exhibited by Mr. Ardley, jun. and others; a portrait of Sir William Drury, President of Munster; an embroidered satin apron, worked in the year 1647, and some quarries of glass with birds, and the cross and instruments of our Lord's crucifixion on a shield, from Mr. Woollard; and the bronze matrix of the seal of Alice St. Philibert, of Laekford, wife of Sir Brian Stapleton, of Carleton, co. of York, who died in 1384, which had been found in Bury on the previous Tuesday, and is now in the possession of Mr. Tymms.

The noble President, addressing the meeting, briefly alluded to the beauty of the place, and the many objects of high interest to archaeologists which it offers, and recapitulated the names of some of its most distinguished worthies; and then led the way to Melford Hall, the property of Sir Hyde Parker, Bart., and the residence of J. M. Williams, esq.; a fine Elizabethan house, erected by Sir Wm. Cordell, Master of the Rolls to that Queen, who honoured it with her presence, and was entertained, says Churchyard, the historian of this progress, with "such sumptuous feasting and banquets as seldom in any part of the world hath been seen before." A paper on the history of the place and its owners having been read by Mr. Tymms, the company proceeded to the Church, where Mr. Almack acted as guide, and pointed out and explained the very curious portraits and painted glass in the windows; the tombs of the Cloptous and Martins; the Clopton chapel, which still exhibits much of its original painted decorations, including the verses of the poet Lydgate; and the still more beautiful Lady Chapel at the east end.

The archaeologists then proceeded to Kentwell Hall, the seat of Capt. Starkie Bence; another moated red brick mansion of the same period, erected by Thos. Clopton, esq. who died in 1597. It is in

the form of the letter E, a form observable in many houses of this reign, and in some instances known to have been so designed as a mark of respect to the Virgin Queen. It is nearly a mile distant from the high road, and is approached by a fine avenue of lime trees for nearly the whole distance. The hall is decorated with banners, arms, and armour; the banners bearing the arms of the various owners of this beautiful estate being worked by the lady of Colonel Bence, the mother of the present possessor. An interesting paper on the history of this manor was read by Mr. Tymms. It belonged to the famous Tynner de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, to the Poet Gower, and to the ancient and knightly family of Clopton, by whom it was possessed for near three hundred years, and whose heiress was the beautiful Anne Clopton, who at the early age of thirteen became the bride of the famous antiquary Sir Simon D'Ewes, Bart.

The company lastly visited Melford Place, the residence of C. Westropp, esq. but formerly and for four centuries the abode of the Martin family, who removed but a few years since into the county of Norfolk. All that remains of the old house is the chapel, since converted into rooms; but retaining its waggon-roofed panelled ceiling, with its cornices and beam carved with foliage of rich and bold design. Here, too, were set out a great number of Roman coins, several cinerary vases, and other remains of the same period, that had been dug up on the estate, including a small amphora of green glass. Mr. Tymms having read a paper on the history of the place, the company returned to the Bull Inn, where a cold collation had been set out in the Assembly Room.

#### ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 16. The Colchester section met the president, Mr. Disney, and several of the members from Tendring Hundred, at Harwich. J. Bagshaw, esq. M.P. conducted the visitors over the town, and brought many excellent specimens of oak carving of the reign of Henry VIII. under their notice, as well as a massive stone-pointed arch, associated with which were the so-called Roman bricks. One of the carvings in the shop of Mr. Durrant, and some others in the remains of the old Duke of Norfolk's mansion, excited much attention. A rude stone font-like piece of workmanship, dredged up from the west rock, was noticed, and a piece of ancient ordnance from the same locality, with many other local curiosities. A denarius of Augustus, found at Harwich, was the only Roman coin seen. Numerous coins

of the Tudors are, however, constantly dredged up.

Dr. Duncan stated that he had purchased for the Society a series of documents relating to the Stone-house in the parish of St. Runwald, and which extended over a term of years from 1535 to 1636. An agreement between the English and Dutch bays makers respecting foreigners, had been presented by J. Bawtree, esq. The remainder of the coins discovered in making the foundations of the brewery in the year 1800, of which the Roman had been already named, a coin of William I. one of Henry II. and several of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, were reported to be in good preservation.

Dr. Duncan also exhibited several impressions of seals lately found in Colchester; and, amongst others, an impression of the seal of a ring, with the inscription "Thermia." Dr. Duncan observed that the antiquity of the gem was admitted, but some had doubts as to the setting; a very competent judge, however, was of opinion that it was not modern. Dr. Badham of East Bergholt considers the sphynx it represents to be older than the inscription beneath it. Mr. Disney observed that he once had a sphynx, which held, as he presumed this to do, a four-sided pyramid, on whose base a cartouche and hieroglyph was found. It was mentioned that Dr. Bell considered that the figure held a four-sided pyramid; that others differed from him; but that, whether it was a pine cone or a pyramid, its mythological signification was the same. The general opinion was, that the "Thermia" was a personal name; and much interest was considered to be attached to the seal, as two coins of Cunobelin have been found close to Mr. Merrell's ground, each bearing a sphynx.

#### SAXON BURIAL-PLACE NEAR SALISBURY.

Excavations recently made at Harnham Hill, near Salisbury, under the direction of J. Y. Akerman, esq. the Resident Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London, have disclosed the remains of an extensive Saxon burial-place. About 65 skeletons have been discovered, and among the bones have been found some very curious Saxon ornaments, including beads, amber amulets, buckles, fibulae, a ring like a hoop twisted twice round the finger, spear-heads, the boss of a shield, the remains of a small casket, a comb, and, with other things, a bodkin, ear-pick, &c. attached to a ring and worn by a lady, apparently like a modern chatelaine. There have also been found a fork, a gold ring in all respects like a wedding-ring, a solitary knuckle-bone of a sheep, suggesting the



game of *tali*, a small article with marks on it like a domino, and a Roman coin of the time of Constantine. In compliance with the wish of a numerous body of the citizens of Salisbury, these antiquities were exhibited in the Council Chamber, where, at the request of the Mayor, Mr. Akerman offered a few remarks upon them to the following effect:—"In the summer of the present year I saw an announcement in the local newspapers of the discovery of the umbo of a shield and spear-head, on Harnham Hill. Having for many years past made our Anglo-Saxon antiquities my study, and having explored many Saxon burial-places in various counties of England, I at once concluded that this locality was the site of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, and wrote to your townsman, Mr. William Fawcett, for particulars. Mr. Fawcett communicated with his noble landlord, Lord Folkestone, and the result is before you. The spot is called the Low Field, not because it is in a low tract of ground, but from its having been at one time covered with *aleoves*, or tumuli, those small conical barrows, of which a great number may yet be perceived in various parts of England, but especially in Kent. They are not to be confounded with the larger tumuli, which form such conspicuous objects on our Wiltshire Downs, and which are ascertained to be of an earlier period. It is the opinion of some of our antiquaries that Anglo-Saxon interments were of two kinds, that is to say, tumular and non-tumular; but, with all respect for such opinion, I cannot assent to it. The very word burial (*bury*, a word of Anglo-Saxon origin) shows that the grave was covered with a mound. Thousands of these mounds have, like those at Harnham, been obliterated by the operations of the husbandman: the ploughshare and the spade have destroyed, in numberless instances, the traces of our Anglo-Saxon cemeteries before the introduction of Christianity, when the Pagan mode of interment was abandoned, though perhaps gradually and reluctantly, and the bodies of the converted were interred within the graveyards attached to the newly-erected churches. The first systematic exploration of the Barrows of this period was undertaken by the Rev. J. Douglas, about sixty years since, who published an account of his discoveries, and showed that the grouped tumuli in Kent must be ascribed to a much later period than had been assigned to them by antiquaries of the Stukeley school, in fact to the period embraced within the arrival of the Saxons in England and their conversion to Christianity. From the time of Douglas nothing had been done by way of further investi-

gation of these cemeteries until about twelve years ago, when Lord Londesborough (then Lord Albert Conyngham) undertook, at my instigation, the examination of a considerable number of barrows in East Kent, the result of which was the discovery of many relics similar to those now before you." Mr. Akerman then alluded to similar investigations made since in other parts of England; and, recurring to the Harnham antiquities, stated his belief that the remains discovered were of persons previous to the introduction of Christianity. "It is just possible," he said, "though I think we have no proofs whatever of the fact, that some of the bodies found here were those of individuals who had been converted to the true faith; but appearances are against such a supposition. I have hinted at the possibility of such being the case, because we find in the Capitularies of Charlemagne a mandate directing that the bodies of Christian men shall no longer be consigned to the tumuli of the Pagans, but interred within the precincts of the church, a proof that the heathen mode of interment still lingered among his subjects. If anything would favour the conjecture that some of the bodies interred at Harnham were those of Christians, it is the fact that some of them were unaccompanied by any object of personal use or ornament. Several skeletons have been found without the accompanying knife or any object whatever; but nothing definite can be deduced from this. Many Pagan customs were allowed by the primitive clergy, provided they were in themselves harmless. On the other hand, the laws of the Franks, the old Saxons, and the Visigoths, denounce with heavy penalties those who shall despoil a corpse either before or after burial; a sufficient proof that the crime was so common as to call for a specific enactment. To this cause we may perhaps assign the absence of relics in some of the Harnham interments. I have said that thousands of tumuli of the Anglo-Saxon period have been obliterated by the ploughshare and the spade; and this must be manifest to any one who has perused our Anglo-Saxon charters, in which 'the heathen burials' are frequently named in the recitals of boundaries. Further, the word *aleow* gives name to many places in England, as Ludlow, Taplow, Winslow, Onslow, and, in this neighbourhood, Winterslow. In the graveyard of Ludlow a tumulus once existed, and in that of Taplow one exists at this time." Mr. Akerman then directed attention to the numerous antiquities arranged on the table, which it is understood to be Lord Folkestone's determination to present to the British Museum.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

War has been formally declared against *Russia* by the *Turkish* Government. This resolution was adopted at a Council which sat on the 27th of September, but actual hostilities were not to be commenced unless the Russians refused to quit the Principalities within fifteen days of the receipt of notice to this effect at the head-quarters of Prince Gortschakoff. A note was accordingly sent by Omer Pasha, the Turkish commander of the Danubian army, to Prince Gortschakoff, who is reported to have replied that he had no power to enter into negotiations, or to retire from the Principalities; that he should confine himself to defensive operations, but would resist any attacks that might be made upon him. No actual hostilities have yet taken place, but a Russian boat engaged in taking soundings upon the Danube is stated to have been fired upon and an officer killed. On the 10th inst. the Sultan requested the presence of the combined fleets before Constantinople. They have accordingly passed the Dardanelles, and are now at anchor in the Sea of Marmora. Advices from Moldavia state that fresh Russian troops are still pouring in and marching towards the Danube. Much sickness is stated to prevail in the Russian army.

The finances of *Austria* continue in a very embarrassed condition. A report has been current that a new loan of 7,000,000*l.* had been obtained from the house of Rothschild, but this has since been contradicted. A decree has been issued for the reduction of the army by 75,000 men. If this be carried out there may be some chance of a restoration of the exchequer to a state of solvency. The Government has just given mortal offence to the Jews by a decree, reversing that of 1848 by which persons of that race were allowed to hold real property, so that it would appear that no hope of assistance in that quarter is relied on.

*Spain*.—The ministry of General Ler-sundi has fallen, and the Count of San Luis has been named Prime Minister. The new Ministry has advised the Queen to convoke the Cortes immediately, and it has consequently been summoned for the 19th November. A decree has ordered the construction of five war steamers, and a bill has been published in the Madrid Gazette of the 10th October, which is to

be presented to the Cortes, for the formation of a powerful steam navy.

*Switzerland*.—The Federal Government has resolved to support Ticino in its resistance to Austria. It will grant subsidies for the employment of the population thrown out of work by the Austrian blockade in the construction of roads. Having exhausted every means of concession compatible with the national honour, the Federal Government will make no new offer to Austria.

The French Ambassador has been withdrawn from *Naples*, in consequence of the conduct of the government in refusing, under pretence of quarantine, to admit an officer who had been sent by the Emperor to be present at a grand review at Naples. It is expected, however, that an apology will be made, and the matter arranged.

The cholera has been raging at *Stockholm*. Up to the 26th Sept. 4026 persons had been attacked, of whom 2395 had died.

The Government of the *United States* is embarrassed by an accumulating surplus, which has caused an accumulation of gold and silver in the Treasury cellars to the amount of above thirty million dollars. The secretary to the Treasury has issued a circular to the principal merchants and others, giving notice that a reduction of the tariff is under consideration, and requesting information on the subject for the guidance of the government.

*River Plate*.—Treaties were concluded on the 10th July between Urquiza and the English and French Governments, and on the 27th with that of the United States, for the free navigation of the waters of Parana, Paraguay, and Uruguay. A right is reserved to the Emperor of Brazil, and to the governments of Parana, Bolivia, and the Uruguay to become parties to the treaty. The Government of Buenos Ayres has protested against the treaties as illegal and as infringing on its rights.

The rebellion in *China* continues successful, and it is expected that Peking will shortly fall into the hands of the insurgents.

*Japan*.—The American expedition under Commodore Perry reached the Bay of Jeddo on the 8th July, and anchored in the afternoon off the town of Uraga. The appearance of the steamers—the first ever seen in Japanese waters—with the other

vessels in tow, appeared to produce considerable sensation among the Japanese, and all the trading junks, with which the bay was crowded, carefully kept out of their way. As the vessels were coming to anchor, two shells or rockets were fired into the air from a battery about a mile distant, apparently as a signal. Several government boats immediately came off, and endeavoured to put on board the vessels the usual notification to foreigners, warning them to depart. They were not received, however, and the Deputy-Governor of Uraga, who was the only person allowed to come on board, was notified that, if the Japanese authorities endeavoured to surround the ships with the usual cordon of boats, it would lead to very serious consequences. The next morning, Yezaimon, the Governor of Uraga, and a nobleman of the third rank, came off, and, after ascertaining the object of the visit, asked for time to dispatch an express to Jeddo, in order to obtain instructions how to act. During the three days which elapsed before the answer arrived, the Mississippi made a trip of about 10 miles further up the bay, finding everywhere deep soundings. Beyond the promontory of Uraga, a point which no foreign vessel had passed before, she discovered a large and beautiful bight, which was perfectly land-locked, and offered the most secure and commodious anchorage. She was followed at a distance by a number of government boats, but none of them attempted to interfere with her, or with the cutters of the different vessels which were sounding in advance of her. On the 12th an answer arrived from Jeddo, stating that the Emperor had appointed an officer of the highest rank to proceed

to Uraga and receive the letter of the President of the United States, and it was arranged that the interview should take place on the 14th, at the small town of Gorihama, about three miles south of Uraga. On the day appointed Commodore Perry, attended by 400 Americans, with their colours flying and bands playing the national "Hail, Columbia!" and escorted by the Governor and Deputy-Governor of Uraga, proceeded to a house prepared for the interview. Here he was received by the Prince of Idzu, First Councillor of the Emperor, who was accompanied by the Prince of Iwami. The letter of the President and Commodore Perry's letter of credence were formally delivered, and an official receipt given in return by the two princes. The interview then terminated, as the latter were not empowered to enter into any negotiations. The Commodore stated that, in order to give the Japanese government ample time for deliberation, he would depart in three or four days, and return in a few months to receive the reply. The squadron afterwards proceeded about twenty miles above Uraga. From the deck of the frigate a crowd of shipping was seen, seven or eight miles to the northward; and, from the number of junks continually going and coming, it was evident that this was the anchorage in front of the capital. The officers of the *Susquehannah* and *Mississippi* speak with admiration of the beauty of the shores, and the rich cultivation and luxuriant vegetation which they everywhere witnessed. The natives with whom they came in contact were friendly in their demeanour, and the Governor of Uraga is spoken of as a model of refinement and good breeding.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Northern part of England, particularly the town of Newcastle and its neighbourhood, has been visited with a severe endemic attack of malignant Cholera. The disease first shewed itself in Newcastle on the 1st of Sept.; and was very severe during that month. At the beginning of October it began to decline. To the 18th Oct. the deaths have amounted to 1514. In the Gateshead union the deaths have also been numerous; and the disease has extended to Hexham, Whitehaven, Liverpool, and in a slighter degree to many other places. There have been cases in various parts of London, particularly in the lodging-houses in Whitechapel occupied by German emigrants. Nine cases

and three deaths have occurred in Millbank Penitentiary. In the 11 weeks from July 30 to Oct. 15 there have been 278 deaths from cholera (of all kinds) in the metropolis, of which the greatest number in one week was 66, in the week ending October 8.

Oct. 5. One of the most fatal railway accidents that has occurred for many years happened near the Straffan station of the Great Southern and Western Railway. The train from Killarney and the south was detained from some defect in the engine, when a heavy cattle train arrived at its full speed, and broke in pieces three of the carriages of the former train; two others, which were in front, were released

by the breaking of the coupling chains, and driven violently forward with the engine. Thirteen persons were killed on the spot, and of the survivors two are since dead. The names of the deceased are as follow: Mr. T. W. Jelly, of Straboe, Queen's County; Mr. Daniel O'Connell M'Swiny, solicitor, Kenmare, and Anastasia his wife, sister to the Rev. Stephen Farrell, of Dublin; Mr. John Egan, of Birr; Mr. Bateman, of Cork; Cherry-Agnes, wife of Mr. Kempster Malcolm Knapp, of London, and her cousin Miss Margaret Palmer, daughter of Mr. Palmer, the oldest officer of the Bank of Ireland; Miss Clara Kirwan, sister to Mr. John Kirwan, of Middle Abbey-street, Dublin; Miss Margaret Leatley, of Dublin; Miss Kate Hamilton Haines; Mr. Christopher M'Nally, solicitor, Dublin; and Mr. Hall, of Kildare. Joseph Sherwood, servant to Dr. Stokes of Dublin, and Miss Emma Pack, of Parsonstown, are since deceased.

Oct. 18. The Dalhousie, one of the Australian "White Horse line" of passenger ships, foundered off Beechy Head. Her crew consisted of 48 men and officers, and she had taken 12 passengers on board, others being waiting for her at Plymouth. Of the whole sixty persons, Joseph Reed, able seaman, aged 22, is the only one who was saved. The Dalhousie was a fine Indian teak-built ship of nearly 800 tons, launched at Moulmein in 1848, and was therefore a first-class vessel, in good and sound condition. She was the property of Mr. Allan, of Leadenhall-street. Happily, on this occasion, she was devoted more to the conveyance of freight than passengers. Her cargo comprised every description of merchandise, estimated at upwards of 100,000*l.* Her master, Captain Butterworth, had passed many years in the owner's service. His wife and one of his four children have perished with him. The passengers were Mr. John Underwood, a Manchester warehouseman, his wife and three children, Mrs. Simpson and three children, and Miss Radford. The surgeon, Mr. T. R. Thomas. Of the crew thirty-two were Lascars.

*Metropolitan Improvements.*—The new thoroughfare from London Bridge to the south side of St. Paul's Churchyard is now finished. A further portion of the houses in Ray-street, Clerkenwell, is forthwith to be demolished. The direct line of communication from Blackfriars Bridge and Farringdon-street to Islington is forthwith to be completed. The widening of Fenchurch-street is being carried out, by the removal of the houses on the south side, extending from Mark-lane, crossing London-street and Railway-place, up to Church-row, contiguous to the East

India Company's warehouses. A great many houses have been pulled down on the south side of Threadneedle-street, in Finch-lane, and Spread Eagle-court, to complete the approaches to the Royal Exchange; as also in Dowgate-hill, to widen and improve that thoroughfare. The commissioners have obtained possession of premises at the corner of Mark-lane and Tower-street, to widen the latter thoroughfare, and form a direct line of communication from King William-street to Tower-hill. And they have also recommenced operations to complete the new street through Spitalfields, called Commercial-street, extending from the London Docks, through Whitechapel, to Shoreditch. For a small piece of land belonging to St. Thomas's Hospital, at the north-west corner of Finch-lane, (which is to be widened and rounded,) containing only about 400 square yards, the enormous rent of 1300*l.* (on lease for a term of 80 years,) has been given by the Australasian Company, with a condition to build upon it a substantial stone building. This letting, if calculated at its freehold value, at the existing price of Consols, would represent the extraordinary sum of rather more than 520,000*l.* per acre.

*Gold Found in the British Islands.*—The following notices relative to the Production of Gold in the British Islands, were communicated by Mr. J. Calvert to the British Association at the recent meeting at Hull.

From his own exploration, from researches in various books, and from communications, Mr. Calvert stated that gold was found in forty counties in these islands, and over an area of 50,000 square miles. He thus classified the gold regions: The West of England, North-Welsh, Mid-England, Northumbrian, Lowland, Highland, Ulster, and Leinster. The West of England region might be divided into three districts—Cornwall, Dartmoor, and Exmouth, or West Somerset. In Cornwall the tin-streams, which were of the same composition as gold diggings, had long been known to contain nuggets and coarse dust, or hops of gold, but had only been slightly worked by Sir Christopher Hawkins, at Ladoch. The largest Cornish nugget was not worth more than about ten guineas. The Cornish districts were very rich in gold. The Dartmoor district contained gold in its northern and southern streams. A miner, named Wellington, got about 40*l.* worth of gold at Sheepston, and Mr. Calvert had obtained gold from the granite. In the West Somerset district were four companies for working gold ores. From 55 tons of F 98 ounces of gold were

lately produced, being at the rate of 16 dwts. per ton, or twice the rate of the St. John del Rey ores. The West Somerset district probably embraced gold sites at Combe Martin and the Mendips. The North Wales district might embrace all the western counties of the principality. There were no reported river deposits, but gold ores had been worked at Carnhusian, Isso, Berthilwyd, Dolfrwynos, and other places. The Northumbrian regions embraced Alstone Moor; but the chief known gold-field was in Westmerland and Cumberland. In the Goldscoop mine gold had been found in the copper for ages, and he (Mr. Calvert) had discovered it in many of the ores and rivers of the district. He showed specimens from High Treby, Caldbeck Fells, the Buttermere and Crumwick-road, Borrowdale, Buttermere, Basenthwaite, and a fine lump of gold gossan, which weighed originally 57 oz. The South of Scotland district had only been worked for its river deposits in Clydesdale and Nithsdale, but in his (the lecturer's) opinion it extended throughout the Lowlands. Gold was found in above forty brooks or gullies, and all of the miners have gold for sale, obtained in their holiday excursions. Mr. Calvert mentioned that in the manuscripts of Queen Elizabeth's time the diggers relied on keele, a reddish earth, as an indication of gold, and the miners do now. He had seen it also in Westmerland, and had recognised it also in Australia and elsewhere. He found gold in the Lowther Burn, Long and Short Cleugh Burns, Mannoch Water, Kepple Burn, Glengomar, Elvanwater, Goldscour, and other places. At Wanlockhead he saw gold in the midst of the town. At one place the miners, two years ago, got gold, which at Glasgow they sold for 42*l.* Gold was reported in Perthshire, Fifeshire, Stirlingshire, and Linlithgowshire. The Highland gold regions were

unexamined. Gold localities had been reported in Aberdeenshire and Sutherlandshire. The Wicklow diggings were only shortly referred to. It appeared, by returns obtained from the Dublin goldsmiths, that the present supply of the peasantry was about 2000*l.* a year. In Ulster the peasantry work the aura or gold mountains in Antrimshire; and the Mayola streams in Londonderry yielded gold. The yearly produce of gold in these islands was now about 5000*l.* a year, which might be largely increased. The number of gold-bearing streams known was one hundred. Gold had been found in nearly all the clay-slate districts. Many of these were worked in the Middle Ages, and probably also by the Romans. Gold, in ores, was found associated with silver, lead, copper, iron, and zinc; with quartz, granite, slate, oxide of iron, and sulphate of iron. These ores have only been worked of late in Devonshire and Merionethshire. The river deposits were rudely worked by the miners or peasantry in Wicklow, Lanarkshire, Antrimshire, and Devonshire. The washing of gold-stuff in our home districts was very rude, and not equal to that in Australia, nor had there been for a long time any deep workings. Many rich gold ores were thrown away, and much metal was produced from which the gold was not refined. The only two gold-fields which had yet been worked had yielded considerable amounts,—the Lanarkshire district from a quarter of a million to half a million, the Wicklow above 100,000*l.* The largest known nuggets were one of 3 lb. from Lanarkshire, and others of 2½ lb. from there and Wicklow. The importance of attending to this branch of the national resources was strongly urged. Mr. Calvert concluded by stating that he considered the clay-slate formations of Canada would soon be discovered to be a vast gold-field.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

### GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Sept. 29. Royal Artillery, brevet Lieut.-Col. W. F. Williams, C.B. to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Sept. 30. George John Robert Gordon, esq., now Secretary of Legation at Stockholm, to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay. — The Hon. William Grey, now First Paid Attaché at Paris, to be Secretary of Legation at Stockholm.—69th Foot, Major D. E. M'Kirdy to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. C. F. Law to be Major.

Oct. 1. William Earl of Listowel to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* Lord Elphinstone.

Oct. 11. Robert William Keate, esq. to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Grenada.—

45th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. H. D'Arcy Kyle to be Lieut.-Colonel.—98th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. Bates to be Major.

Oct. 14. 1st Cheshire Militia, E. Leigh, jun. esq., late Capt. 2d Dragoon Guards, to be Major.

Oct. 17. Rear-Adm. Sir James Alexander Gordon, K.C.B. to be Master of Her Majesty's Hospital at Greenwich.

Oct. 18. Robert Dougan, esq. to be Advocate for Sierra Leone.—22d Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. P. Napier, K.C.B., from the 27th Foot, to be Colonel.—27th Foot, Major-Gen. E. Fleming, C.B. to be Colonel.—78th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir W. Chalmers, C.B., from 20th Regt., to be Colonel.—28th Foot, Capt. R. H. Lindsell to be Major.

Oct. 31. 93d Foot, Major W. B. Ainslie to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. A. S. L. Hay to be Major, by purchase.—Hospital Staff, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, W. Dawson, M.D. to be Inspector General of Hospitals.—Brevet, brevet Major M. G. M'Murdo, of 78th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the army; Capt. the Hon. F. Colborne, of 15th Foot, to be Major in the army.

The Hon. W. Stuart, now second paid attaché at Paris, is appointed first paid attaché there. Mr. Odo Russell, now unpaid attaché at Vienna, is appointed second paid attaché at Paris.—Mr. Frederic R. Nixon guardian of woods and forests at the Mauritius. Mr. George Price appointed a member of council, Jamaica.

Louis Vandenberg, esq. Swedish vice-consul at Portsmouth, has been knighted by the King of Sweden and Norway.

#### NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Oct. 1. Lieut. H. B. Hankey to be flag-Lieutenant at Portsmouth.

Oct. 20. Capt. W. Crispin, additional to the Victoria and Albert yacht.

Mr. Henry Chatfield, assistant to the Master Shipwright at Woolwich, to be Master Shipwright at Deptford, vice Willcox, superannuated. Commander R. J. Le Mesurier M'Clure, in command of the Investigator, Arctic discovery ship, has been promoted to the rank of Captain for services performed in search of Sir John Franklin, and for the discovery of the certainty of a North-West Passage. Commander Inglefield also is promoted to the rank of Captain.

To the rank of Captain, Commanders Nicholas Le Febvre (1838), W. Edmonstone (1841), Lord William Compton (1842), and Henry R. Foote (1845).

To the rank of Commander, Lieutenants A. J. Burton (1841), H. Croft (1841), H. Temple (1841), A. C. Gordon (1842), and F. J. Digging (1842).

Capt. Hastings R. Yelverton (1843) to command the Arrogant 47, screw, vice Fremantle, to the Juno 26.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Right Rev. W. Tyrrell, D.D. (Bishop of Newcastle, Australia), to the Archbishopric of Sydney, New South Wales.

Rev. J. Armstrong, to the Bishopric of Graham's Town.

Rev. J. D. Collis (Head Master of Bromsgrove School), Honorary Canon of Worcester.

Rev. R. Symes, Canonry in Wells Cathedral.

Rev. S. W. Andrews, Claxby-Pluckacre R. Linc.

Rev. H. Austen, New Church P.C. Tarrant Keynsham, Dorset.

Rev. S. Baker, Clifton-upon-Teme V. Worc.

Rev. C. C. Barnard, Ruckland R. w. Farforth R. and Maiden-Well V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. D. T. Barry, St. Barnabas P.C. Liverpool.

Rev. F. L. Bazeley, Bideford R. Devon.

Rev. J. Blackburn, Yarmouth R. Isle of Wight.

Rev. L. G. F. Broome, Whittlebury w. Silverstone P.C. Northamptonshire.

Rev. R. H. K. Buck, St. Dominick R. Cornwall.

Rev. S. J. Butler, Penrith V. w. Trinity C. Cumb.

Rev. J. Chapman, Arnesby V. Leicestershire.

Rev. T. Caine, Kirk-Lonan V. Isle of Man.

Rev. T. Coldwell, Greens-Norton R. Northamp.

Rev. J. E. Cooper, Fornsett St. Mary R. Norf.

Rev. J. Davies, Smallwood P.C. Cheshire.

Rev. A. J. Empson, Eydon R. Northamptonsh.

Rev. J. Ford, Somerton R. Suffolk.

Rev. F. French, Worlingworth R. w. Southolt C. Suffolk.

Rev. H. Gale, Studley P.C. dio. Salisbury.

Rev. K. Gale, North Horton P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. E. Hanson, Thaxted V. Essex.

Rev. T. Hervey, Colmer R. w. Pryor's Dean C.

Hants.

Rev. G. T. Hoare, Tandridge P.C. Surrey.

Rev. E. Hotham, Crowcombe R. Somerset.

Rev. W. Howard, St. Peter R. Nottingham.

Rev. E. Jones, Llanychairn P.C. Cardigansh.

Rev. R. B. Kidd, Butley P.C. w. Capel C. Suff.

Rev. J. Langdon, Mudford V. Somerset.

Rev. S. C. Lord, D.D. Farmborough R. Som.

Rev. T. B. Lloyd, St. Mary P.C. w. St. Michael

P.C. Shrewsbury.

Rev. C. F. Newmarch, North and South Lever-

ton R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. T. G. Onslow, Catmore R. Berks.

Rev. C. R. Pearson, Mark P.C. Somerset.

Rev. J. L. Prior, Liaby R. and Papplewick P.C.

Notts.

Rev. G. Prothero, St. Paul P.C. Whippingham,

Isle of Wight.

Rev. B. H. Puckle, Graffham R. Hunts.

Rev. E. M. D. Pyne, Bawdsey V. Suffolk.

Rev. W. C. Rawlinson, Chedburgh R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Room, Eastwood P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. H. St. George, Billinge P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. J. Scholefield, Portwood P.C. Cheshire.

Rev. R. H. Scott, Bonchurch R. w. Shanklin C.

Isle of Wight.

Rev. W. Seaton, Christ Church P.C. Penning-

ton, Lancashire.

Rev. G. Sharp, Merther P.C. Cornwall.

Rev. T. F. Simmons, South Dalton R. Yorksh.

Hon. and Rev. T. C. Skeffington, Cotteslack

V. w. Glapthorne V. Northamptonshire.

Rev. F. Swire, Elston R. Notts.

Rev. W. Tatlock, New Church P.C. Bark

Island, Halifax, Yorkshire.

Rev. W. Temple, Nymett-Rowland R. Devon.

Rev. F. E. Tower, Kirkby-Mallory R. w. Earl

Shilton C. and Elmsthorpe R. Leicestershire.

Rev. F. C. Twemlow, Forton R. Staffordshire.

Rev. C. Ward, St. Nicholas P.C. Ipswich.

Rev. R. West, Pett R. Sussex.

Rev. S. Westbrook, St. John's P.C. Hudders-

field, Yorkshire.

Rev. J. C. Wharton, Bierton V. Bucks.

Rev. T. J. Williams, Maesteg Chapel, Llango-

nydd (?) dio. Llandaff.

#### To Chaplaincies.

Rev. A. Bell, H. M. Forces, King William's Town, Cape of Good Hope.

Rev. J. M. Edwards (and Naval Instructor),

H.M.S. Ajax, screw flag-ship, Queenstown.

Rev. G. Fritche, Derbyshire Lunatic Asylum.

Rev. B. M. Gane, H.E.I.C.S.

Rev. W. Holderness, Convict Establishment,

Portland.

Rev. H. H. Higgins, Lunatic Asylum, Rain-

hill, Lancashire.

Rev. T. R. Holme (and Naval Instructor),

H.M.S. President, flag-ship, for the Pacific.

Rev. A. Le Brocq (and Naval Instructor),

H.M. Paddlewheel Steam Frigate Terrible,

Queenstown.

Rev. C. J. Le Geyt, Magdalene College, Oxford.

Rev. E. G. Moon, to Lord Mayor of London

elect (Alderman Sidney).

Rev. J. H. Nowers (Assistant), Convict Estab-

lishment, Portland.

Rev. J. P. Oliver, H.M. Store-ship Minden, at

Hong Kong.

Rev. G. Prothero, Royal Establishment, Os-

borne House, Isle of Wight.

Rev. J. Raine, Jun. University College, Durham.

Rev. F. R. Traill, to Earl of Wemyss and

March.

Rev. J. W. Watson, to British Residents at

Mannheim.

#### Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. R. H. Blake, Bursar of University College,

Durham.

- Rev. T. M. Dickson, Head-Mastership of the Grammar School, Herwick-upon-Tweed.  
 Rev. J. Gorham, Vice-Principal of the Collegiate Institution, Cape Town.  
 T. E. C. Leslie, esq. Professorship of Political Economy and Jurisprudence, Queen's College, Belfast.  
 Rev. P. Newman, Second-Mastership of King Edward's Grammar School, Ludlow.  
 Rev. X. N. Paszkowicz, Mastership of the Grammar School, Newland, Gloucestershire.  
 Professor J. Phillips, Deputy-Readership in Geology, University of Oxford.  
 Rev. H. A. Pottinger, Worcester College, to be one of the Proctors of the Vice-Chancellor's Court, University of Oxford.

- Rev. J. S. Jackson and Rev. F. C. Hubbard to be Missionaries at Delhi of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.  
 Rev. W. Knight (one of the Secretaries of the Church Missionary Society), to a Mission of Inspection and Inquiry, commencing in the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean, and extending to Ceylon.  
 Rev. K. Tottenham, to be Clerical Secretary to the National Deaf and Dumb Society, Ireland.

## BIRTHS.

- Sept. 11. At Rochester, the wife of Col. Sir John Campbell, Bart. a son.—12. At Windlesham, the wife of Capt. R. Hollowell Carew, a son.—13. At Elderton lodge, Gunton, the Hon. Mrs. Randall Burroughes, a dau.—At Watergate house, Sussex, the wife of Alexander Hall Hall, esq. a son.—16. At Eggescliffe, the wife of T. W. Waldy, esq. a dau.—17. At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Eardley Wilmot, R.A. a son.—19. In Pimlico, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, Head Master of the City of London School, a son.—At Cheltenham, Lady Thompson, a son.—20. At Coston rectory, Melton Mowbray, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. John Sandilands, a dau.—In Upper Harley st. the wife of the Rev. J. W. Reeve, a dau.—At Goring, Oxon, the wife of Capt. Butler Fellowes, a son.—21. At Twyford hall, Norfolk, the wife of Robert Elwes, esq. a dau.—22. At Dublin, the Countess of Donoughmore, a dau.—25. In Cambridge terrace, the lady of Sir Charles Isham, Bart. a dau.—26. At St. Audries, Lady Acland Hood, a son.—28. At Foulmire rectory, near Royaton, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Savile, a dau.—At Brixton, the wife of Alfred Austin, esq. H.M. Ordnance, Pall Mall, a dau.—29. In Cumberland street, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Chichester, a dau.—At Warley barracks, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Leslie, a son.  
 Oct. 3. In the Close, Winchester, the wife of Brownlow Poulter, esq. a son.—At Harbledown, near Canterbury, Mrs. Francis Halded, a son.—4. At the Hirsell, the Countess of Home, a son.—At Wilderness park, Seal, the Marchioness Camden, a dau.—At Manor lodge, the wife of Alex. B. C. Dixie, esq. a dau.—6. At Culzean castle, Ayrshire, the Marchioness of Ailsa, a son.—In Grosvenor-st. Lady Mary Clive, a dau.—7. At Denton Court, near Canterbury, the residence of her father Charles Burton Cooper, esq. Q.C. the wife of Lieut. George Augustus Brine, R.N. a dau.—8. At Boughton, co. Northampton, the wife of the Rev. G. S. Howard Vyse, a son.—14. In Chesham-st. the wife of Capt. Gladstone, R.N., M.P., a dau.—16. At Uffculme, Devon, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Morrice Adams, a dau.—18. At Brighton, Lady Henley, a dau.—20. In Lowndes-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Duncombe, a son.

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## MARRIAGES.

- Aug. 10. At North Mimms, Stanley, eldest son of Stanley Orred Percival, esq. of Bridgefoot house, Middlesex, to Charlotte, dau. of Archibald Paris, esq. of Abdale, Herts.—At Great Cressingham, the Rev. Sigismund Wilhelm Koelle, of the lingual department of the Church Missions in Western Africa, and tutor of the college at Fourahbay, to Charlotte-Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. B. Philpot, formerly Archdeacon of Sodor and Man.—At the chapel of the Spanish Embassy, and afterwards at St. George's Hanover square, John Frederic Winterbottom, esq. of East Woodhay, Hants, to Jane-Charlotte, Baroness Weld, widow of Baron Weld, of Twickenham, Middlesex.—At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Frederick Fairlie Elderton, esq. of Egerton road, Blackheath, to Caroline-Anne-Thackeray, eldest dau. of Mr. Robert J. T. Perkin, of Edith grove, Fulham road.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Charles Mallam, of Hereford sq. West Brompton, and Staple inn, solicitor, fourth son of the late Mr. Alderman Mallam, of Oxford, to Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of the late William Francis Wyburd, esq. of Bryanston st. Portman sq.—At St. Mary Church, J. S. Bolton, esq. of Brixton hill, Surrey, to Sarah, dau. of W. Dawson, esq. of Dixis Field, Exeter.

11. At Gravesend, J. Hornsby Wright, esq. of the Abbey road, St. John's wood, and St. Swithin's lane, to Ann, only dau. of the late Major Oakes, 89th Regt.—At Portsmouth, George Rogers, esq. of H. M. Dockyard, to Emma, youngest dau. of William Devereux, esq. solicitor.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Dudley Charles Lesouef, esq. to Louisa, second dau. of John Pittman, esq.—At Paris, James-Arthur, eldest son of Gerald Dease, esq. of Turbotstown, co. Westmeath, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Edmund Jerningham, esq.—At St. Marylebone, Frederic Singleton, Jun. esq. of Kingston, Jamaica, to Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Self, esq.—At Christ Church St. Marylebone, William M. Trollope, of Parliament st. solicitor, third son of George Trollope, esq. of Woodmansterne and Westminster, to Frances-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of David Charles Porter, esq. of Park pl. Regent's park.—The Rev. Robert Machell, of Etton, near Beverley, Yorkshire, to Margaret, widow of the Rev. Henry Holme, of Paull-Holme.—At Staplegrave, John Woodland, esq. eldest son of William Woodland, esq. of Shuttern house, Taunton, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Edward Bedwell Law, of Taunton.—At St. Gabriel's Warwick square, Pimlico, George Lythall Crockett, esq. of Lincoln's inn fields, solicitor, third son of Richard Crockett, esq. late of Shushions, Staffordsh. to Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Watson, esq. of Whitehaven, Cumb.—At Broadwater, Frederick George Thellusson, esq. 29th Bengal Nat. Inf. to Annie, youngest dau. of William Whitter, esq. of Worthing.—At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Henry Glazbrook, esq. of Crocker hill house, Sussex, son of the late Henry Glazbrook, esq. of Bryanston sq. to Williamina-Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. James Michael, E.I.C.S.—At Otley, Yorksh. the Rev. Edwin Charles Wrenford, Curate of South Shields, to Sarah, only dau. of the late Benjamin Stinson, esq. of Brierly hill, Staffordsh.—At St. Giles's Chamberwell, Robert-Arthur, eldest son of the late Robert Puckle, esq. of Chamberwell, to Matilda-Hill, second dau. of Frederick Dawson, esq. of the Middle Temple.—At Sculcoates, Robert M. Craven, esq. eldest son of the late Robert Craven, esq. Hull, to Jane-Ann, eldest dau. of William Ward, esq.—At Barnes, Edmund, fourth son of Peter Penell, esq. of Canterbury, to Frances, elder dau. of Henry Bigg, esq.—

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ham, Wilts, Capt. Henry Edward *Delacombe*, Royal Marines, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. H. J. *Delacombe*, R.M. to Harriet, third dau. of Broome Pinniger, esq. of Chippenham.—At Upper Deal, the Rev. H. *Lawrence*, British Chaplain at Dantzic, and Missionary to the Jews, to Sarah-Turner, eldest dau. of the late Robert Cook, esq. of Newcastle, Staff.—At Atherstone, Warw. Charles-Barges, eldest surviving son of Capt. *Fife*, Garmouth, Scotland, late of the 92d Highlanders, to Amy-Elizabeth, only dau. of Mr. John Morewood, Atherstone.

—At St. Martin's, Thomas-William, the youngest and only surviving son of the late Henry *Walker*, esq. many years H.B.M. Consul at Fayal and Pico, to Emily-Mary, eldest dau. of Josiah Spencer, esq. of Bengal pl. New Kent road.—At Ramsgate, Joseph John *Cridland*, esq. of Lincoln's inn fields, to Sarah-Elizabeth, only dau. of John Hulbert Glover, esq. Her Majesty's Librarian.—At Godalming, Charles Henry *Hocell*, esq. of Eastbourne terrace, Hyde pk. to Katherine, fourth dau. of the late William Keen, esq. of Godalming.—At the French Catholic Chapel, London, Joseph T. *Harting*, esq. of Lincoln's inn fields, to Mary-Anne, only surviving child of the late Isaac Cooper, esq. of Brighton.

20. At Rathfarnham, Dublin, the Rev. B. Hale *Puckle*, M.A. to Eleanor, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Maziere Brady, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.—At Speen, Berks, William *Ley*, esq. of Queen st. Mayfair, and Woodlands, Devon, to Rebecca-Maria, dau. of the late Lewis George Dive, esq. of Tavistock street, Bedford square.

23. At Rydal Chapel, John Wakefield *Cropper*, esq. second son of John Cropper, esq. of Dingle bank, Liverpool, to Susanna-Elizabeth-Lydia, third dau. of the late Dr. Arnold, of Rugby.—At Harborne, Staff. the Rev. John Middleton *Ware*, B.C.L. eldest son of the Rev. George Ware, M.A. Vicar of Winsham, Som. and Rector of Ashton, Devonshire, to Mary-Anne, only child of the Rev. John Garbett, M.A. Vicar of Harborne.—At Rothley, Archibald *Smith*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Susan-Emma, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Chancellor Sir James Parker, of Rothley Temple, Leic.—At Odiham, the Rev. Joseph *Oakden*, Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Congleton, to Lucy-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Capt. Scott, R.N.—At Headingley, Yorkshire, the Rev. W. H. *Milner*, Vicar of Penrith, Cumb. to Diana, dau. of the late H. Dixon, esq. of Laithes house, near Penrith.—At Hertingfordbury, Herts, the Rev. T. W. *Wears*, eldest son of the late Col. Wears, K.H. Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to Louisa-Emma-Mary, 3rd dau. of the late Henry Fynes Clinton, esq. of Welwyn, Herts.—At Reading, the Rev. Henry Curtis *Cherry*, Rector of Burghfield, Berks, to Emily, relict of Lieut.-Col. Milford Sutherland.—At Broadwater, Sussex, the Rev. E. J. *Robinson*, Warrington, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Mr. Thomas Harrison, of St. Martin's lane, London.—At St. John's, Croydon, Henry, eldest son of the late Henry *Faithfull*, esq. of Brighton, to Emily, dau. of Wm. Henry Cotterill, esq. of Throgmorton street; and, at the same time, William-Henry, son of H. W. *Cotterill*, esq. to Margaret, dau. of the late H. *Faithfull*, esq.—At St. George's Hanover square, Frederick J. *Francis*, esq. of Upper Bedford pl. and Warwick cresc. Westbourne terr. to Sophia-Dorothea, eldest dau. of C. J. Thrupp, esq. of Lyme Regis, Dorset.—At St. Andrew's Holborn, Alfred *Tabola*, esq. of Brighton, B.A. of the Royal College of Rouen, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Wm. Robinson, esq. of Edward st. Portman sq.—At St. James's, Westbourne terr. Henry *Gray*, esq. of Park road, Stockwell, to Charlotte, dau. of

Hugh Hamilton Mortimer, esq. of Upper Tooting, Surrey.—At Wonston, the Rev. Jonathan *Blackburne*, M.A. of Duxford, to Anna-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late James Parker, esq. of Sutton Scotney.—At Hemyock, F. D. W. *Wheaton*, esq. of Culmstock, to Julia, eldest dau. of the late Robert Farrant, esq. of Culmpine house, Devon.—At Surbiton, Charles John *Wilkinson*, esq. F.G.S. eldest son of Lieut. John James Wilkinson, R.N. to Mary-Matilda, widow of Alfred Westmacott, esq. of Chislet, Kent, and only dau. of the late Rev. Harrington Syer, Rector of Waddingfield, Suff. and of Guestingthorpe, Essex.—At Roydon, Norfolk, the Rev. Edw. *Gordon*, Rector of Barnham Broom, to Catharine-Margaret-Temple, eldest dau. of the Rev. Temple Frere, Rector of Roydon, and Prebendary of Westminster.—At Duisburg, in Rhenish Prussia, Edward Conduitt *Dermer*, esq. of Surrey sq. Old Kent road, to Mary, eldest surviving dau. of Charles Hoar, esq. of Lenfield, Maidstone.—At Wymering, Hants, John Evelyn Kingston *Morley*, second son of Arthur Thomas Morley, esq. of Newtown hall, Montgomeryshire, to Caroline-Juliana, only dau. of the late John Jervis Gregory, esq. Lieut. R.N.—At Badin, near Truro, Henry *Smith*, esq. Bengal Army, to Mary, relict of J. Lambard, esq. Bengal Army.

24. At the British Embassy, Paris, James Rennell *Rodd*, only son of the late Vice-Adm. Sir J. Tremayne Rodd, K.C.B. to Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Dr. A. Todd Thomson, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.—At Preston, Sussex, Percy Mansfield *Morris*, esq. second son of the late William Morris, esq. of Streatham, Surrey, to Maria-Christiana, only dau. of the late Col. Donald Macdonald, of H.M. 19th Regt.—At St. Mark's, Richard Izod *Downes*, esq. to Adelaide, second dau. of Thos. Wyld, esq. Rickmansworth, Herts.—At Portishead, Henry *Lye*, esq. Captain in the Bombay Army, eldest son of the late Rear-Adm. Lye, of Sion house, Bath, to Fanny-Molyneux, youngest dau. of Molyneux Shuldham, esq. Comm. R.N.—At East Grinstead, Arthur *Hastie*, esq. to Harriet, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Netherton Harward, Vicar of East Grinstead.—At Mansfield, the Rev. John *Cowen*, B.A. of Bardsea, Ulverstone, to Lucy A. Lindley, dau. of Charles Lindley, esq. of Westfield house, Mansfield.—At Llanddeble, the Rev. Charles *Bowen*, Penclawdd, to Catherine, third dau. of Mr. David Thomas, of Glynhir, Carmarth.—At St. Thomas's, Upper Clapton, the Rev. L. *Thornton*, M.A. of City road, to Emma, dau. of Dr. Ayre, Hackney.—At Mayfield, Staff. the Rev. Talbot A. L. *Greaves*, Vicar of Mayfield, to Catherine-Ellen-Caroline-Coleyear, only dau. of the late Capt. and Lady Catherine Brecknell, and niece of the late Earl of Portmore.—At Dawlish, Devon, William J. *Dunn*, esq. Lieut. in the Royal Marines, youngest son of Capt. Dunn, R.N. of Cheltenham, to Marguerite, widow of Thos. Exham, esq. M.D. of Claremont house, Cheltenham.—At All Souls' Langham place, the Rev. John *Roslands*, Fellow of Queen's college, Camb. and Rector of Grimston, Norf. to Georgiana, youngest dau. of Sir George Jackson, K.C.H. Her Majesty's Commissary Judge at Loando.

25. At Great Gaddesden, Herts, Edward *Benecage*, esq. to Renée, second dau. of the late Capt. Richard Hoare, R.N.—At Farleigh Wallop, the Rev. T. B. *Jackson*, B.A. of Brighton, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. John Brocklehurst, of London.—At Willissen, the Rev. William *Singleton*, M.A. Rector of Worlington, Suffolk, to Anne-Caroline, youngest dau. of the late John Huish, esq.—At St. Pancras, Lieut. W. *Welsh*, R.N. of Preston



## OBITUARY.

## EARL BROWNLOW.

*Sept. 15.* At Belton House, Lincolnshire, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. John Cust, Earl Brownlow and Viscount Alford (1815), second Baron Brownlow, of Belton, and the fifth Baronet (1677), G.C.H., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., a Governor of King's College, London, and a Director of the British Institution.

Lord Brownlow was born on the 19th August 1779. He was the eldest son of Brownlow the first Lord (who was raised to the peerage in acknowledgment of the services of his father, the Right Hon. Sir John Cust, as Speaker of the House of Commons), by his second wife Frances, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Banks, of Wimbledon in Surrey, an Alderman of London. He was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1801. He was created D.C.L. at Oxford, June 10, 1834.

He entered parliament at the general election of 1802, as one of the members for the borough of Clitheroe, which he continued to represent in the two following parliaments, until his accession to the peerage.

He received the commission of Major in the Royal Lincoln militia in the year 1804, and subsequently he was for some years the Colonel of that regiment.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, on Christmas day in the year 1807; and was advanced to the dignity of an Earl by patent dated Nov. 27, 1815. He was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1834.

In 1809 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice-Admiral of the Coast of Lincolnshire. He resigned those offices last year, when he was succeeded by the Marquess of Granby. The Earl was also formerly Recorder of Boston.

In politics Lord Brownlow was a constant supporter of the Conservative party. Sincerely attached to the Church of England, his Lordship was always among the first to assist any scheme which was promoted by episcopal authority within his own diocese, and many new churches in London and elsewhere owed much to his Lordship's liberality. He was an intelligent patron of literature and science and presided with much cordiality at the annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute held at Lincoln in 1848.

Earl Brownlow was three times married. His first wife was Sophia, second daughter of Sir Abraham Hume, of Wormleybury, co. Hertford, Bart., by Amelia-Egerton, daughter of John Egerton, D.D. Lord Bishop of Durham, by Lady Anne Sophia Grey, daughter of Henry Duke of Kent. This Lady Brownlow died on the 21st Feb. 1814, leaving issue one daughter and two sons: 1. Lady Sophia-Frances, married in 1836 to Christopher Tower, jun. esq., of Weald Hall, Essex; 2. John-Hume, the late Viscount Alford; and 3. the Hon. Charles Henry Cust, who married, in 1842, Caroline-Sophia, eldest daughter of Reginald George Macdonald, esq. of Clanronald (niece to the present Countess Brownlow and to the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe), by whom he has issue.

The Earl married secondly, *Sept. 22, 1818*, Caroline, second daughter of George Fludyer, esq. of Aystone, co. Rutland, and grand-daughter of John ninth Earl of Westmoreland. This lady died on the 4th July 1824, leaving issue three daughters: 1. Lady Caroline-Mary; 2. Lady Amelia; 3. Lady Katharine-Anne, married in 1850 to Arthur-George Viscount Cranley, son and heir-apparent of the Earl of Onslow; besides, 4. Lady Elizabeth, who died soon after her birth in 1824.

The Earl's third wife, who survives him, was Lady Emma Sophia Edgumbe, eldest daughter of Richard second Earl of Mount Edgumbe, to whom he was married on the 17th July 1828. Her Ladyship was formerly Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Adelaide. She had no children.

John-Hume Viscount Alford, Earl Brownlow's eldest son, died on the 3d Jan. 1851, and a memoir of him will be found in our vol. xxxv, p. 311. He had taken the name of Egerton only in the year 1849, on coming into possession of the Bridgewater estates by the death of the dowager Countess of Bridgewater, the widow of John-William the seventh Earl. This inheritance had been clogged by that nobleman with the condition—now declared illegal (see our Number for September last, p. 301), that Lord Alford, within five years of his succession to the Earldom of Brownlow, or before his death, should have procured from the Crown the dignity of Marquess or Duke of Bridgewater. The contingency of Lord Alford dying before his father, but after

becoming possessed of the estate, and leaving a son and heir, but apparently not being immediately in the line. Lord Jeffrey, in the year 1806, married Miss Gordon, daughter of James Gordon, Esquire, Secretary to the Admiralty, of which office he was then Lord William Spenser-Jones's successor. Now Lord Jeffrey lived in 1806, and the Earl, another Wellington, died in 1807. The youthful Lord, by the death of his father, the House of Lords, is now the undoubted possessor of the Bridgewater estates.

#### Lord Jeffrey.

Aug. 22. At London. Peter North, agent of the Earl of Eglinton, Esquire, Esquire, fourth Lord Jeffrey's husband at Norfolk, 1760, and a baronet, 1767.

Lord Jeffrey was born in Edinburgh Court on the 19th June, 1763. He was the eldest son of Edward the first Lord, by his first marriage with the Miss Georgiana Vernon, Esquire's daughter and heir of George second Lord Vernon.

He succeeded to the title on the 20th July, 1801, when his father died in consequence of a fall from his horse. He entered with much eagerness into the study of the law, and in consequence led his precocious attainments, which for some years made him a resident in the metropolis.

He married on the 1st Sept. 1804, the Miss Charlotte Susanna Gardner, only daughter of John-Hyde second Lord Gardner, but by that lady who survives him, he had no issue. His Ladyship was in 1812 appointed a Lady of Waiting to H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge.

The peerage devolved to his half-brother the Hon. Charles Gordon, late a Lieutenant in the 7th Hussars. His Lordship was born in 1806 and is unmarried. His mother, the Dowager Lady Jeffrey, is a sister of Evan's Lord Stanley, esq. of Rathfriland Park, Warwickshire.

#### Lord Anderson.

Oct. 5. In London, aged 51. Adam Anderson, esq., one of the Lords of Session in Scotland.

Lord Anderson was the second son of the late James Anderson, esq. of Moredun. He was born at Edinburgh in 1777, was educated at the university of that city, and called to the Scotch bar in 1815. He was appointed sheriff of Perthshire in 1825, and held that office until 1842, when he became lieutenant General for Scotland. He lived this situation until the fall of his Robert Peel's administration in the summer of 1846. In 1851 he was chosen Dean of the Faculty of Advocates—succeeding the present Lord Justice General

in that office, as he had previously succeeded his father in the solicitor-generalship and in the sheriffship of Perthshire. In February, 1853, Lord Jeffrey came into law, when Mr Anderson was appointed Lord Justice of Scotland. He now resigned the office of Dean of Faculty, following in this respect the example which had been set by Lord Jeffrey in 1838, soon after his appointment as Lord Advocate. Mr Anderson had addressed the members of Edinburgh, and he had every chance of being returned to parliament for that borough at the general election in the summer of 1854, when a vacancy presented itself in the Scotch bench, and he was proposed to be a judge of the Court of Session with the usual annual appropriation made in the result and of the profession.

Not many men have been endowed with a more consummate of qualities. Simplicity of character was in him, equally united with knowledge of every kind of the world. He combined the strongest and truest sense of duty and the most unobtrusive performance of his own duty, with the most intelligent consideration of the case of others. To great correspondence and practical sagacity of judgment he united unflinching energy and courage when the reasons of deliberation were to be followed out in action. His universal and never-failing courtesy seemed to be a necessary impulse rather than an effort or a consequence of study, and such was the cheerfulness of his mind and generous nature that almost all the professional and political conflicts of a most active life, he never made as things to be a trial. In private life his conduct was reserved and guarded by all who knew or approached him. High honour, great generosity, and unshaken rectitude were in him, graced by the most pleasing manners and unvarying civilities. Whether mixed in character he looked at nothing so intellectually—whether he be regarded as the judge, the friend, or the member of society—the death of Lord Anderson must be deeply felt as a great public loss, as well as a national public calamity.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

His brother and nephew at Fifehouse, after a short stay on the continent, when the first attacks of rheumatism presented themselves. They were not so serious as to prevent his journey to London next day. It was the usual precaution to proceed immediately to Scotland in order to enter on the discharge of his duties as one of the Lords of Justice. The medical advisers whom he had made him in the mean time metropolis. Symptoms of

apparent, but the aspect of the malady was in no wise alarming. After four days however the strength of the sufferer began to sink rapidly, and he expired on the next morning.

Lord Anderson was unmarried.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR FRED. ADAM.

*Aug.* 17. At Greenwich, the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, a Privy Councillor, General in the army, Colonel of the 21st Foot, G.C.B. and G.C.M.G.

He was a younger son of the late Right Hon. William Adam, of Blair Adam, co. Kinross, Lord Lieutenant of that county, and Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court in Scotland, by the Hon. Eleonora Elphinstone, second daughter of Charles tenth Lord Elphinstone.

He received his first commission of Ensign in the 26th Foot, in the year 1795, from General Sir Charles Stuart, and a Lieutenancy in the same on the 2d Feb. 1796. He did not join that regiment, which was then in Canada, but was placed at Woolwich, for his military education, and in July 1799 joined as a volunteer, Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition to the Helder, during which he actively partook in every engagement, being attached to the 27th regiment. On his return his services were acknowledged by the Duke of York by promotion to a company in the 9th Foot; from which he was transferred to the Coldstream Guards on the 8th Dec. 1799. He served with that regiment in the Mediterranean for six months, and afterwards in the Egyptian campaign, where he was in the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 31st March, 1801.

On the 9th July, 1803, he was appointed Major in the 5th battalion of reserve; in August, 1804, Lieut.-Colonel of the 5th Garrison battalion; and on the 5th Jan. 1805, Lieut.-Colonel of the 21st Foot. He landed in Sicily in command of that regiment in July, 1806, and continued there for several years. During that period he served with his regiment in Calabria in the summer of 1809, while Sir John Stuart was employed against the islands in the Bay of Naples. The English forces in Calabria obtained possession of Scylla, and retained it for some time. In Sept. 1810 Lieut.-Colonel Adam was engaged in an affair near Mili with about 4000 Neapolitan troops which were landed there in the night under General Cavagnac; but, by his efficient disposal of the troops at his command, they were checked in their progress until the arrival of Lieut.-Gen. Campbell.

In June 1811 Lieut.-Colonel Adam returned to England, having been previously appointed Aide-de-Camp to his Royal

Highness the Prince Regent. He again departed to Sicily with Lord William Bentinck in the following October, some active operations being then contemplated in that quarter. He was soon after appointed Deputy Adjutant-general in Sicily. On the 12th August, 1812, he attained the brevet of Colonel; and about the same time he joined the British troops on the East coast of Spain. About April 1813 he was appointed to command a brigade, consisting of one English and two foreign battalions, a troop of foreign hussars, and a company of foreign riflemen, which formed the advance of the army, and consisted of about 1200 men. The advance was attacked at Biar, on the 12th April, 1813, by about 5000 French, with cavalry and artillery. After defending its post for five hours it retired, pursuant to orders, on the main body at Castalla. Colonel Adam was wounded in the left shoulder on this occasion, but was not compelled to leave the field. On the 13th the enemy in three divisions attacked the left of the combined line, in position at Castalla. The left consisted of the advance and of Colonel Whittingham's Spanish division; they were completely repulsed, and lost nearly three thousand men. Colonel Adam commanded the same brigade at the siege of Tarragona, in June, when it formed part of the covering army. He continued to command the advance of the army after Lord William Bentinck took the command; and he was posted on the pass of Ordall when the French attacked and stormed that fort on the 12th Sept. 1813. On this occasion Colonel Adam received two wounds, one of which broke his left arm, and the other shattered his left hand, forcing him to leave the field. Lieut.-Colonel Reeves, who succeeded to the command, was soon after shot through the body, and also obliged to leave the field. The troops fought desperately, but were at last completely driven back. Colonel Adam came home on account of his wounds.

He received the rank of Major-General on the 4th June, 1814. He served the campaign in Flanders, and at Waterloo commanded the 3d British brigade, consisting of the 52d, 71st, and 95th regiments; and was again severely wounded. The Russian and Austrian orders of St. Anne and Maria Theresa were presented to him for Waterloo; and on the 22d June, 1815, he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath. He afterwards served on the staff in the Mediterranean, and in 1821 was nominated a Commander of the Ionian order of St. Michael and St. George; of which he subsequently became a Grand Cross (and for the time Grand

Master), on being appointed in March 1824 Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, which office he held until 1826. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General July 22, 1830. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1831. In 1832 he was appointed Governor of Madras, where he remained until 1835. He was advanced to the grade of Grand Cross of the Bath June 20, 1840. On the 4th Dec. 1835, he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 57th regiment, from which he was removed to the 21st in 1843. He arrived at the full rank of General Nov. 9, 1846.

He married first a Greek lady, who died in 1844; and secondly, in 1851, a daughter of the late John Maberly, esq.

Sir Frederick Adam had been on a visit to his brother Sir Charles Adam, at Greenwich Hospital; and had just entered one of the carriages of the Greenwich Railway to return to London, when he was suddenly struck by death.

#### ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES ADAM, K.C.B.

Sept. 16. At Greenwich Hospital, aged 73, Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B. of Barnes, co. Clackmannan, Admiral of the White, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, Lord Lieutenant of Kinross-shire, and one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

Sir Charles Adam was the eldest son of the Right Hon. William Adam by the Hon. Eleanora Elphinstone; and was elder brother to the subject of the preceding memoir. He was born at Brighton in the year 1740. He entered the navy, Dec. 15, 1790, as captain's servant, on board the Royal Charlotte yacht, Capt. Sir Hyde Parker, lying at Deptford. In 1793, in the Robust 74, commanded by his uncle the Hon. Geo. Keith Elphinstone, he was present, as midshipman, at the investment and subsequent evacuation of Toulon. In the Glory 98, Capt. John Elphinstone, Mr. Adam bore a warm part in Lord Howe's action, June 1, 1794. He was afterwards transferred successively to the Barfleur 98 and Monarch 74, each bearing the flag of his relative the Hon. Sir G. K. Elphinstone, whose official approbation he received for his signal services as Acting Lieutenant in command of the Squib gun-brig, at the carrying of the important post of Maysenbergh, during the operations which led to the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795.

In Oct. 1795, being appointed Acting Lieutenant of the Victorious 74, he proceeded to the East Indies, and on Sept. 9, 1796, participated, in company with the Arrogant 74, in a long conflict of nearly four hours with six heavy French frigates under M. Serecy, which terminated in the separation of the combatants, after each

had been much crippled, and the Victorious had sustained a loss of 17 men killed, and 57, including her captain, wounded. Mr. Adam was confirmed to a Lieutenancy in the Barfleur, Feb. 8, 1798. On the 16th May following, he obtained official command of the Falcon fireship, but was soon after transferred to the Albatros 18, and was ordered with despatches to the Cape of Good Hope, whence he ultimately accompanied an expedition sent to the Red Sea for the purpose of intercepting the French in their meditated descent upon India. On the 12th June, 1799, he was advanced to the command of La Sybille of 48 guns, which in Aug. 1800 assisted in the capture of five Dutch armed vessels and 22 merchantmen, in Batavia roads; made prize, in Oct. following, of 24 Dutch proas, four of which mounted six guns each; and on Aug. 19, 1801, off Mahé, the principal of the Seychelle Islands, took the French frigate La Chiffonne of 42 guns and 226 men, of whom 23 were killed and 30 wounded. On arriving with his trophy at Madras, he was presented by the Insurance Company at that place with an elegant sword, valued at 200 guineas, and the merchants at Calcutta also subscribed for him a sword and a piece of plate. Having at length returned to England, he was appointed May 23, 1803, to the command of La Chiffonne, which had been added to the British navy as a 36-gun frigate, and cruised with success in the North Sea and Channel until the summer of 1805; and on the 10th June in that year, with the Falcon sloop, Clinker gun-brig, and the Frances armed cutter, drove under the batteries of Fécamp a division of the French flotilla, consisting of two corvettes and 15 gun-vessels, carrying in all 51 guns, 4 eight-inch mortars, and 3 field-pieces, accompanied by 14 transports.

From the 27th Aug. 1805, to the 6th April 1810, Capt. Adam commanded the Resistance of 38 guns; in which he witnessed Sir John Warren's capture, March 13, 1806, of the Marengo 80, the flag-ship of Admiral Lincoln, and the 40-gun frigate Belle Poule; brought a considerable quantity of freight home from Vera Cruz in Feb. 1807; took, 27th December following, l'Aigle privateer, of 14 guns and 66 men; conveyed a large body of general officers to the coast of Portugal in 1808; afterwards bore the late King of the French from Port Mahon to Palermo, and was otherwise actively and usefully employed. After removing into the Invincible, Captain Adam commenced a series of successful co-operations with the patriots of the coast of Catalonia, where, and other parts of the coast of

ried on for a considerable time the duties of Senior Officer, and greatly annoyed the enemy in the years 1811, 1812, and 1813. Shortly after paying off the *Invincible*, Captain Adam, on May 16, 1814, assumed the special and temporary command of the *Impregnable* 98, bearing the flag of the Duke of Clarence, in which he landed the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia at Dover, on the 6th June, and was afterwards present at the grand naval review held at Spithead. He was nominated, 15th Dec. following, Acting Captain of the Royal Sovereign yacht, in which he continued until Feb. 7, 1816. Being reappointed to that vessel, 20th July, 1821, he accompanied George IV. in his visit to Ireland and Scotland. He was superseded in the Royal Sovereign, on his promotion to flag-rank, May 27, 1825; and, attaining the rank of Vice-Admiral, Jan. 10, 1837, was subsequently employed as Commander-in-Chief in North America and the West Indies, with his flag on board the *Illustrious* 72, from Aug. 17, 1841, until May, 1845, when he was placed on half-pay.

Sir Charles Adam was elected to parliament for the counties of Clackmannan and Kinross at the general election of 1831; again in 1832, defeating Robert Bruce, esq. by 527 votes to 196; and again in 1835, when he defeated Mr. Bruce by 447 votes to 285; again without opposition in 1837, and he retired from parliament in 1841. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath Jan. 10, 1835; and was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kinross, April 1, 1839. He was one of the lords of the admiralty from April 1835 to Sept. 1841, and again from July 1846 to 1847. He was then appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital, a post which he did not accept as a mere retreat for his own advanced years, but to which he carried the same energetic activity which had characterised his earlier years. His administration manifested an unwearied and persevering endeavour to benefit the whole establishment. All guard-duty by day and night, formerly so harassing to the old men, has been abolished, and the lodging, clothing, and diet of both pensioners and boys improved. He was indefatigable in inspecting the wards—no trifling labour in that extensive and lofty building—mingling with the pensioners, and addressing them in so kind and affable a manner that the most diffident were encouraged to communicate their lit-  
tles and grievances, which, when able, he at-  
tended.

Nor was Sir Charles  
-ly interested in the wel-  
-and during the perio-  
- Government in-

pector he was daily to be seen in the class-room—an attention most inciting to the masters as well as their scholars.

He was appointed one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House in 1840; and attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1837, and that of full Admiral in 1848.

Sir Charles Adam married, in 1822, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Patrick Brydone, esq. of Lennell, and younger sister to the late Countess of Minto; by whom he has left an only son, William Adam, esq. barrister-at-law, who last year unsuccessfully contested the representation of Clackmannan and Kinross.

His funeral took place on the 21st September, when his body was borne to the grave by the sorrowing veterans of Greenwich Hospital.

#### SIR FREDERICK HAMILTON, BART.

*Aug. 14.* Aged 76, Sir Frederick Hamilton, the fifth Baronet, of Silverton Hill, co. Lanark (1647).

He was born on the 14th Dec. 1777, the son of Captain John William Hamilton, Under Secretary at War in Ireland (son of Lieut.-General Sir Robert Hamilton the fourth Baronet, Colonel of the 40th regiment), by Mary-Anne, daughter of Richard St. George, esq. of Kilrush, co. Kilkenny. His sisters were married to Sir Charles Drake Dillon, of Lismullen, co. Meath, Bart. and to the late General Sir George Anson, G.C.B.

He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his grandfather.

Sir Frederick entered the civil service of the Hon. East India Company in the Bengal establishment, in 1793. He was some time Collector for the district of Benares; and retired from the service in 1833.

He married Feb. 14, 1800, Eliza-Duacrel, youngest daughter of John Collie, of Calcutta, M.D. and by that lady, who died on the 11th Feb. 1841, had issue five sons: 1. Sir Robert-North-Collie, his successor; 2. the Rev. Arthur Hamilton, B.C.L. Chaplain in the East India Company's service at Moulmeia; 3. Frederick-William, late Captain 12th Lancers, who married in 1844 Emily-Maria, daughter of Thomas Carvick, esq. of Wyke, Yorkshire, and Highwood Hill, Middlesex; 4. Henry-Charles, of the Bengal Civil service, who married in 1837 Frances-Isabella, youngest daughter of James Gane, esq. of Frome, and has issue; and 5. the Rev. Charles Dillon Hamilton; and one daughter, Eliza-Anne, married to Charles Harding, esq. of the East India Company's Civil service, second son of the late W. Harding, esq. of Baraset House, co. Warwick.

The present Baronet was formerly assistant judge and magistrate of Benares, and has since been resident at the Court of Tudore. He was born in 1802, and married in 1831 his cousin Constantia, third daughter of General Sir George Anson, G.C.B.; and by her, who died in 1842, he has issue two sons and three daughters.

**CAPT. SIR W. C. H. BURNABY, BT. R.N.**

*Lately.* Sir William Crisp Hood Burnaby, the third Baronet (1767), a Commander R.N.

He was the only son and heir of Sir William Chaloner Burnaby, the second Baronet, by Elizabeth, second daughter of Crisp Molyneux, esq. of Garboldesham, Norfolk. His grandfather, Admiral Sir William Burnaby, the first Baronet, successively held the chief command on the Leeward Islands and Jamaica stations, and died in 1777.

He succeeded his father as third Baronet Feb. 19, 1794. In 1803 he entered the Royal Naval Academy; and on the 11th Oct. 1806, he embarked as midshipman on board the *Montagu* 74, Captain Robert Waller Otway, with whom, on proceeding to the Mediterranean, he assisted at the evacuation of Scylla, under a smart fire from the enemy on the Calabrian shore, and was afterwards actively employed in co-operating with the patriots on the coast of Catalonia, where he witnessed the capture of the fortress of Rosas. He afterwards served in the *Malta* 80, the *Isis* 50, *Antelope* 50, and *Ajax* 74. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Nov. 3, 1809; was then appointed to the *Jason* frigate; in 1811 to the *Port Mahon*; and in Feb. 1813, to the *Junon*. In the last he took part in many warm encounters with the American enemy, particularly on the 20th of the following June, when he contributed, in company with the *Narcissus* and *Barrosa* frigates, to the complete discomfiture, at the entrance of Norfolk river, of fifteen gun-boats that had been dispatched for the express purpose of capturing the *Junon*, after an action of three hours, during which the latter had two men killed and three wounded. He was promoted May 26, 1814, to the command of the *Ardent* prison-ship at Bermuda; and since May 16, 1816, when that vessel was placed out of commission, he has been unemployed.

Sir William Burnaby married May 2, 1818, the widow of Joseph Wood, esq. of Bermuda, but had no children.

He is succeeded by his cousin William Edward Burnaby, esq. grandson of the first Baronet by his second wife. He married in 1845 the third daughter of the late

William Reece, esq. of Ledbury, co. Hereford.

**SIR GEORGE RALPH FETHERSTON, BT.**  
*Lately.* In his 70th year, Sir George Ralph Fetherston, the third Baronet (1776), of Ardagh House, co. Longford, a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

He was born in Dublin, June 4, 1784, the son and heir of Sir Ralph the second Baronet, by Elizabeth, daughter of George Boleyn Whitney, esq. of New Pass, co. Westmeath. He succeeded his father July 19, 1817.

He married Oct. 23, 1821, Frances-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Solly, esq. of York-place, Portman-square, but by that lady, who died in 1840, he had no issue.

The title devolves on his next brother, now Sir Thomas Fetherston. He has been twice married, and has had issue by both wives.

**CAPT. SIR HENRY ONSLOW, BART.**

*Sept.* 13. At Brighton, in his 70th year, Sir Henry Onslow, the second Baronet, of Altham, co. Lanc. (1797), Captain on the half-pay of the Royal Artillery.

He was the second but eldest surviving son of Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, K.B. the first Baronet (descended from a brother of the first Lord Onslow), by Anne, daughter of Matthew Mitchell, esq. of Chilterna, Wilts, a Commodore R.N.

He entered the Royal Artillery in Dec. 1778, became First Lieutenant in Dec. 1800; was promoted to Captain in 1806; and placed on half-pay in June 1819.

He succeeded to the Baronety on the death of his father, Dec. 27, 1817.

He married, Feb. 7, 1807, Caroline, daughter of the late John Bond, esq. of Mitcham in Surrey, and by that lady he had issue five sons and three daughters; 1. Caroline; 2. Sir Henry, his successor; 3. Matthew-Richard, of the East India Company's service; he married in 1837 Eliza, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Wallace, of the 53d Bengal Native Infantry; 4. Thomas, of the East India Company's Civil service; 5. Arthur-Walton, of the East India Company's Marine service; he married in 1847 Isabella, third daughter of John Penrice, esq. of Wilton House, Norfolk, and has issue; 6. Anne-Eliza, married in 1839 to Lieut.-Col. Henry Edward Doherty, C.B. of the 14th Light Dragoons; 7. Richard-Cranley, of the 91st Foot, who is deceased; and, 8. Frances-Anne, married in 1838 to John Dennistoun, esq.

The present Baronet was born in 1809, and married in 1848 Ellen Petre, daughter of the late Samuel P Porthcothan, Cornwall, and 1



present Deeble Petre Hoblyn, esq. of Colquite. He was formerly a Captain in the 10th Foot.

**SIR S. B. PECKHAM MICKLETHWAIT, BT.**  
Sept. 2. At Iridge Place, Hurst Green, Sussex, aged 67, Sir Sotherton Branthwayt Peckham Micklethwait, Bart. a justice of the peace and deputy lieutenant of Sussex.

He was born on the 30th May, 1786, the younger son of Nathaniel Micklethwait, esq. of Beeston, in Norfolk, by Sarah, daughter and heir of Miles Branthwayt, esq. of Taverham, in the same county; by Mary Sotherton, great-great-granddaughter and heir of Sir Augustine Sotherton, of Taverham. His elder brother, Nathaniel Micklethwait, esq. now of Beeston Hall, is brother-in-law to the Earl of Stradbroke.

Mr. Sotherton Micklethwait was some time a Captain in the 3d Dragoon Guards. He assumed the surname of Peckham before his own, and the arms of Peckham quarterly by royal sign-manual in the year 1824, in commemoration of his descent from the family of Peckham of Iridge, through his paternal grandmother, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Peckham, esq. of that place.

He was created a Baronet on the 27th July, 1838, for a personal service rendered to her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent, at St. Leonard's, in Nov. 1832.

He served the office of High Sheriff of Sussex in 1848. In 1852 he was appointed a deputy lieutenant of that county, of which he had been a magistrate from the year 1809.

He married, July 20, 1809, Anne, only daughter of William Hanbury, esq. of Kelmars, co. Northampton, and sister to the present Lord Bateman; but by that lady, who survives him, he had no issue. The Baronetcy is consequently extinct.

**HON. SIR JAMES STUART, BART.**

July 16. At Quebec, aged 73, the Hon. Sir James Stuart, Bart. Chief Justice of Lower Canada, and D.C.L.

He was the third son of the Rev. John Stuart, D.D. Rector of Kingston in Canada, and official to the Bishop of Quebec, by the daughter of George O'Kill, esq. of Philadelphia.

He was created a Baronet by patent dated in 1840.

He married in 1818 a daughter of Alexander Robertson, esq. of Montreal, and was left a widower in 1849. He is succeeded in the Baronetcy by his son Charles, who was born in 1824.

**LIEUT.-GEN. SIR WILLIAM WARRE.**

July 26. At York, aged 69, Lieutenant-General Sir William Warre, Knt. and C.B. Knight of the Tower and Sword, and of St. Bento d'Avis, Colonel of the 94th Foot.

He was the son of James Warre, esq. of George-street, Hanover-square, and entered the army in Nov. 1803 as Ensign in the 52d Regiment, which he joined at Hythe barracks. He purchased a lieutenancy in the following June, and in 1806 a company in the 98th, from which he exchanged in the following August to the 23d Light Dragoons. He joined the latter corps at Clonmell, and served with it until the summer of 1807, when he was appointed a student at the Royal Military College. In May 1808 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-General Sir Ronald C. Ferguson, then commanding an expedition about to sail from Cork. He landed in Portugal in July, and was present in the actions of Roleia and Vimiera. He was afterwards attached to the staff of Lord Beresford, and served with him during the whole of the campaign, which ended in the battle of Corunna.

When Lord Beresford accepted the chief command of the army of Portugal, March 4, 1809, he appointed this officer a Major in the Portuguese service and his first Aide-de-camp, in which situation he continued until 1813, during which time he was promoted to the rank of Major in the British service, by brevet, May 30, 1811, and Lieut.-Colonel in the Portuguese service on the 3d July following. He was present at the crossing of the Douro, with Marshal Beresford's corps at Lanego, and was afterwards employed by him in destroying the bridges in the rear of the French army retiring from Porto. This arduous service he in a great measure accomplished, notwithstanding the opposition of a timid and refractory peasantry, and in consequence the Duke of Wellington was enabled to overtake the rear of the French army at Salamonde, where they abandoned the remainder of their guns and baggage.

During the retreat of our army to the lines of Torres Vedras, in Sept. 1810, a rheumatic fever forced Major Warre to quit the army, and soon after to return to England; but he rejoined the Marshal a few days after the battle of Albuera, and was present at the siege of Badajos in May, 1811, at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, the second siege of Badajos, the battle of Salamanca, and many other minor affairs. On Marshal Beresford's being wounded at Salamanca, Lieut.-Colonel Warre accompanied him to Lisbon; and by his advice he then accepted the situation of Deputy



Mr. Cuff had been for about forty-eight years in the Bank of England, and for the last twenty-eight in the Bullion Office. He has been long known as a collector of coins, and his collection of Saxon is supposed to be one of the most choice and extensive in the kingdom, containing some that are believed to be unique specimens, as are some of the ancient British. The coins from the Conquest are reputed to be of the first order; so also as to the Scotch and Irish. Among the more rare and valuable pieces in the collection may be specified that given by Charles the First to Juxon when on the scaffold, the celebrated Petition and Reddite crowns, the crown of Henry VIII. &c. The whole collection will probably be shortly disposed of by auction.

Mr. Cuff has left a widow, but no family. Mrs. Cuff is a daughter of Mr. Bartholomew Barry, for many years a prosperous bookseller at Bristol, who is still living at the very advanced age of 86.

His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather successively held the rectory of Upton Scudamore near Warminster, to which the first in order was presented by the celebrated Sir Stephen Fox, the ancestor of the noble families of Ilchester and Holland.

Among those who accompanied the relations of Mr. Cuff to the cemetery at Norwood were some chosen intimates of from forty to fifty years' standing, on whom the scene before them could not fail to strike the solemn warning that yet a little while and their turn must come—most certainly on him whose hand is penning these tributary lines—than whom, perhaps, few knew better the exemplary manner in which his departed friend fulfilled the various duties of his position in the world, more especially as regards the dearer ties of son, and brother, and husband. Few were possessed with a more lively sense of the constant unanimity of wills and wishes in plans and pursuits of the husband and the wife—now the lone and afflicted widow—to whose sorrows (so Providence ordains) time and resignation, and grateful recollections, will bring relief, though ineffectual to efface the impression of her loss.

C. R.

MR. ADOLPHUS ASHER.

Oct. 2. At Venice, in his 53d year, Mr. Adolphus Asher, bookseller, of Berlin.

Mr. Asher was not only a German bookseller, he was also an English author. His edition of the Travels of Benjamin of Tudela, published in 1840, is preferable to all others, as containing the best reading of the Hebrew text, the best translation, and

beyond all comparison the best critical apparatus of illustrative dissertations: for some of which, however, the editor was indebted to his learned friends. It will be a source of much regret to the students of mediæval geography that the work remains incomplete, from the non-publication of the third volume; for the preparation of which Mr. Asher's avocations did not allow him sufficient leisure. His other publications—one on the set of early Voyages published by Levinus Hulsius, and the other on the collective editions of the early historians of Germany—are of less bulk and less importance, but contain information valuable to bibliographers on the subjects to which they refer. All three of these works, though published in Germany, and written by a German (for Mr. Asher was a native of Stettin), are in the English language; for which language he had a remarkable partiality, making use of it whenever it was practicable, both in writing and in speaking. Mr. Asher had spent five years of his early life in England—from 1820 to 1825; and carried away with him so unbounded an admiration of the country, that he often exposed himself on that account to the raillery not only of his continental, but even of his English friends.

When in England, Mr. Asher was for some time occupied as a clerk at Rothschild's. He afterwards set up at St. Petersburg, in the diamond trade; and it was only by an accidental speculation in which he was engaged at one of the Leipsic fairs in 1827 that his attention was turned to bookselling. Into this he soon plunged with the eagerness that belonged to his temper; and to it he remained constantly attached, though conscious that his gains would have been both greater and easier in other branches of commerce. He was carrying on an extensive bookselling business in Russia, when, in 1830, an Imperial ukase, imposing fresh restrictions and hardships on the Jewish community, of which he was a member, compelled him to break up his establishment and quit the country; and he finally settled in Berlin. At the time of the popularity of the English Annuals, he speculated largely in introducing them into Germany and Russia; and it is said that in 1833 he purchased from the late Mr. Heath 20,000 volumes of them in one lot. Of course this branch of traffic disappeared with the annuals themselves; but Mr. Asher succeeded in establishing at Berlin a permanent English business of a more substantial kind, without a parallel in Germany.

One main support of Mr. Asher's general trade was, his connection with dif-



period there was a David Ernst Jablonski, a student at Oxford, who gained great reputation there, and who went thence well armed to execute his Christian mission in Prussia and in Poland. Dr. Jablonski was superintendent of the Protestant Church in Poland at a very critical time. The hopes of the members of that Church ran high at the accession of Stanislaus Leszczyński, who united with Charles XII. in securing the religious liberty of the Polish Protestants. But the issue of the bloody day at Pultowa destroyed the well-grounded hopes that had been raised; and it was by the interference of Russia the Polish Church of the Reformation was cruelly fettered and all but annihilated. The Synods at Jendrychow in 1710, and at Thorn in 1712, struggled nobly under the direction of Jablonski to preserve the rights once guaranteed and now so basely abolished. But all was useless, and the learning and the courage of Jablonski were expended in vain. The treaty of Warsaw in 1716 sealed the fate of Polish Protestantism; but the name of its champion is not yet forgotten in the hearts of the reformed.

With this respected name our own ecclesiastical history is also closely woven. There was one object dear to Jablonski—he was desirous to have introduced the English Liturgy and Church system throughout Europe, and thereby to have established one united Protestant Church. The first King of Prussia, Frederick, to whom Jablonski was first chaplain, sanctioned the scheme proposed, which failed, however, from the lukewarmness of Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury. The ardent chaplain was, nevertheless, nothing daunted. He revised his project for the ecclesiastical reformation of public worship and Church government and for the establishment of episcopacy in Prussia, and he again applied to the Sovereigns of Prussia and England. Frederick took up the matter warmly; and, as a first step for the promotion of union, provided a fund for the education of Prussian students in Oxford University. Queen Anne considered the system with equal favour; and, at the recommendation of Dr. Sharp, Archbishop of York, she instructed Lord Raby, our Minister at Berlin, to unite cordially with Von Printzen, the Prussian Ecclesiastical Minister, in carrying out the project to a practical realization. All would have gone well; but, unfortunately, those in high places became too much engaged in selfish pursuits to accomplish what had been so well commenced for them, and the treaty of Utrecht did nothing for those expect-

Christians who from it had expected

everything. As the author of this well-devised project, the name of Jablonski will be held in grateful esteem by those who still cherish with hope and affection the idea of one united brotherhood of the followers of the Reformation.

These matters have been recalled to our memory by a record in the obituary of the daily papers, wherein the name of Jablonski will unfortunately be found. The bearer of that name was a native of Strzawka in Poland, and early in life entered on a military career. His first active service was in the most glorious of causes—the liberation of Poland; and when, after such a struggle as the world had never seen, the Polish army of liberty was at last defeated, but not humiliated, Captain Jablonski, at the head of a number of his gallant comrades, crossed the frontier with arms and baggage, and passed on their mournful yet glorious march, receiving respectful homage by the way, until an asylum was honourably afforded them at Dijon, in France. But an inactive life, or one which he was enabled to support only by extraneous aid, was suited neither to the inclinations nor the principles of this noble gentleman. He accordingly quitted France and repaired to Edinburgh, where he was for some time usefully and honourably engaged in tuition. Subsequently he found a wider and a more profitable field in London, and there he ultimately became connected with a commercial house, where the merchant heightened the good reputation that had been won by the soldier and the professor. It was while he was among us that he adorned our literature with a beautiful translation of the well-known Polish poem, "Conrad Wallenrod." Like all the Slavonians, Leon Jablonski expressed himself with graceful facility in foreign tongues; and he wrote English with a perfection which is not always attained even by natives. The translation which we have named, for instance, has been thought worthy of being reprinted in France, where it has appeared with the original poem and a French translation, in an edition remarkable for the splendour of its typical, illustrative, and external details.

The failure of the cause to which he had devoted the sword and the strength of his youth—the effects on his constitution of the toils he had undergone to secure that cause's triumph, with the anxieties of an exile—borne, in its comparative humility, with a dignified and almost cheerful resignation—added to much over-application paid in prodigal disregard of health when duty obliged—combined to shorten a life which, as long

in the history of the English language. The author's treatment of the subject is both comprehensive and scholarly. He traces the development of the English language from its roots in the Germanic and Latin languages to its present form. The book is a valuable resource for students and scholars alike.

#### THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The history of the English language is a complex and fascinating subject. It involves the study of the various dialects and languages that have contributed to the formation of modern English. The author provides a detailed account of the historical processes that have shaped the language, from the early Germanic invasions to the influence of French and Latin.

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## DEATHS,

## ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

March 1. At Cambridge, aged 35, Henry Mitchell, esq. M.R.C.S. (1842), L.S.A. (1844), late house-surgeon at Haddenbrooke's Hospital in that town; author of an essay "On the Connection of Revealed Religion and Medical Science." (1843.)

March 2. At Yass, New South Wales, aged 19, Henry, third son of the Rev. J. R. Redhead, Vicar of Thurnby-cum-Stoughton, co. Leic.

May 13. Off Auckland, New Zealand, by the upsetting of his boat, aged 25, Lieut. C. T. Hutchinson, R. Eng. eldest son of Capt. Hutchinson, R.N. of Bedford.

May 18. At Bahia, aged 25, Faulknor-Nicholas, fourth son of the late Rev. Wm. Carwithen, D.D. Rector of Stoke Climsland, Cornwall.

May 26. At Wellington, New Zealand, aged 70, Marion, widow of Robert Hart, esq. of Winchmore-hill, Middlesex.

June 7. Drowned on his passage to India, aged 16, Charles-Adolphus, second surviving son of Cipriani Potter, esq. of Baker-st. Portman-sq. Midshipman of the *Gloriosa*.

June 10. At Tongho, Burmah, aged 24, James Hamilton Bowen, Lieut. 1st Madras Fusiliers, fourth son of the Rev. Edward Bowen, Rector of Taughboyne, co. Donegal.

June 30. After a long illness, aged 78, Harry Croft, esq. of Stillington Hall, Yorkshire, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of that county, and a Colonel in the army. He was the elder son and heir of Stephen Croft, esq. of the same place, who died in 1813, by Frances Clarke, of Askham Bryan. He married, June 20, 1822, Elizabeth, second daughter of William Charlton, esq. of Apley Castle, Shropshire, and had issue two sons, Harry and Stephen; and two daughters, Elizabeth-Catherine and Louisa-Frances.

At Antigua, aged 25, William Byam, esq. M.A. barrister-at-law, second son of the Hon. William Byam, President of Her Majesty's Council, and the representative of one of the oldest Antigua families. He was entered at the Inner Temple in 1845, and called to the bar in 1850; and graduated at Cambridge, as a member of Trinity College, B.A. 1849, M.A. 1852. He had finally returned from England, to settle in his native island, in April last, and his early loss has excited a general feeling of regret.

June ... At sea, aged 24, Lieut. John Du Cane, 60th Royal Rifles, son of the late Capt. Du Cane, R.N. and brother to Charles Du Cane, esq. of Braxted Park. He sailed from East London for Cape Town, 22nd June, in a small vessel, the *Espigle*, intending to take his passage from thence to England, and is supposed to have been lost, with all on board, in a tremendous gale shortly after leaving East London. He was a young officer of great promise, having been mentioned in terms of the highest praise in the last despatch of Sir Harry Smith, for his gallantry in the action fought against the Kaffirs in the Waterkloof.

July 14. At Benares, Lieut.-Col. George William Bonham, 50th Bengal Nat. Inf.

July 15. At Rangoon, Lieut. William Browne Mason, R.N. Flag-Lieut. of H.M.S. Fox, youngest son of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Francis Mason, K.C.B. of Wheeler-Lodge, Welford. He was drowned by the upsetting of his boat, while assisting the E.I. steam-frigate *Moorfurfur* wrecked off the mouth of the Rangoon river.

July 16. At Benares, Lieut. Francis Wallace, of the East India Company's Invalid Estab. fourth and last surviving son of John Wallace, esq. formerly of the Madras Civil Service.

July 21. At Rangoon, Lieut. John Frederick Wing, 1st Madras Fusiliers.

July 22. At ... in Greece, aged 8, Frederick ... aged 15, Hammer-Rod-ol, esq. Her Majesty's

July 23. At Calcutta, Joseph-Gordon, third surviving son of the late Rev. J. Hallett Batten, D.D.

July 25. At Benares, aged 30, Lieut. Thomas Tidecombe, 42nd Bengal Light Infantry.

July 26. At Bahia, aged 19, Thomas-Francis, youngest son of the Rev. E. Power, of Atherstone.

July 29. Major William Murray Stewart, 22nd Bengal Nat. Inf., Political Agent at Benares, and younger son of the late William Stewart, esq. of Ardvorlich, Perthshire.

Lately. At Tillimby, Paterson, in New South Wales, aged 50, Charlotte Maria, the wife of John Herring Boughton, esq. J.P. warden of the extensive district of Paterson, &c.

Aug. 4. At his estate, Chonana, near Guayaquil, General John Illingworth.

Aug. 9. At the Sandheads, East Indies, aged 31, Capt. Errington, of the *Maude*, of Newcastle, son of the Vicar of Mitford.

At Nassau, Bahamas, aged 22, Catherine-Elizabeth, wife of W. H. Hawtayne, esq. 3rd West India Regiment.

Aug. 12. At Mussoorie, aged 32, John Cameron Remington, 18th Bengal Nat. Inf. son of the late Capt. Samuel Remington, H.E.I.C.S.

Aug. 17. At Cawnpore, aged 27, Lieut. and Adj. H. C. Anderton, 74th N.I., son of Capt. Anderton, late 1st Life Guards.

At Llandovery Estate, Jamaica, aged 38, John, eldest son of the late Isaac Higgin, esq.

Aug. 24. At Trinidad, aged 49, Lieut.-Colonel James William Llewellyn Paxton, 69th Regt. son of the late Sir William Paxton, of Middleton Hall, Carmarthenshire.

Aug. 25. At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, aged 25, Fanny, wife of W. C. P. Grant, esq. R.N. eldest dau. of Major W. F. Steer, Bengal Army.

Aug. 30. Elizabeth-Morse-Carmichael, wife of the Rev. Andrew Jameson, Incumbent of St. Mungo, Dumfriesshire.

Aug. 31. At Pettistree, Suff. Philip Dykes, esq.

Sept. 1. In Upper Canada, aged 66, Jane, wife of Col. Light, of Lytes Carie, near Woodstock.

Sept. 2. At Berbice, aged 81, Wm. Cort, esq.

Sept. 4. At Islington, aged 72, Mrs. Sarah Frances Turkington.

Sept. 5. At Steeple Bumpstead, aged 61, Mary-Ann, wife of Alexander Brown, esq. surgeon.

At St. Aubin's, Jersey, aged 42, Richard Davis, esq. of Ramsbury, Wilts.

Sept. 6. At New York, Hugh Caldwell, M.D. formerly of the British Army. He served under the Duke of Wellington, in Portugal, Spain, &c.

At Florence, Letitia-Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Sylvester Costigin, esq.

At Chilcote, Derbyshire, aged 62, Robert Wright Faux, esq.

At Wisbech, Mr. George Wardale, formerly a merchant. Had he lived till the 26th of Sept. he would have attained 100 years. He was the last of the corporation annuitants.

Sept. 7. In Orchard-st. Portman-sq. Mary, relict of the late Hyman Collins, esq. of St. James's-st.

In Clapton-sq. Hackney, aged 88, Sarah, relict of George Deane, esq.

At Hillam, near Pontefract, aged 68, Joseph Ringrose, esq.

At East Dulwich, aged 28, Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Rogers, of Peckham.

Sept. 8. At Nunnykirk, Northumb., Col. Benjamin Chapman Browne, of Stouts Hill, Glouc. formerly of the 9th Lancers.

At Abbeyville, co. Sligo, the residence of his father-in-law John Fleming, esq. aged 26, John W. M. Anderson, esq. son of Sir James C. Anderson, Bart.

In London, the wife of Samuel Mason, esq. formerly of Olney.

At Brompton, aged 52, Elizabeth-Mary, wife of Christopher Richard Preston, esq. of Jericho House, Blackmore, Essex, and dau. of the late Sir William Hillary, Bart. of Danbury Place, Essex, and of Egg House.

Sept. 9. At Dennington, Suffolk, aged 61, Mr.

Edward Dunthorne, well known for his antiquarian and archaeological attainments.

At Great Yarmouth, at the house of his dau. Mrs. Hoy, aged 73, George Gardiner, esq. of Horsford-lodge, near Norwich.

Sept. 10. Janette-Mary, the wife of Henry Harwar, esq. of Queen's-road, St. John's-wood, and second dau. of the late Capt. Cumming, of Windsor.

At Walmer, aged 56, Gilbert John Karney, esq. Justice of the peace for Kent.

In Robert-street, Regent's-park, aged 64, C. J. Kennion, esq.

At Albion-st. aged 53, Joseph Lawrence, esq. H.E.I.C.S. late-veterinary surgeon to the Governor-General's body guard, Bengal.

In Canonbury, aged 45, Henry Nicholson, esq. of Farnival's-inn.

Aged 40, Henry Morse Sampson, esq. formerly captain of an East Indian, and a freeman of Dover.

In Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 65, Henry Skirne, esq. of Stubbings, Berks, and Warleigh, Somerset.

Sept. 11. Aged 24, Matilda-Anabella-Maria, eldest dau. of the late H. J. Adeane, esq. of Babraham, Cambridgeshire.

At Old Buckenham, aged 79, John Burlingham, esq.

In London, William Callanane, esq. of Oporto.

In Great Portland-st. aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of William Hadden, esq.

Aged 73, Susannah, wife of John William Hicks, esq. of Bath, and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Mills, esq. of Great Saxham Hall, Suffolk.

At Brook House, Hartley Row, Haunts, Anne, widow of George Nicholson, esq. formerly of Hertford.

At Blackheath, aged 65, John Ramshaw, esq. late of H. M. Customs.

At St. Germans, Cornwall, aged 67, John Tapsell, esq. late paymaster and purser R.N.

Sept. 12. At Hammer-smith, aged 60, Hannah, relict of Major James Barnes, of Froestign, Radnorshire.

Aged 53, Mary, wife of John Hamp, esq. Overseal, Leicestershire.

In Middleton-sq. aged 70, Susan, relict of the late Jameson Hunter, esq. formerly of Westbourne-grove West, and Malta.

At Sidmouth, aged 21, John, son of the Rev. William Jenkins, Vicar of Sidmouth.

At Adamsdown, near Cardiff, aged 72, Whitlock Nicholl, esq. for nearly half a century the distributor of stamps for the co. of Glamorgan, a magistrate and deputy Lieutenant of the county. He was the third son of Edward Nicholl, esq. of Llanbithian, co. Glamorgan, (fourth son of Whitlock Nicholl, esq. of The Ham, co. Glamorgan) by Catherine, dau. of Jonathan Thomas, esq. of Lantwit Major. He married in 1817 Miss Vincent of London, who died in 1838, leaving issue three sons, of whom the eldest was assassinated at Naples in 1848.

At St. George's parsonage, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, aged 62, Ruth, widow of Thomas Oxley, esq. M.D. of Askers, Yorkshire.

George Taylor, esq. of Hammet-st. America-sq. At Down Grange, near Basingstoke, aged 75, Mrs. Cassandra Terry.

At his residence, Harewood-sq. London, aged 62, William Tucker, esq. a member of the firm of F. Green and Co. 64, Cornhill.

At Twickenham, aged 46, Frances, wife of John Cusson Turner, M.D.

At Henley-on-Thames, aged 82, Lieut.-Col. Francis Ralph West, formerly of the 33d Regt.

At Fishguard, aged 88, Mary Williams, better known as Matty Carham. On the French landing near this place in February, 1797, she was maltreated by one of the soldiers, being then far advanced in pregnancy. Her case was represented by the late Lord Cawdor (to whom the French troops surrendered, amounting to about 1400 men)

to his Majesty George III., who granted her a pension by sign-manual of 40*l.* per annum, which she has received for fifty-six years.

Sept. 13. At New Hillingdon, Mary, relict of Bartholomew Churchill Carter, esq. of Oatbarwell-grove, Surrey.

At Halifax, aged 55, Ward Dyson Hitchin, esq. Aged 93, Catherine, widow of Peter Martinus, esq. formerly of Norwich.

At Odiam, Haunts, aged 26, Lillias-Jane, wife of Mr. Edward Nicholl.

At Broughton-in-Furness, Lancashire, aged 57, Agnes, wife of Robert Postlethwaite, esq.

By the upsetting of a boat, off Ecklerigg-crag, Windermere, two cousins.—Ralph, aged 20, of Trinity College, Cambridge, only son of Ralph Anthony Thicknesse, esq. of Beech Hill, Member for Wigan; and Thomas, aged 19, Lieut. 3d Royal Lancashire Militia, eldest son of John Woodcock, esq. banker, of the Elms, Wigan.

Aged 66, John Faithful Fortnesque Wright, son of Lieut. John Elworthy Fortunatus Wright, R.N. of Le-oe Castle, Cheshire, and grandson of the celebrated Capt. Fortunatus Wright. He was great-great-great-grandson of John Evelyn, the well-known accomplished author of "Syvia," &c. of Wotton, Surrey, and nephew of the late Sir John Evelyn, Bart.

Sept. 14. At Marton, near Bridlington, aged 80, Everilda, eldest dau. of the late Ralph Croyke, esq. of Marton and Rawcliffe, Yorkshire.

At the vicarage, Barton Stacey, near Winchester, Anne, relict of Durrell Durrell, esq.

At Mears Ashby, aged 69, John Slater Hall, esq. Mrs. Hall died in April last; since that time he occasionally suffered from depression of spirits, and at length committed suicide.

In Somerset-st. Portman-sq. aged 46, Richard Lloyd, esq. He cut his throat with a razor during the temporary absence of his attendant.

At Lynn, aged 84, Mrs. Catherine Lubbock.

At Brighton, aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of Alexander MacDougall, esq. late of Strathallan, and of Parliament-st. Westminster.

At Slough, Miss Smirke, of Grove-road.

At Woolton House, Henley-in-Arden, Carrington Smythe, esq. eldest son of Sir F. Smythe, Bart.

At Barrow-upon-Humber, aged 72, Charles Upleby, esq.

Sept. 15. At Forest Place, Leytonstone, at an advanced age, James Johnson, esq. late of Poringland House.

In Great George-st. Westminster, aged 34, Henry-James, eldest son of the late James Mitchell, esq.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 59, J. W. Robinson, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Robinson and Wilson, linen-manufacturers, of Hutton Ruddy, Cleveland.

At the rectory, Dunchurch, Warw. Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Sandford, Archdeacon of Coventry.

At Mill-hill Lodge, Hastings, aged 82, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Vores, esq. and mother of the Rev. Thomas Vores, Perp. Curate of St. Mary in Castro, in that town.

Sept. 16. In Gloucester-street Belgrave-road, Digby Thomas Carpenter, esq. late of Hawks House, Sunbury.

At York, Mrs. Crosby, wife of the Rev. Josh. Crosby, Rector of St. Crux, and sister to the Lord Mayor of York.

At the residence of her uncle, Henry Barnewall, esq. Richmond-hill, Lucy-Nugent, only dan. of the late Capt. St. Leger Hill, 12th Lancers.

At Alberbury vicarage, Shropshire, Alfred-Lascelles, eldest surviving child of the Rev. Charles Herbert Jenner.

At Folkestone, Mary-Fielder, wife of Frederick Lock, esq. of Epsom, and only dau. of the late Edward Grose Smith, esq. of the Priory, I.W.

At Wandsworth<sup>cc</sup>, <sup>W</sup> Foster, esq.  
At Lower Clapton<sup>n</sup>, <sup>W</sup> Sophia Elizabeth Revill.



At the Dispensary House, Rochester, aged 48, Mrs. Eliza Willis, late of Canterbury.

Sept. 17. At Homburg, Francis Beetham, esq. of Sea-lawn, Dawlish, and of the Temple.

At sea, on his passage to England, Augustus Octavius Currie, assistant-surgeon H.E.I.C.S. fifth son of Claud Currie, esq. late Physician-Gen. Madras.

At Lowestoft, Anne-Chad, wife of the Rev. W. D. Daniel, M.A. She was the only dau. of the Hon. and Rev. A. A. Turnour, Rector of Tatterset, Norfolk, by Jessie, 2nd dau. of John Dewar, esq. and was married in 1844.

In London, aged 39, William, fourth son of the late George Eden, esq. of Woolwich.

At Darlington, the wife of Dr. Fielding, of Shildon, leaving five young children.

In Lower Berkeley-st. aged 81, Margaret, widow of the Rev. John Davis Plestow, of Watlington Hall, Norfolk.

At Southampton, aged 78, Mrs. Mary Sanders, late of Salisbury.

In the Cockermouth union workhouse, aged 88, William Scarlet, a veteran man-of-war's man. He was an American by birth, and a sailor in the American commercial marine, but was pressed into the British naval service when a young man. He served under Howe and Nelson, and was present in six general actions, including those of Copenhagen, the Nile, and Trafalgar. Besides these he was engaged in a great number of actions between single vessels, boat expeditions, cutting-out affairs, &c. He received a pension of 1*l.* 7*s.* per day, but deemed himself entitled to a higher one, and petitioned the Admiralty accordingly. He appeared before the Board somewhat intoxicated, and on being told that his petition was rejected, and that he ought to feel grateful to his King and country for what he was receiving, replied, "D—the King and country." For this offence he was struck off the list, and, after a long struggle with poverty and the infirmities incident to age, was compelled to solicit parochial relief, and became an inmate of the Cockermouth union.

At Northampton, aged 26, Ann, youngest dau. of Thomas Steel, of Oxford-st.

Sept. 18. At Redlands, Reading, aged 82, Mary, relict of Edward Green, esq. late of Wargrave.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 65, Elizabeth, wife of Mark Lambert, esq.

At Newcastle, aged 38, George Malcolm, esq. formerly of London.

Aged 64, Edward Curtiss Martin, esq. Kew-road, Richmond, Surrey.

At her brother-in-law's, H. B. Pigot, esq. Islington, Sarah, youngest dau. of the late William Melville, esq. of Nottingham.

At Windsor, Edward Meyrick, esq. a justice of the peace for Middlesex, and a deputy lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 70, Mr. Augustine Page, formerly and for more than thirty years master of the Boys' Hospital, Ampton, near that town. He was much attached to topographical and antiquarian pursuits; and through his zeal the very curious Register of Bury Abbey, now in the library of Sir Thomas Hockwode Gage, Bart. at Hengrave Hall, was saved from destruction. He freely communicated the results of his researches to all inquirers; contributed papers to the Gentleman's Magazine, the Collectanea Topographica, and the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology; and in 1844 published a thick *avo.* volume, under the title of "A Supplement to the Suffolk Traveller," exhibiting a large amount of diligence and research.

Aged 5, Ann, only dau. of C. R. Thompson, esq. of Lansdowne-rd. Notting-hill, and Southampton.

At Barnfield, Kingsbridge, William Tom, esq. surgeon, resident in that town for 33 years.

At Exmouth, Emma, third dau. of the late James Trower, esq. of Thorncroft, Surrey.

At Clive Cottage, near Alnwick, aged 68, Robert

Younghusband, esq. formerly of the 53rd Regiment.

Sept. 19. At Bath, aged 78, Sarah-Maria, relict of Sir John Palmer Acland, Bart. formerly of Fairfield, Somerset. She was his second wife, the dau. of Robert Kripe, esq. of New Lodge, Berkhamstead, and widow of Philip Gibbs, esq. She was married in 1818, and had issue a son born in the following year. Sir John P. Acland died in 1831.

At Mitcham Common, Surrey, Sarah, wife of James E. E. Barber, esq.

At the One Bell Hotel, Bury St. Edmund's, aged 52, Mr. William Henry Cockton, brother of the late Mr. Cockton, of that town, author of Valentine Vox, &c.

At Newcastle, aged 54, Dorothy-Maria; and, aged 65, Dinah, daughters of the late Shafell Dale, esq.

At Brixton, Rachel, eldest surviving dau. of the late S. B. Gompertz, esq. of Walthamstow, Essex.

At Emsworth, aged 81, Susannah, relict of John Lewington, esq.

At Croydon, aged 69, Mrs. Lloyd.

At Doncaster, Julia-Mary, dau. of John Manwaring, esq. Poor-Law Inspector.

At Whalton, aged 63, William Henry Meggison, esq. Lieut. R.N. He entered the navy in 1803, and served on full pay for eleven years. He was made Lieut. 1811, and in that capacity served in the *Enrydice* 24, and *Inconstant* 36.

Sept. 20. At Collampton, Devon, aged 78, Mrs. Harriette Anning.

Margaret, widow of J. R. Bigge, esq. of Braddon Villa, Torquay.

At York, aged 49, Ann, widow of the Rev. Robert Cook.

At Dymchurch, aged 81, Mr. William Crux, formerly of Lyminge, Kent.

At Chestnut-grove, Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 57, James Dowie, esq.

At Newcastle, aged 69, John Fairbairn, esq. formerly a town-councillor of the borough.

In Acacia-rd. St. John's-wood, St. John George Bogle French, eldest son of the late Major St. John Bogle French, Madras Army.

James Hughes, esq. of Mecklenburgh-esq.

At Stormer-hill, aged 59, Joshua Knowles, esq. a justice of the peace for Lancashire.

At Herne Bay, aged 4, George-Harris, only son of Charles Manners Lushington, esq.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Harley Maxwell, esq. of Portrack, Dumfriesshire.

At Airth Castle, Stirling-sh. aged 84, Pulteney Mein, esq. late 73rd Regt.

In Regent-st. aged 71, Edward Reynolds, esq. of Odian Hall, Appledore, North Devon.

At Therfield, Emily-Heber, second dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Robinson, D.D. Master of the Temple, and Rector of Therfield.

At Moretonhamstead, Wm. White, esq. solicitor.

Sept. 21. At Weymouth, aged 72, Miss Bools, of Bridport, Dorset.

At Ashford Lodge, Middlesex, aged 67, John Studholme Brownrigg, esq.

At Colomendeny, aged 74, Dorothea, relict of Richard Garnons, esq.

At Burntisland, Mrs. Jean Hay Horsburgh, of Lochmalomy, Fifeshire, relict of Major Boyd Horsburgh, of Fishblado.

At Moreton-in-Marsh, Glouc. aged 43, Mr. George Jennings.

At the Hofwells, Clifton, aged 24, Ellen-Sarah, eldest dau. of Lieut. R. J. Morrison, R.N.

At Croydon, aged 78, George Norris, esq. late of the H. E. I. C. Maritime Service.

At York, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. and Adjutant Pieters, of the York Recruiting Staff, having only survived her son nine days.

At Andover, aged 67, Thomas Phillips, esq. one of the magistrates of the borough.

At Richmond, Surrey, George Chamberlaine Ridge, B.A. Trinity college, Cambridge, son of the late Capt. George Cooper Ridge, of Mordon Park, Surrey.

At Elm Lodge, Kilburn, aged 20, Frederick Sellon, son of Commander Sellon, B.N.

At the residence of her son-in-law, in Paris, aged 66, Augusta, relict of Alexander Shearer, esq. of Swanmore House, Hants.

At Eltham, Kent, aged 12, Walter, youngest son of Charles Stirling, esq. of Muiravonside, N.B.

At Cheltenham, aged 69, Rebecca, wife of James West, esq.

Sept. 22. At Bright Waltham, Berks, aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of James Armstrong, formerly of Wood Eaton, Oxon.

At Clifton, aged 63, Sophia, relict of William Diaper Brice, esq. late of Bristol.

At Bushey Park, the Right Hon. Mary-Anne Countess of Carnwath. She was the eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Henry Grattan. She was married first to John Blachford, esq. of Altadore, co. Wicklow, and secondly in 1834 to the present Earl of Carnwath, by whom she had no issue.

In London, aged 54, Harriet, relict of the Rev. Frederick Corsellis, late Curate of Wyvenhoe.

At Blandford, aged 75, the Rev. Richard Keynes, for upwards of fifty years minister of the Independent chapel.

At Wenderton-next-Wingham, Kent, aged 45, William Minter, esq.

At Mundesley rectory, Bertha, dau. of the Rev. Robert Steele, Rector of Mundesley and Trimmingham, Norfolk.

The Rev. Andrew Symington, D.D. minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Paisley, and Professor of Divinity to the Reformed Presbyterian Synod. He was a native of Paisley, and was ordained to the pastoral charge of the congregation there in 1809.

In Torrington-pl. aged 37, Mary-Hunt, wife of H. Fraser Todd, esq. of Bermuda.

Sept. 23. At Thetford, Henry Delaval, infant son of the Hon. and Rev. Delaval Astley.

In Rochester-road, Camden-road Villas, Jane, widow of James Budd, esq. her Majesty's Ordnance Storekeeper, Fort George, Guernsey.

At Hexham, aged 31, Miss Ann Fairbridge; and, aged 26, Miss Matilda Fairbridge; and, Sept. 24, aged 59, Mrs. Fairbridge, wife and daughters of the late Mr. Fairbridge, surgeon, who died in the previous week, all of Asiatic cholera.

At his mother's, Chester, Roger, fourth son of the late George Jacon, esq. of Barton, co. Lancaster.

At Clifton, aged 63, Margaret, second dau. of the late Samuel Jellicoe, esq. of Uplands.

At Paris, John Jones, esq. of Newcastle, Staffordshire, civil engineer, and chief agent to Thomas Brassey, esq. contractor of the Caen and Cherbourg Railway.

Aged 57, George Lee, esq. of Wickham Bishop's, Essex, son of the late George Lee, esq. of Dickleburgh, Norfolk.

At Offham House, near Lewes, aged 79, Mrs. Jane Gertrude Phillipott.

At her brother's house, Mr. J. M. Butterfield, of the Mount, York, Mary, relict of John Rolling, esq. of Richmond.

At Iver Elms, Bucks, aged 53, Esther-Margaret, widow of Capt. Snook, I.N.

At Konigstein, in Saxony, in consequence of accidentally falling over the battlements, aged 23, George William Malger Staunton, esq. of Stannington Hall, Notts.

Sept. 24. At New Cross, aged 74, Henrietta, relict of Richard Brandon, esq. of Rotherhithe.

At Weston Underwood, Bucks, aged 44, James Cary, esq.

At Wardle, near Edinburgh, Mrs. Dalziel Colquhoun, widow of William Dalziel Colquhoun, of Garscadden, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Sir Islay Campbell, of Surooth, Bart. Lord President of the Court of Session.

At Rochester, aged 9 months, John Herriman, son of Capt. the Hon. D. Erskine, 51st Regt.

Aged 68, James Field, esq. of Montague-st. Russell-sq.

At Clifton, Sarah, widow of M. D. Getting, esq. of East-hill, Wandsworth.

At the Retreat, Peckham, aged 23, Gilbert, fourth son of John Herapath, esq.

At Maldon, aged 46, John McDonald, esq. surgeon, of Woolwich.

At Frankfort, at the residence of her mother, aged 35, Madame Mendelssohn, widow of Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy. The funeral was followed by a large concourse of people, including many of the principal families of Frankfort, of which city the lamented lady was a native. She has left four orphans to lament her.

At Grantham, aged 82, William Ostler, esq.

At Launceston, aged 54, the wife of Henry Pe-thick, esq. M.D.

Sept. 25. At his residence, Lichfield-terrace, Aston-road, aged 60, James Hotchkiss, esq. Usher of the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy.

In Church-st. Bethnal-green, John Howard, esq.

In Upper Seymour-st. West, Connaught-square, aged 69, Mrs. Jeffery, wife of Robert Jeffery, esq.

In Egerton-terr. Longsight, near Manchester, aged 79, Samuel M. Moore, esq.

At Hale Place, near Farnham, Georgiana-Charlotte, second dan. of the late George W. Newcome, esq. of Upper Wimpole-st.

At Hampstead, aged 45, Mary-Susanna, wife of John Dudley Oliver, esq. Cherry-mount, Wicklow.

At Long Ashton, at the residence of her son-in-law the Rev. Jefferis W. Coles, Jane-Dealy, relict of George Paige, esq. of East Allington, Devon.

At his residence, Appledore Barton, Bow, aged 87, John Partridge, esq.

Aged 19 months, Earnest-Bulkley-Mackworth, youngest child of B. J. M. Praed, esq.

Aged 70, George Rimgton, esq. of Tynefield House, Penrith, Cumberland.

At Clapham-park, Mary, relict of James Smith, esq. of Smith's-place, Edinburgh.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 53, Emily, wife of Henry Lindsell Sopwith.

At Southgate, aged 71, Jacob Wilkinson, esq.

Sept. 26. At Bath, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of Major Edward Batchelor, H.E.I.C.S., of Westminster.

At Newcastle, aged 86, Mrs. Chambers, widow of Richard Chambers, esq.

At Hythe, aged 65, Frances, dau. of the late Felix Fagg, esq. of Ashford.

At Heather Hall, Leicestersh. aged 82, Robert Goode, esq. sen.

At Brentwood, Essex, aged 47, Thomas Marsh, esq. M.D.

At Eden-hall, Cumberland, aged 19, Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Sir Christopher J. Musgrave, Bart. of Eden Hall.

In Tonbridge-pl. New-road, aged 80, Elizabeth, wife of Humphrey John Stone, esq. late of Leominster, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Williams, Rector of Shobdon.

At Oaklands, Torquay, Jane, wife of Charles Tayleur, esq. of that place, and Liverpool.

At Clapham-park, aged 55, William Henry Taylor, esq.

At Exmouth, aged 52, Thos. Teschemaker, esq.

At Sopley, aged 76, Mary, only surviving dau. of the late William Tice, esq. of Ringwood.

Aged 57, Mary-Isabella, wife of Joseph Radcliffe Wilson, esq. solicitor, Stockton.

Sept. 27. At Edinburgh, Barbara Walton, third dau. of the late Major James Campbell, of Walton-park, Kirkcudbrightshire.

At Exeter, aged 63, Elizabeth-Ann, only dau. of the Rev. J. W. Carew, formerly Rector of Bickleigh.

Richard, third surviving son of the late Richard Holmes, esq. of Kentish-town.

At Torquay, aged 25, John William Newby, only son of T. C. Newby, esq.

At Peak-hill, Sydenham, aged 45, John Rawlings, esq. also of Nassau-st. Marylebone.

At Brighton, aged 65, Charles Ridge, esq. late

banker, of Chichester. He was buried in the family vault, in the Cloisters.

At Windsor, Mary, second dau. of the late John F. Scott, esq. solicitor, of New-sq. Lincoln's-inn, and John-st. Bedford-row.

At Penmaen-Mawr, North Wales, Margaret Gordon, relict of Josias Verelst, esq. of Bream-lodge, Gloucestershire.

At Wetwang, near Driffield, aged 40, Mr. Henry Vickerman, farmer, and son-in-law of the Rev. Geo. Allen, Vicar of Driffield.

*Sept. 28.* At Swanage, Dorset, aged 37, Anna-Maria, wife of Philip Alexander, esq.

Aged 43, Elizabeth-Every, wife of Lieut.-Col. Edward Every Clayton, of Carr Hall, near Colne.

At St. Clement's, Jersey, aged 23, John Tindal De Venille, esq. late of the 7th Hussars, eldest son of the late Sir John De Venille, Bailli of Jersey.

Aged 54, Harriet, the wife of William Edwards, esq. of Highbury-place.

At Framlingham, Louisa, relict of John Edwards, esq.

At Driffield, Annie, youngest dau. of the late Geo. Hopper, esq. of Kellaythorpe, near Driffield.

Mary, widow of Wm. Kinglake, esq. of Taunton.

At Heavitree, near Exeter, aged 67, Elizabeth-Tomlinson, widow of Lewis Lamotte, esq. of Jamaica.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. Aldham, R.N. Farlington, near Havant, Mrs. Pearson, relict of John Pearson, esq. of Nottingham.

At Chelsea, Sarah-Bredell, wife of J. Rodwell, esq. of Alderton Hall, Suffolk.

Drowned in the wreck of the *Anna-Jane*, on Barra Island, on their passage to Canada, Lieut. C. Rose, R.N. and Miriam his wife, of Melbourne, Canada East, formerly of Devonport; also, aged 13, John Potter Cattley, late of Stillington, near York, son of Mr. Stephen Robert Cattley, Lieut. Charles Rose entered the navy in 1800 on board the *Pompee* 74, in which he fought at Algeiras, and assisted at the blockade of Cadiz. He served for thirteen years on full pay, but not since he became Lieutenant in 1815.

Emily, youngest dau. of Edward Shackle, esq. of Botwell House, Hayes, Middlesex.

At Rochester, aged 71, Steph. Jennings Swayne, M.D. Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, and a Justice of the peace for the county of Kent.

*Sept. 29.* At Preston, Lancash. aged 76, Thomas Ainsworth, esq.

Rebecca, wife of William B. Atkinson, surgeon, Margate.

At Bath, aged 86, Mary-Louisa, widow of Robert Ball, esq.

In Kettering Union, aged 107, Sam. Billingham. In Randolph-road, Major James Buchanan, late of the H.E.I.C.S.

At Warley Hall, Barston, aged 76, John Gem, esq. Lieut. of the Warwickshire Militia. He joined the regiment at Hull, in the year 1805.

At the parsonage, Horsforth, aged 84, Ann, widow of Gilbert Handasyde, esq. of London.

At Stonehouse, aged 72, Capt. Philip Herbert, formerly of the Hon. E.I. Company's Service.

At Maida-hill, aged 95, Mrs. Ann James, relict of J. James, esq. late of Cardiganshire.

Sarah, wife of Thomas Jones, esq. of East Dulwich House, East Dulwich.

At Dean Prior vicarage, near Ashburton, Fanny, wife of the Rev. Robert Kitson.

At her uncle's, South Villa, Kennington, Frances-Euphemia, second dau. of the late Hon. Alexander Murchison, of Springfield, Jamaica.

In Langham pl. Edward Ponsonby Peete, esq.

At Clifton, Emily, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Rickards, esq. of Clapton, Middlesex.

At Priory Cottage, Groomston, aged 31, Mary, wife of James Wilkinson, jun. esq.

At East Carolina, near Easingwold, Yorkshire, aged 69, Mr. John Windross. He was a strict adherent to the Conservative interest; the author of a small work called "The Terrier."

*Sept. 30.* In London, Charlotte, eldest dau. of

the late Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart. of Berbury Hall, Warw.

At Plymouth, Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Buller.

At North Rode, Cheshire, aged 57, Michael Daintry, late Captain in the 6th Dragoon Guards.

Aged 57, Sarah, wife of the Rev. D. Davies, of Langton Matravers, in the Isle of Purbeck.

At Brompton, Jane, wife of Robert C. Dixon, esq. C.E. of Cliftonville, Brighton.

At Plymouth, aged 82, James Gregory, esq.

At Aberystwith, Laura, dan. of the late Richard Pryce, esq. of Gunley, Montgomeryshire.

*Lately.* At his son-in-law's, Major Henry Boys, Rochester, aged 91, Thomas Collier, esq. late of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. only surviving brother of the late Sir George Collier, Bart. B.N.

At Exeter, aged 66, Elizabeth Susanna Delafons, eldest dau. of the late John Delafons, esq. R.N.

At Westfield Lodge, Hinthfield, aged 88, Philip Moyle Lyon, esq. M.D. for many years a member of the House of Keys, and justice of the peace for the Isle of Man.

At Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, Mary Simondson, aged 126.

At Turnham-green, aged 67, Joseph Woods, esq. formerly of the city of Dublin.

E. E. Woodhouse, esq. Her Majesty's Superintendent of Honduras.

*Oct. 1.* At Burley-on-the-hill, Rutland, and of Pinchbeck, near Spalding, Lincolnshire, James Clarke, esq. brother of Dr. Moore, LL.D. Grove, Blackheath.

At Egham, aged 84, Edgell Wyatt Edgell, esq.

At Ashburton, aged 27, Charles, son of the late John Gribble, esq. solicitor, of Newton Abbot.

At Brighton, aged 50, Edmund, fourth son of the late Jonathan Fatten, esq. formerly of Haleshall, near Cheadle.

In Euston-sq. aged 75, Thomas Philip, esq.

*Oct. 2.* At Ramsgate, aged 61, the wife of T. Cundy, esq. of Chester-sq.

At Westow-hill, Norwood, aged 76, Samuel Edwards, esq.

In Vassall-rd. North Brixton, aged 67, John Ford, esq. late of E.I.C.S.

At Burnt-house Farm, Chartham, aged 83, William Harvey, esq.

At Weston - super - Mare, Elizabeth, wife of Charles W. Hickes, esq.

At Edinburgh, Eliz. wife of Adam Hunter, M.D.

At her uncle's residence, at the Warren, Star-cross, aged 15, Rosalie-Elizabeth-Mary, second surviving dau. of Jas. Warrington La Grange, esq. of Datchet.

At Southover, near Lewes, aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. John Lewis, Rector of East Blatchington.

At Ockbrook, Derbyshire, Charles Murray, esq. Gentleman-Porter of the Tower, and formerly Capt. in the 1st Guards.

At South Shields, Thomas Wallis, esq. of Old Ridley.

*Oct. 3.* Suddenly, aged 47, Joseph Atkinson, esq. of Norland-sq. Notting-hill.

At Bray, co. Dublin, aged 26, Julia-Isabella-Adelaide, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Arthur, esq. of Glanomera, co. Clare.

At Wells, Mr. John Barnard, Sacrist of the Cathedral church.

At Margate, aged 72, Mrs. Jane Bates, of Croom's-hill, Greenwich, relict of James Henry Bates, and cousin of the late Baron Garrow.

In Canonbury-sq. aged 62, James Berkley, esq.

At Brompton, Catherine, wife of Capt. Cook, R.W.M.

At Edinburgh, at his uncle's, Major Hay, aged 23, Robert C. Copland, esq. R.N. Acting-Lieut. of H.M.S. Fox.

At Ham, Surrey, while on a visit, aged 67, Bartholomew Dawes, esq. late of Soho-sq.

At the Hibernia School, Phoenix-park, Dublin, aged 69, James Goodall Elkington, esq. surgeon, formerly of the 17th Lancers.

At Manchester, aged 81, Janet, widow of George Fraser, esq. Ardwick-Green.

At Bournemouth, aged 29, Emily-Anne, the wife of J. B. Hanham, esq. of Manston-house, Dorset, and eldest dau. of Edward Castlemain, esq. of Chettle.

At Torquay, aged 38, Margaret, wife of John Hornby, esq. late M.P. for Blackburn, and dau. of the Rev. Christopher Bird, Chollerton, Northumberland.

At Chester, aged 59, Henry Kelsall, esq.  
At Prince's Terrace, Hyde-park, Anne, the wife of John MacGregor, esq. M.P. for Glasgow, and dau. of the late W. P. Jillard, esq. of Oakhill, Somerset.

At Hornsey, aged 59, George Randall Price, esq. late of Doctors'-commons.

At her son-in-law's, David McDougall, esq. Clydesdale Bank, Edinburgh, aged 67, Amelia Sophia, relict of Henry Tritton Reaks, formerly of Ramsgate.

At Peckham, aged 77, Ann, relict of John Salter, esq. of the Strand, and Bexley.

At the house of her brother-in-law, Upper Gower-st. aged 37, Elizabeth-Sophia, widow of Lieut. Lowry W. M. Wynne, R. Art. and eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Payne, of the same Regiment.

Oct. 4. In St. John's-wood-road, aged 38, Alfred Taylor Channer, esq.

At Balham-hill, aged 62, David Drow, esq. of the Enrolment-office, Chancery-lane.

Aged 88, Annie, wife of Wm. Heyrick, esq. of Thurmaston Lodge, Leicestershire.

In Ladbrooke Villas, Notting-hill, aged 62, Elizabeth, widow of Nathaniel Hinchliff, esq.

At Bishop's Waltham, aged 20, Charles Frederick, youngest son of the late Richard Huxman, esq. of Kitlocks, near Botley.

In Upper Gower-st. aged 70, Mrs. H. Hyam.

At Brighton, George Archibald Innes, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law. He was the youngest son of John Innes, esq. of Forest-green, Abinger, Surrey, and was called to the bar in 1844.

At Eastbourne, aged 17, Maria Frances Lanigan, youngest daughter of the late Stephen Lanigan, surgeon R.N.

At Devonshire-terr. Camden-road, the residence of her son-in-law Dr. Hayne, aged 44, Louisa, wife of N. M. Morris, esq. surgeon R.N. of Holly Cottage, Englefield-green.

At Houghton, aged 32, Sarah-Adelaide, youngest dau. of John Palm, esq.

Keris-Matilda, eldest dau. of John Staples, esq. Belmont, Salisbury.

At Shirley, near Southampton, aged 84, the Rev. Richard Waddy, for 60 years a Wesleyan minister.

At Hornsea, aged 70, A. Wade, esq. merchant, Hull.

Oct. 5. At Ripple, Kent, at the residence of her nephew, aged 59, Catherina, relict of Thomas Charles, esq. of Merton, Surrey.

In Hanover-sq. of typhus fever, P. F. Curie, M.D. Physician to the Helmsmann Hospital. Dr. Curie was originally surgeon in the Military Hospital at Paris, and an active disciple of Broussais's. He subsequently became a pupil of Dr. Hahnemann, who, in consequence of an application from Mr. Leaf, recommended him to come to England and practise. Nearly twenty years ago he opened the first public homoeopathic dispensary, and invited medical men to come and observe his practice. A great many of the English practitioners of homoeopathy have been trained in the dispensary established by Dr. Curie.

At Provender, near Faversham, William Fairman, esq.

At Brighton, aged 81, Miss Mary Gregory, for many years a resident of Odham, Hants.

At Ben Bhydding, aged 26, Kate, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. Harfield, R.N. and step-daughter of Thomas Brown, esq. of London.

At Burton-crescent, aged 72, Thomas James, esq. Bencher of Gray's-inn. He was half-brother

to the late Rt. Rev. Dr. James, Bishop of Calcutta. He was called to the bar in 1810, and practised as a conveyancer.

At Southampton, aged 63, Thomas Pettman, esq. of Eastry, Kent.

At St. Heller's, Jersey, Harriet-Anne, wife of Richard Owen Powell, esq. of Aberystwith, sister of W. W. E. Wynne, esq. M.P. of Peniarth, Merionethshire. She was the fifth dau. of William Wynne, esq. of Peniarth, by Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of the Rev. Philip Puleston, D.D. and was married in 1828.

At Maidstone, Charlotte-Remmelon, relict of William Smythe, esq.

Aged 61, Emma, wife of the Rev. James Smith Townsend, Vicar of Coleridge.

At Stoke Damerel, aged 23, Helen-Annette, dau. of Daniel Tupper, esq. Guernsey.

Aged 95, William Warren, esq. of Romford.

Oct. 6. At Bishop's Auckland, at an advanced age, Elizabeth, widow of Lowinger Hall, esq.

In Surrey-sq. aged 54, Kate, wife of Moss Lyons, esq.

Aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of John Henry Maw, esq. of Belle Vue, near Doncaster.

At Chatham, aged 22, Emma, wife of Lieut. Thos. Pennington, R.M. and youngest child of the late Rev. John Hollans, M.A. of Otham.

At Kensington Palace, Miss Charlotte Stephenson, youngest and only surviving sister of the late Major-Gen. Sir Benjamin Stephenson.

At Kellington, aged 80, Thomas Wallis, esq.

At Lamberhurst, aged 71, Edward John Whittle, esq. for 39 years an eminent surgeon of that place, formerly in the army, and for six years house-surgeon to the Winchester County Hospital.

In Lower Phillimore-pl. Kensington, aged 78, Alexander Wilson, esq. late of Holborn-hill.

Oct. 7. At Tiverton, aged 52, John Barne, esq. one of the magistrates for that borough. He was an affectionate son and brother, a devoted husband, a tender father, and a warm-hearted friend. To all who needed his advice and assistance he was ever accessible—ever the friend of the poor, the supporter of the weak. When first elected to the office of churchwarden in 1851 he found St. Peter's church in a most neglected and dilapidated condition. By his untiring exertions, aided by those who always found him a most willing coadjutor, more than 4,000*l.* have been raised to restore and rebuild it. His heart had been set upon this object for many years, and up to the day preceding that on which he was laid on the bed of sickness, three weeks before his decease, it was his constant employment, early and late, to superintend the works which had been commenced four months ago under his auspices.

At Steppney, aged 84, Robert Blake, esq. R.N.

At Wotton, Conisway, Somerset, aged 60, Isabella, relict of the Rev. John Briggs, Fellow of Eton College, and Rector of Creeping, Suffolk, and dau. of the Rev. Jeffrey Ekins, Dean of Carlisle.

At Exeter, aged 78, Miss Harriet Cooke, formerly of Barnstaple.

At Canterbury, Ann, widow of the Rev. C. B. Naylor, Vicar of Beulyer, near Heath, and dau. of the late Rev. Edward Norwood, Rector of Svington and Milsford.

At Bath, Mary, third dau. of the late Edward Wals, esq. of Yeovil.

Oct. 8. At Bridgewater, aged 67, Wm. Baker, esq. magistrate and alderman for that borough, and member of the Royal Geological Society. He was the author of several interesting papers read before the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society.

At Folkestone, Elizabeth, wife of S. E. Eland, esq. of the Manor House, Stanwick, Northamptonshire.

Matilda, dau. of the Rev. John Fisher, late Rector of Higham-on-the-Hill.

At Hasledean, Guckfield, aged 69, John King, esq.

At Brighton, J. W. Leslie, esq.

At Elm House, Wenaleydale, aged 35, Anne, wife of Christopher Other, esq.  
 At Clapham, the widow of John Perram, esq.  
 In the Albion-road, Wandsworth-road, Eliza, widow of Peter Simon, esq. formerly of Cork.  
 At Camberwell, aged 73, Frances-Maria, wife of H. Wyche, esq. dau. and heiress of the late John Tanner, esq. of Salisbury.  
 Oct. 9. At Brighton, aged 30, John Cumming, esq. of Barbados.  
 Aged 23, John Glover Loy, M.D. eldest son of Geo. Merryweather, esq. M.D. of Whitby, and grandson of John Glover Loy, esq. M.D.  
 At Woolley, near Bradford, Wilts, aged 44, Elizabeth Bush Smith, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Bartholomew Deeke Smith, of Timsbury, near Bath.  
 At the rectory, Morleigh, near Totnes, aged 28, Mary, wife of the Rev. W. W. Stockdale.  
 Oct. 10. At Brighton, of concussion of the brain, occasioned by an accident, aged 23, George-Gainer, eldest surviving son of Arthur Easton, esq. of Hyde-park-sq.  
 At Brighton, Henrietta-Elizabeth, wife of James William Farrer, esq. one of the retired Masters in Chancery. She was the only daughter of Sir Matthew White Ridley, the 9d Baronet, by Sarah, daughter and heir of Benjamin Colborne, esq. She was married first in 1804 to the Hon. John Scott, eldest son of Lord Chancellor Eldon, who died in the following year, leaving issue the present Earl; and secondly in 1811 to Mr. Farrer, by whom she was mother of James Farrer, esq. now M.P. for the Southern division of the county of Durham.  
 Aged 43, Amelia, wife of the Rev. Charles Stroud Green, Rector of St. Ann's, Lewes.  
 At Kingstone, near Arundel, aged 77, Samuel Henty, esq.  
 At Brixton, aged 58, Mr. George Pigott, late of H.M. Theatre, and the Philharmonic Society.  
 Oct. 11. At the Barton, near Cirencester (the result of a severe accident on the 21st ult.) aged 71, Robert Anderson, esq. for the last forty years steward and manager for the late and present Earl Bathurst.  
 At Lyttalton House, near Great Malvern, Isabella, relict of James Oakes Bridge, esq.  
 William, eldest son of the late J. M. Raikes, esq. of Portland-pl.  
 Aged 68, Mary, wife of William Taylor, esq. of Humberstone-lodge, Leic.  
 Aged 42, the Hon. Elizabeth Susan Drummond-Willoughby, second dau. of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.  
 Oct. 12. At Dieppe, aged 7 months, Anne-Augusta, only child of Lord Gilbert Kennedy.  
 Mrs. John Turner, wife of Dr. Turner, of Yelverton Lodge, Twickenham.  
 At Clifton, aged 74, Marianne, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Gregory Holman Bromley Way, K.C.B. and K.T.S. She was the daughter of John Woodland, esq. of Woodeston, co. Oxford, and Woodrising, Norfolk, was married in 1815, and left a widow in 1844, having had no issue. (See the memoir of Sir Gregory Way in our vol. xxi. p. 537.)  
 Oct. 13. Harriet Dorman, of Albert-st. Regent's Park, last surviving dau. of the late John Dorman, esq. of Dartford.  
 Oct. 15. At Brickwood House, Croydon, aged 70, Robert Wells Eyles, esq. formerly of Ludgate-st. and a Magistrate for the county of Surrey.  
 At his residence, Hitchin, aged 69, William Wilsheer, esq. of Walsworth and Hitchin, in the county of Hertford, only son of the late John Wilsheer, esq. of the latter place. He married, March 16, 1826, Louisa, youngest dau. of the late John Croft, esq. of Hitchin.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Sept. 24 .	485	299	185	—	969	468	501	1619
Oct. 1 .	547	423	235	8	1213	686	527	1624
„ 8 .	489	335	173	4	1001	505	496	1375
„ 15 .	511	342	184	2	1039	505	534	1573
„ 22 .	531	332	187	4	1054	536	518	1463

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Oct. 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
68 4	40 1	23 10	39 11	45 8	45 4

PRICE OF HOPS, Oct. 24.

[Sussex Pockets, 11l. 0s. to 12l. 5s.—Kent Pockets, 13l. 0s. to 18l. 0s.]

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Oct. 24.

Hay, 4l. 5s. to 5l. 15s.—Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 18s.—Clover, 4l. 15s. to 6l. 6s.

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef . . . . .	2s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 24.	
Mutton . . . . .	2s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts . . . . .	5,527 Calves 154
.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.	Sheep and Lambs	25,220 Pigs 340
.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.		

COAL MARKET, Oct. 21.

.. 0d. to 32s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts, 16s. 6d. to 23s. 0d.  
 wt.—Town Tallow, 62s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 60s. 6d.

**THE REGISTERED ACCOUNT OF THE**

Day of Month	Hour	Particulars
1st	10:00 AM	...
2nd	11:00 AM	...
3rd	12:00 PM	...
4th	1:00 PM	...
5th	2:00 PM	...
6th	3:00 PM	...
7th	4:00 PM	...
8th	5:00 PM	...
9th	6:00 PM	...
10th	7:00 PM	...
11th	8:00 PM	...
12th	9:00 PM	...

Bank	Amount	Balance
Bank of Montreal	...	...
Bank of Commerce	...	...
Bank of the Province	...	...
Bank of the City	...	...
Bank of the Island	...	...
Bank of the West	...	...
Bank of the East	...	...
Bank of the North	...	...
Bank of the South	...	...
Bank of the Middle	...	...
Bank of the West	...	...
Bank of the East	...	...
Bank of the North	...	...
Bank of the South	...	...
Bank of the Middle	...	...

**J. J. ARVILL, Stock and Share Broker**  
**1, Capital**

**J. B. WHEELER AND SONS, PRINTERS**

THE  
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AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

DECEMBER 1853.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN.—As an amateur herald I have taken much interest in the Remarks on the White Horse of Saxony and Brunswick, published in your number for November, and I trust it will not be considered presumption if I venture to suggest that Mr. Leake was mistaken in his interpretation of the term "gai." I have two French works on heraldry, one of these does not give the word, which is probably only of rare occurrence, but in the other, a copy of Menestrier, I find "*Gai* se dit d'un cheval nul sans haras," and with this interpretation there would be nothing incongruous in uniting it with the term "passant." I may take this opportunity of informing your correspondent (in p. 434) that *ale* is still sold by the yard in a village near Eltham, I think it is Foot's Cray, Kent.—Yours, &c.

Dover.

MACIA.

It is stated in Lyscote's *Magna Brit. Cambridgeshire*, p. 80, that in 1258 Sybilla de Daventry gave her manor of Ovington to the Knights Hospitallers. Mr. H. DAVENNY, of Norwich, would feel obliged by the communication of any other particulars respecting that family or name.

J. T. M. says the Editor of that valuable volume, Bishop Warburton's *Remains*, has fallen into an error of a single word, by styling Dr. Archibald Maclaine "Pastor of the Episcopal Church at the Hague" (p. 249). From the Notices of the British Churches in the Netherlands, appended to Mr. Steven's History of the Scottish Church at Rotterdam, it appears that this church was Presbyterian from 1626 to 1721. Since that time several ministers of the Church of England have performed service there, but Dr. Maclaine's ministry belongs to the Presbyterian period. It may be added, from Mr. Steven's Notice, that he was for a time preceptor to the prince, afterwards first king of the Netherlands. Mr. Steven's work is a useful addition to the department of ecclesiastical history, and, from the variety of its contents, may occasionally help the genealogist in his inquiries for British families who have lived abroad.

In clearing the walls of the old church at St. Hilary, in Cornwall, there were found two inscribed stones, which now lie in the churchyard. One was found lying transversely under the north chancel-wall, where it had evidently been placed with care when the church was built. It is about seven feet long, and nearly two feet wide at its widest part; its shape being, rudely and perhaps undesignedly, much like that of a coffin. The inscription consists of two lines: at the beginning of each are

some curious but indescribable figures, in one of which, however, may be traced a rough resemblance, in outline, to an avil. The letters (S) of each line are, apparently, as far as they can be traced, NOTI, in Roman characters. The other stone was found under another part of the chancel, and is of about the same dimensions. It appears to present the following letters—

EL . . . I . . . V . . .  
CONSTA . . . . .  
PL . . . A . . . . .  
CAES . . . . .  
DIK : . . . . .  
ONSTAN . . . . .  
PH . . . . .  
AVS . . . . .  
FILIO

This inscription is apparently of the Roman epoch.

MR. URBAN,—During my perusal of your Magazine for this year I have noted the following errors, which if you deem worthy of notice, they are at your service, viz.:—In the January number, p. 91, Sir William Earle Welby, second Bart. was first elected M.P. for Grantham, 1807. *Ibid.* It was Sir George Warrender, Bart. not Mr. Lott, who was returned with Sir J. J. Guest, Bart. in 1830. P. 93, for a grandson of the fifth Earl of Wemyss, &c. read the fourth Earl, &c. P. 94. It was the general election 1831, not 1830, when C. Bruen lost his election.—March, p. 318, col. 1, line 13 from bottom, for Herefordshire read Radnorshire.—April, p. 423, col. 2, line 17 from bottom, for Michael Thomas Bass read Lawrence Heyworth. P. 451. The Hon. Alan Charles Dawson was only in his sixth year.—May, p. 540. Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie was re-elected M.P. March, 1819, upon the death of Gen. Mathew.—June, p. 657, for Sir George A. Lewin read Sir Gregory Allnutt, Lewin, Kent.—July, p. 83, for John Brasshaw returned for Harwich, read John Bagshaw.—Yours, &c.

THOS. WOODWARD.

NOTE.—The Rev. G. B. Safford, late Vicar of the parish of Church Maudlin, near Middlewich, Cheshire. The members of the Historic Society of that county will remember a long and interesting paper of his which appeared in the second volume of the *Proceedings and Papers*. It was an account of his own little parish, which is co-extensive with the town of Maudlin, and it was printed by the Society as a specimen of the valuable contributions which many of the parochial clergymen must make. He was a distinguished scholar, as well as an intelligent and practical statesman, and was highly respected, even by his opponents. The contents of his parish register are

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MEMORANDA ON MEXICO.

Mexico; Aztec, Spanish, and Republican: A Historical, Geographical, Political, Statistical, and Social Account of that Country from the period of the Invasion by the Spaniards to the present time. With a view of the ancient Aztec Empire and civilization; a historical sketch of the late War, and notices of New Mexico and California. By Brantz Mayer, formerly Secretary of Legation to Mexico. 2 vols. 8vo.

WHEN Cortez made of the Mexican empire a province of Spain he overthrew a dynasty which had dictated its decrees from the city of Tenochtitlan for about a period of a century and a half. From 1522 to 1530, the new and distant province was ruled from Spain by a Governor General, or a Commission. In 1530 the first Viceroy, Mendoza Count of Tendilla, arrived in Mexico from Spain. In 1821, the last Spanish Viceroy, O'Donogue, signed the treaty of Cordova, which conceded on the part of Spain the independence which Mexico had managed to win for herself. The extinct viceroyalty of nearly three hundred years of age, was succeeded by the short-lived empire of Iturbide. The latter held a commission in the royal army, and to his well-timed treachery Mexico was, perhaps, in some measure indebted for getting free of Spain, and becoming chained to a far greater despotism. Iturbide reigned precisely after the style subsequently adopted by Louis Napoleon. He was, however, less successful against conspiracies, was deposed, banished,—but handsomely provided for. Had he been a philosopher,—nay, had he possessed only the common sense which philosophy sometimes despises, he would have submitted with good grace to the destitution gilded by a pension of some thousands “per ann.” He did otherwise; and he left capdilly one morning only to be in-shot as soon as he set foot  
Republic, which re-

fused to acknowledge him. This was in 1824. Since that period, Mexico has been under the charge of a series of generally incapable, ambitious, and unscrupulous presidents. It would be difficult to say how many have presided over the republic, for revolutions have been, in the quarter of a century that has elapsed, as numerous as the festivals. Men have been raised to power, unceremoniously turned out of it, and unreasonably restored, to be again deprived, and again elevated to dignity. Presidents *ad interim* appear only to increase the confusion. Of regular presidents there have been a dozen. The present occupier of the place was first elected in 1833. He immediately overthrew the federal constitution, and went over to the centralists and despotism. His old friends, the constitutionalists, turned him out in 1836, and his first tenure of office was signalized by the loss of Texas. After the new constitution had been sorely mauled and trampled on by its own unnatural parents, Santa Anna recovered his old post in 1845, was again ejected, and once more restored in 1846, when he, by re-adopting federalism, was appointed generalissimo of the army. In the following year he was both out and in; and then came exile, followed in 1852 by the recovery of power. He is no statesman, and nobody suspects him of patriotism. His popularity is based on his having luckily lost a leg when he still more luckily defeated a detachment of French troops at Vera

Cuzc. The leg was buried with funeral honours, and Santa Anna was chief mourner at the ceremony. There are two things he loves above all things under Heaven—money and cock-fighting. His itching palm has been held out thankfully to all parties. He affects piety, and is accused of licentiousness. He has been the idol of every party in Mexico, has betrayed, is hated by, and remains the master of, all. He has professed every phase of politics for the sake of retaining power, and he is strongly suspected, all republican as he is for the nonce, of being strongly inclined to raise an imperial throne in Mexico, and offering a consort's seat thereon to a daughter of Munoz and Christina. This seems wild enough; but for the region, the people, and the man who misgoverns them, the wildest dreams assume the air of the gravest probability. To the salient points of Mexican romance we will now briefly advert.

It is now rather more than three centuries and a quarter ago since Diaz and de Olmedo suddenly converted the obstinate islanders of Cozumel by destroying the idols and erecting in their stead the images of the Virgin and her Son. We believe it is a fact that the descendants of those Indians have made little real progress beyond the position to which their puzzled ancestors were brought by the chaplains of Cortez. Of the hundred and fifty-three tribes of Indians still existing, there are few whose members do not privately do homage to their ancient tutelary deities. They are like those Ceylonese who, in adopting a new faith, do not surrender the old superstition, and who make of the one an "outrigger" that may serve them should ever stormy times assail the other. The whole matter is well illustrated by the remark of a modern Aztec to a Romish priest: "You have given us," said the swarthy waverer, "three excellent gods, but I do not see why you should not leave us some of our own."

The good chaplains of the pious Cortez were especially shocked at the religious sacrifices of the Aztecs, when the Spanish captives were stretched on the sacred stones of the Teocalli, their hearts torn out and presented to "the feathery serpent," while their mutilated remains were cast down from the great

pyramid to be the sport or the food of an idle or hungry crowd below. Even in the temple of the mildly endowed but harshly named Tezcatlipoca, "the stench," from human sacrifices, "was more intolerable than in the slaughter-houses of Castile."

But, let us do the splendid savage justice—let us give them the due which we are proverbially enjoined not to withhold from the Father of Cruelty himself. The sacrifices superintended by Mexican priests were solely those of sacrilegious captives made in war; and we do not find that on this particular point the Spaniards, after overturning the image of him whose name signified that he was "the creator of the world and its providential watcher," with truer precept exhibited much brighter example. If Guatemozin, some three centuries ago, offered to the god of victory the hearts of invaders who had desecrated the temple and the soil, we cannot see that he is obnoxious to more virtuous indignation than the savage but orthodox Iturbide, who, within our own remembrance, on Good Friday, 1814, ordered "three hundred excommunicated wretches to be shot, *in honour of the day!*"—the said "wretches" being excommunicated by rebel priests, the confederates of the Christian soldier in his treason against his king! The alleged crime of Guatemozin, in slaying foreign enemies on the altars of his avenging deities, may have drawn less tears from those weeping angels that the poet speaks of, than did the atrocious pageant of the Catholic viceroy Albuquerque, when, in 1659, he presided at the great festival, the chief feature in which was the burning of fifty human victims by order of the godly *audiencia!*

It must have puzzled the Indians against whom death was decreed for looking with a little lingering love towards the altars of the old superstition, to see the teachers and disciples of a better faith casting themselves in the dust before those sacred images, and imploring *them* to avert the scourge of small-pox. The Viceroy Flores, in 1787, advocated the massacre of hostile Indians. De Branciforte, a year or two subsequently, fired salutes in honour of the Virgin, and took off his hat whenever he mentioned the name of his king,—but, with all his rel-

and loyalty, he was a stupendous swindler, and so ingenious in cruelty as to have left a name covered with infamy even in Mexico. The Christian generals who fought in the war of independence were too often as bad as Branciforte. This butcher cut not less than fourteen thousand throats in the market-place of Guanajuato. Men, women, and children, the defenceless inhabitants of the place were thus slaughtered at the fountain,—not that Calliga particularly loved to behold blood, but that he really was too ill-provided with ammunition to despatch his victims by powder and shot. Surely the stench of this Christian butchery at the polluted springs of Guanajuato was not less offensive to the recording angel who registered the deed than was that which so disgusted the refined Diaz in the Mexican temple, more redolent of gore than the slaughter-houses of Castille? Was the crime of the heathen and ignorant emperor a greater outrage in the eye of the Lord of Mercy than that of this piously-reared Calliga, who, in 1811, coolly ordered the extermination of the inhabitants of every town or village that showed *symptoms* of adherence to the rebels? Which was the more practical Christian, Guatemozin, who slew because he had been taught that to kill an enemy was to serve God, or this same Calliga again, who celebrated the New Year's day of 1812 by decimating the inhabitants of Saltepec, and razing the whole of the city, save the convents and the churches—in one of which he outraged high Heaven by celebrating a *Te Deum* in honour of his sanguinary achievement? Similar atrocities were committed by him in honour of heaven and loyalty at Cuantla de Amilpas, and indeed wherever the chances of war proved favourable to his arms. It must have been with the remembrance of men like Calliga in his mind that the illogical Indian protested to a highly-scandalised priest, that he would prefer hell with his brother heathens to paradise in partnership with orthodox Spaniards. The annals of the last years of the expiring Viceroyalty are crowded with the records of cruelty like those I have  
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what they professed, and that they were so far worse than the Mexican aborigines, at whose cruelty they expressed much intense horror; that, with better instruction, they were, for the most part, more cruel savages to their own brethren than were Guatemozin and his people to the few captive Spaniards whom they swiftly slew. While we condemn both, however, let us not be too eager to boast that the cruelties alluded to were characteristic of heathenism or popery exclusively. The massacre of Glencoe alone would be sufficient to annihilate such a boast. On the other hand, let us, rather than occupy ourselves with the laboriously idle occupation of drawing comparisons, cite a fact that, in the person of the principal individual concerned therein, does honour to human nature.

In 1812, Bravo, the rebel chief, took Palmar by storm, and the three hundred captives who fell into his power were offered by him to the Viceroy Venegas, in exchange for his father, Don Leonardo Bravo. The viceroy replied to the offer by ordering the immediate execution of the sire of the patriot chief. The latter took a god-like revenge for the bloody and unnecessary deed, by instantly liberating all his prisoners;—he was the more eager that they should be free and beyond his power, because, in the first bitterness of his grief and his fury, he felt an irresistible temptation to slay them all, to avenge his parent's death. It was better avenged as it was; and the name of Bravo will not only recal the glorious deed, but will serve to sound the never-dying echoes of its praise.

It has been remarked as a singular circumstance, and one illustrative of the injustice of Spain towards Mexico, that of the five dozen and two viceroys who represented the majesty of Iberia between the two oceans, only one was a native of the province. The numbers of royal governors I have variously stated at being sixty-two and sixty-three. The difference arises from a reason similar to that which affects the roll of the popes, according as historians admit to or exclude from the list the name of Pope Joan. So with regard to the viceroys. In 1810, Venegas was so utterly perplexed by the breaking out of the revolution of

that year, that he solemnly resigned his office to the Virgin of Los Remedios, who was installed in his place, but who was by no means successful in her government, or happily served by those who exercised office in her illustrious name. Our Lady of Remedios had none for the Mexican disease. The latter was mortal, and the viceroys were put up for sale, as was the Roman empire in the days of its irretrievable decadence. Very few indeed of those who executed that office fulfilled it to the honour or advantage of the country, or to the profit of any individuals but themselves. The object was to acquire wealth speedily and hasten home to spend it. The commercial laws which they dispensed ruined the province without permanently benefiting the mother-country. The former could purchase only of the latter, and every article was subjected to a duty each time that it changed hands. Foreign ships venturing to touch at Mexican ports were liable to seizure, and they who dared to trade with any captain or supercargo who did not sail in a Spanish bottom did so with the penalty of death menacing them from the columns of the commercial code! The very olives and vines were rooted up, because the Cadiz merchants complained that their cultivation especially affected their wine trade—and whole districts were left uncultivated and water-power neglected, simply that the Spanish traders might grow rich at the cost of the Mexican people. The government regarded the education of that people with a species of ridiculous horror. The gold which Mexico paid back for being systematically oppressed and studiously kept in the most besotted ignorance, corrupted Spain and helped her to her downfall among nations. For all her misgovernment, however, Mexico had as great revenge; and if Cortez and his Spaniards introduced small-pox into the country, the daughters of the land returned the compliment with compound interest. But of the ladies I will speak anon; let us, in the meantime, look for a moment at the figure of their lord.

Montezuma must be acknowledged to have been "every inch a king;" something effeminate, perhaps, like Sardanapalus,—as fond of life, but as

weary of the trouble to which he was put in preserving it. He lived in a splendid city, and on the terraced roofs of his own palace thirty knights could have found place for tilt and tournament. He possessed terrible armories, huge granaries, glittering aviaries, howling menageries, and a museum in which he had "collected all the human deformities which nature had erred in making." The palace gardens were a terrestrial paradise; the imperial halls were worthy of a potentate so powerful and so revered, wherein to keep his state; and there were bowers and boudoirs withal wherein a thousand Aztec Pompadours maintained a dignity which brought with it no shame. The barbaric Solomon reigned in peace the lord of so many separate affections. We do not know how the rivals of the hour settled their differences, but in more civilized countries such an establishment would have been productive of more noise than arose from the menagerie itself. The emperor fed daintily on costly fare served with a world of ceremony. In all his epicurean tastes he was a gentleman; in all, save one. He had a little foible, and would occasionally, it is said, not disdain to eat a small portion of a nicely baked baby. It was a sensual indulgence only enjoyed on high festivals, and the people generally are said by Diaz to have been as fond of the dainty dish as was their master. He was, moreover, a careful dresser, and a clean. He certainly possessed the virtue that is said to be next to godliness. Probably none of his contemporary brother monarchs in Europe were so constant in their ablutions. Four times daily he changed his apparel, and never put on again the dress he had once worn, or defiled his lips twice with the same vessels from which he fed. What a fortune he must have been to his valet and steward! and how much more cleanly a master, in every respect, had they than the Duc de Saint Simon, whose sovereign lord Louis XIV. never missed mass, indeed, but once in his life,—but who changed his royal shirt, even as he shaved, only on alternate days, and took medicine of a morning from the hand of Scarron's old widow, talking the while after a fashion that would have made Montezuma blush.

Few of the attendant characteristics of civilisation were wanting in the Aztec empire. There were capital punishments, a standing army, continental wars, prisons thickly tenanted, and the sale of stimulating drinks to the thousands who loved to purchase such an elysium as such beverage could give.

If we may judge, as doubtless we may truly judge, from the pages of Prescott and Brantz Mayer, the civilisation of Montezuma and his Mexicans was not of a quality that Cortez and his followers had much right to carp at. Allowing for some objectionable salient points, the necessary results of uncontrollable circumstances, the court, camp, and city of Mexico were as decent a court, as cleanly a camp, and quite as moral a city, as could have been found in Europe—in England, France, Spain, or Italy—at that time. If the Mexicans paid almost divine honours to their emperor, so at the same moment did our English peers rise when the words "sacred majesty" were pronounced, and bow to the throne or to the demi-god that sat thereon. Montezuma was certainly more gallant to the fair than our Henry, and his subjects would have been indignant had they been asked to pay such funereal honours to their lord as were paid by heathen priests in Christian habits to the body of the defunct and offensive Francis I. Spain accused the Aztec people of cruelty to the invaders; but the latter experienced more courtesy, and humanity too, at the hands of the invaded people than had been accorded, so recently too, by Spain herself to the Moors who had established themselves upon the Iberian soil. As for a contrast between Italy and Mexico, it was, always saving one or two exceptional cases, greatly in favour of our Transatlantic friends. Their priests were beyond the reach of the light that saves and purifies, but there was not to be found among them a chief like Leo X., who gloried in being more of a philosopher than of a priest, who laughed at his own ignorance of spiritual things, and whose elegance of manners and wealth of

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State Paper Office has just delivered for the public edification the account of the intrigues by which Wolsey did not reach the popedom. The most pungent trait therein is that of the Cardinals, who, after swearing to vote for our Ipswich friend, retired to a chapel, mutually absolved each other from the sin of perjury, and then went and voted for Wolsey's rival, Clement. Had this detestable drama been enacted by the Lake of Tezcuco, what sorry pagan scoundrels should we have deemed the actors.

It is the boast of France that her cooks have six hundred and eighty-five ways of dressing eggs! The "chefs de bouche" of Montezuma had not reached to this culinary perfection, but nevertheless Vatel himself would have held in respect the Aztec guild of *cuisiniers*. "The cooks of the imperial kitchen had upwards of thirty different ways of dressing meat, and they had earthen vessels so contrived as to keep the viands constantly hot." I have spoken of the epicureanism of Montezuma and his people with regard to the flesh of young children. It is due to the emperor to state that at the remonstrance of Cortez he abandoned this little gastronomic propensity. The Spaniard told him that it was a sin, and Montezuma thought it, like many sins we have a mind to, quite as pleasant as it was improper. The assertion that to pick a bit of dairy-fed baby was an uncleanness that Heaven abhorred, would have doubly puzzled him had he known that there was a whole nation of Christians given to the greedily devouring of the hideous frog, and that supereminently pious empresses of Germany were addicted now and then to dying of a surfeit of snails.

Montezuma at meat was a sight to be seen, had the monarch only allowed it. But this matter was treated with sufficient detail in our last number. One singular feature of the feast may, however, be alluded to, namely, the presence of the "ancient lords," who stood by the throne, and to whom Montezuma, from time to time, spoke or addressed questions, and, as a mark of particular favour, gave to each of them a plate of that which he was eating. "I was told that these old lords, who were his near relations, were also counsellors and judges," and very pro-

per persons to administer the sauce of wisdom to the banqueting father of his people. It reminds one of the suppers at Carlton House, when Humboldt was wont to season the Regent's festivals with the essence of his experience. We remember, however, that when Humboldt graced those brilliant scenes he was at least not an *ancient lord*; and it is said that the joyous tales he told were quite as broad as they were long. I am afraid that on the question of social companionship Montezuma was at all events not *less refined* or difficult than the Regent. As for after-dinner entertainments, he listened to singers, gazed rapturously at dancing girls, inspected dwarfs, and laughed at professional wits, for all the world as though he had been a "Most Christian" or "Most Catholic" king in better taught and more religiously gifted Europe.

When Cortez made over this splendid empire to his Spanish master, he conferred on the latter just five times more territory than that monarch had acquired by inheritance. The pope pronounced the human beings who resided therein as "really and truly men;" and Cortez was especially eulogised for contributing so many stray sheep to the crooks of the spiritual pastors speedily sent to divide them into flocks. It was said at the time that the church had never had truer or more disinterested son than this same Hernando Cortez. The ultimate destiny of himself and lineage seems to destroy the groundless theory of Cardinal Wiseman, that the generations perish of those who despoil the treasury of the church, while prosperity and uninterrupted succession render glorious the liberal faithful who pour into the coffers of the clergy that welcome gold which the descendants of "the fisherman" appear to estimate at something more than its value. There never existed on earth a man who so enriched a truly Catholic king, or who established so wealthily endowed a church, as Cortez did by the conquest of Mexico. His reward was persecution, despoliation, and captivity while living—the perishing of his race, and the ejection of his body from the grave after death.

Cortez died at Castilleja de la Cuesta, near Seville, on the 2nd December,

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1547. He had ordered in his will that if he died in Spain his body should lie within its soil for ten years, and be then removed to a final resting-place among the Franciscan nuns of La Concepcion, for whom he had founded a splendid house in Cuyoacan. Spain retained his bones for upwards of eighty years. They were then transported to the city of Mexico, where they lay in a chapel of the church of St. Francis for the long period of one hundred and sixty-five years. It was not till 1794 that his dust was once again moved, this time to the church of the Hospital of Jesus, which Cortez himself had built. They did not long so lie in peace. When the revolution broke out—a revolution in which the clergy took so prominent and so important a part—there was a vindictive feeling against all Spaniards, living or dead. The Aztec pagans respected the last home even of a dead enemy. The Catholic Mexicans, clergy led, had no such reverence even for the dust of a man to whom the nation may be said to have owed its existence, and the church her unparalleled wealth. The infuriate but orthodox mob rushed to tear the almost sacred relics from the grave; and they intended, after burning them at San Lazaro, to scatter the hated ashes to the winds. Private zeal, however, foiled the popular wrath. When the mob advanced to do their work, neither monument, tablet, nor remains of the conqueror were there on which to inflict their devil-fed and blind revenge. How they were removed, or whither they have been taken, no one knows; and this lack of knowledge is but sorry warrant for the unsupported assertion, or rather supposition, that "there is reason to believe that at length they" (mortality and monument) "repose in peaceful concealment in the vaults of the family in Italy." *Why* concealment? *What* vaults? *What* family, and *where*? The Montileones of Sicily, the representatives of the family of Cortez, do not boast, I believe, of possessing the remains of the great conqueror; and, if they know not of his tomb, who shall say where the hero reposes? The last grave of Cortez as much defies the antiquarian zeal for disinterment that of Alaric the Goth the Hun!

It is said of a great Eastern potentate that whenever he heard of any event wicked of impulse and terrible of result he always exclaimed "Who is she?" The question had reference to the illustrious speaker's conviction that a woman was at the bottom of every incident by which perplexity was brought upon the world. Had his query been raised as the phases of Mexican story have developed themselves, it would have been met with prompt reply and a lady's name. All historians agree that, bold as were the followers of the great victor, the latter would have had another catastrophe to tell of but for the thousands of Indians who helped to gain the triumph, not because they were friends to the invaders, but because they were at feud with the invaded. This is true. Whenever the plague prevails in the East, the afflicted sons of Islam beseech Heaven to relieve their locality and send the scourge to the next town. So the first tribes who encountered Cortez no sooner felt his power than, by way of escaping from its consequences, they pointed out to him the wealthy and hated neighbour, to plunder and decimate whom they lent him ready and efficient aid. But woman had perhaps as much to do indirectly with the result, as the Indians had directly by means of their arms and guidance. Previous to the expedition having been entered upon, the fair Catalina Xuares had reason to discover that the consequences of listening to so gallant a wooer as Cortez were not such in her case as honest maiden would have incurred or welcomed. From the responsibility attached to such consequences the invincible soldier ran away, as frightened and as faithless as modern country bumpkin scared by the reproaches of a betrayed fair one, and the terrors of a magistrates' meeting. Hernando was brought to return and marry the too confiding Catalina by power of argument something akin to that which influenced Sganarelle in the "Marriage Forcé." I cannot help thinking that, good wife as he acquired by this union, there was long after it a cloud on his brow, which he thought

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matrimony, and when the Indians of Yucatan presented him with a score of female slaves, they probably knew the commodity which, next to gold, most pleased him. Out of these twenty he selected the crown, in the person of the dusky Mariana, who was quick of eye and of intellect, warm of heart, and ready to give all its warmth to cherish the conqueror before whom the men of her tribe fell as corn before the sickle. She appears to have been as clever as she was undoubtedly beautiful; as bold as she was loving; and willing to expend courage and affection in the cause and for the personal sake of the Spanish captain, who looked upon her as an instrument, and finally flung her away as a toy of which he was wearied. She shared his tent, and the apostle of the Cross went forward to win gold for himself, and souls for the church, with a heathen for his "light o' love." The connection must have sorely puzzled a people who looked upon such matters with abhorrence, and punished adultery with a rigour at which, no doubt, the Christian invaders blushed or laughed. The crime was not converted into a virtue by the baptism of the Indian paramour. Previously to this solemnity, Mariana had been as little popular with the orthodox followers of the general as the Popish Duchess of Portsmouth in Charles's days was with the "Reformed" people of England; but when she acknowledged the true faith, the same followers hailed the orthodox concubine with as much delight as the rigid English Protestants manifested at sight of that exemplary churchwoman Nell Gwynne. The converted lady now went forth doubly armed. She was soon capable of acting as interpreter between the contending or deliberating foes, and wherever slaughter or counsel was going forward she was ever found at the side of Cortez, aiding in the destruction of her own and her brethren's fair lands, and receiving as her reward what the poor girl thought was love, but what was, in truth, as little like it as possible. No one knew this better than Cortez himself, who had no sooner wearied of his young interpreter and secretary than, taking from her their son (whose descendants were rulers in the land of their mother, Mariana), he





especial private satisfaction, they might be pardoned if they turned for a moment to their own deity, "The Rational Owl," to inquire of his ineffable wisdom what it all meant.

If we know but little of the ancient race, the cause and the guilt thereof rest with the Romish Church, whose faithful servant, Archbishop Zumaraga, committed to the flames every Mexican manuscript on which he could lay his hands. Ximenes did the same in Spain with the Moorish manuscripts, and our own Puritan Fathers are not free from the responsibility of having similarly treated the writings of their adversaries. They followed the example set them by the barbarian Caliph Omar, when he destroyed the Alexandrian library; and it is worthy of notice that the Rev. Dr. Cumming, in a recent work of his, entitled "The Finger of God," rather emphatically states that Omar did the world good service by an act which is generally held to have rendered him infamous. In Mexico even, the deed of Zumaraga was not so accounted of; but in 1776, the decree enjoining the clergy to study antiquities came too late: the means for doing so with facility had been taken from them by the local head of their own church. The local clergy have been among the firmest obstructors of the Government in Mexico at all times. They could always get rid of a viceroy by accusing him of heresy; and seldom indeed have the people been arrayed against the authorities without half-a-dozen "curates" being found leading and fighting on the popular side. In no part of the globe have the contests between the state and the priesthood been

marked with such ferocity on both sides as in Mexico, and the details on this point in Brantz Mayer's volumes reveal a page of history well worth the study both of divine and statesman. Bad government in the state, and as bad, if not worse, in the church, have combined to deprive Mexico of taking advantage of the opportunity offered her to occupy a foremost rank in the community of nations. The clergy especially hoped to keep her stationary and stagnant by the decree which they obtained in 1824, whereby it was solemnly proclaimed that no religion but that of Rome would thenceforward be permitted to exist within the Mexican territory. The ink of the decree had scarcely become dry than Texas, the finest of the Mexican provinces, began to crumble away, and it finally separated from the Mexican dominion. They who can recognise Nemesis only when it is convenient, or flattering to their prejudices to do so, affected to see nothing in this consequence. But the Anglo-Saxon race that annexed Texas will not be satisfied with that possession only, they are preparing for further annexation; and they are, probably, destined to nullify the decree of 1824, by raising their permanent standard on the scene of the victories of Cortez, and proclaiming toleration as one characteristic of their occupation. Not till then will Mexico be happy, useful, and prosperous. Hitherto she has been highly favoured by nature and profoundly abused by man; but the hour is at hand when man will second nature, and inaugurate a new era in ancient Tenochtitlan.

J. DORAN.

#### NOTES ON MEDIEVAL ART IN FRANCE.

NANCY—CHALONS—TROYES—PARIS—BEAUVAIS—AMIENS.

IN my last \* I left my readers resting with me in the aisles of Strasburg cathedral, sheltered from the scorching heat of noon, and perusing the story of Our Lady's apparition at La Salette. There are some curious points in it, which are worthy of observation; but, as it would encumber my narrative if

introduced here, and, moreover, as it would be better to compare it with others of a similar character said to have occurred in earlier days, I will defer it to a separate consideration.

Before quitting Strasburg, however, and passing the boundary which separates Alsace from that which is French

\* Magazine for November.

in race as well as in territory, I will notice a fact which perhaps illustrates the uncertainty and terror under which the inhabitants of border-lands live. In Strasburg, as well as in many other of the Rhine towns, it is not unfrequent to find inscriptions on the houses, invocations to the Almighty protection against "fire and sword"—two evils consequent upon war, which the historical records of the Rhineland show to have been so frequent. One of these I copied from a house in the little town of Oberwinter. It ran thus:

Diez Hauz stehet in Gotes Hand.  
Gott behute es für Fewr und Brand.

Then follow the names of those who thus invoke God's protection, and the date 1671.

Soon after leaving Strasburg, we pass through the mountain range of the Vosges. The scenery is bold and rugged, and in some parts resembles the Undercliff in the Isle of Wight; but this gradually subsides into a more level country—the ancient territory of Lorraine. NANCY, the capital, is a pleasantly-built town: the streets are wide, the squares large, and the general aspect cheerful. About two miles distant is the chapel and shrine of "Notre Dame de Bon Secours." The image is black, and a miraculous one, for it seems the two qualities are generally united; but I regret that an accident prevented me from paying it a visit. I had evidence, however, that the worship of "Our Lady" was, or had been, a favourite in the town, as there were several figures of the Virgin sculptured on the houses, and on one I noticed the "Adoration of the Magi" in bas-relief. It may here be remarked, how far more frequent it is to find examples of this subject than of that kindred one, the "Adoration of the Shepherds," which, without doubt, arose from the veneration in which the "Three Kings" were held, and the celebrity of their shrine at Cologne.

After leaving Nancy, the country is hilly for a long way. The towns are on eminences, and have an ancient look, often retaining their old defences, which are very picturesque. Liverdun is a curious specimen of them. It is perched upon a hill, surrounded with old walls with circular towers. The church has the baluster-windows in the belfry,

which in England are indications of Saxon work. The houses are remarkable for roofs very nearly flat, a distinction from those in Germany, whose high-pointed gables are a marked feature; the windows are also small, and seem as if considerations of defence had had something to do with their contrivance. As we advance, the scenery again becomes flat and monotonous, and at Chalons-sur-Marne we are in Champagne, which name conveys the character of the country.

At CHALONS are three interesting churches, but the iconoclasts have here made their rude hands severely felt, and the destruction of the sculpture of the exterior of the cathedral is complete. This church is now under repair, and much is being done in its restoration. It is one of those early-Pointed edifices, of a transitional period, when the Romanesque details were not discarded. Parts of these particularly interested me, from the careful manner in which they were sculptured. In one, the mason had evidently had for example that portion of the Corinthian capital which preserved the acanthus-leaf entire, and which he doubtless found among some ancient remains. He could not otherwise have made so admirable a copy; and this one leaf, repeated round the column, forms the capital in Romanesque taste. There are several monumental incised slabs upon the floor, all more or less mutilated, but those less so have recently been fixed against the wall. There is a great deal of painted glass preserved in all the churches, which is surprising, considering the injuries inflicted upon their exterior. In the cathedral is a series of the "Life of the Virgin," bearing the date 1527, and one of the subjects represents God in Trinity, by that grossest of all combinations, the triple face; it must, however, be observed that this was not a common mode of so treating the subject, and is generally of a very late introduction.

From Chalons to Troyes the road affords a good idea of what is called Champagne—a level country, with undulations indeed, but not such as to take away from the general aspect or character. Few trees diversify the prospect, which is dreary in the extreme. The straight roads

only tend to make the monotony more oppressive and fatiguing.

TROYES is an old city, picturesque in character, with narrow streets and timber houses. The churches present a wretchedly neglected aspect, and are not even decent. In that of St. Nizier, among a great quantity of painted glass, is preserved a series of the "Seven Ages of Man," of which notice has been taken before.\* It is in a very mutilated condition, but nevertheless preserves the general design so as to be intelligible. M. Didron has erred in describing the last subject, by giving to Death, who attends upon the dying man "an oar," instead of a mattock or spade, a much more appropriate emblem. He is also in doubt about the second subject, and describes the attendant female genius, which presents to each age something significant of their condition, as wanting the emblem, whereas the *rose* in the youth's hand is presented by her. To him she is the genius of love, and has long flowing hair the type of maidenhood; and it may be observed that all these figures differ in character according to the "age" they address. I cannot agree with M. Didron that it is "the genius of religion" who is pointing the moral of life; it is rather the genius of life itself, which changes according to the different phases of human existence.

On the route from Troyes to Paris the scenery soon changes to a more cheerful character, and towards the capital it becomes varied and very pretty. PARIS presents too many attractive objects of all kinds to be briefly disposed of; I shall, therefore, content myself with noticing but a few in connection with my subject, having regard to brevity, rather than completeness of detail. The cathedral of *Nôtre Dame* is in every way a remarkable and interesting structure, both for its historical reminiscences as well as for its architectural features. The west front, although deprived by revolutionary violence of many of its beauties, still possesses a mass of sculpture which is instructive for its iconographical arrangement, especially in that of the angelic choirs which decorate the arches over the principal entrance. We have here also an example of an illustrated

calendar of the seasons, giving the zodiacal signs, and the several occupations which belong to the different months. I believe that this, which is always somewhere about the church door whenever it is introduced, belongs to the moral of life, thus symbolised to remind the beholder of the fleeting time. The most remarkable piece of mediæval art, however, in connection with this church, is the sculptured representation of the "Life and Passion of Christ" which decorates the ambulatory of the choir. It is of about the end of the thirteenth century, and is treated with that chastity and simplicity of style which is the charm of this early work, and reminds us of the designs of Giotto and Fra Angelico. Many of the figures are quite equal in composition and arrangement of the draperies to these masters, and are worthy of attentive study. Here the ignorant peasant might walk round the choir and read the whole history of the Redemption, simply and intelligibly framed for his unlettered mind. It cannot be doubted, but, that this mode of addressing the understanding through the eye, was a most impressive mode of instruction; and to this day, its popularity is attested in the many illustrated books continually issuing from the press. The bold and massive circular pillars of the nave present another instance, to those already recorded, of an imitation of the Corinthian order.

One of the most remarkable structures in Paris, of an ecclesiastical character, is the church of St. Eustache. It is neither mediæval, nor classic, nor cinque-cento, but really possesses some characteristics of all three. Nor is this by any means unpleasing; on the contrary, there are many parts exceedingly worthy of attentive study by the architectural student, who wishes to do something more than servilely copy, and makes the aim of his profession go beyond the weak adaptation of incongruous elements. The exterior of the church does not recommend itself, but has a mongrel aspect. This is not the case within; but the combination of two apparently opposite principles has produced an original design which is eminently suggestive. The

\* See *Gent. Mag.* May, 1853, p. 199.

plan is uniform, and there are double aisles, adding considerably to the picturesque effect, which in many points of view, is particularly striking. The semicircular and the pointed arches are both used, not indiscriminately, but just where each was best in construction as well as in effect. The arches are in every case subordinate, and the effect is produced by lofty piers, in which the classic detail has a most graceful and elegant appearance: the pointed arch is chiefly used in the semicircular apse, and is managed with excellent effect, clearly demonstrating there is no reason whatever against its adoption, if skilfully treated, in buildings classic in style. Many of the details might be improved: it is not to be supposed that, in commending the originality of the structure, that that praise extends to every part. It is simply a successful combination of different principles, and forms a groundwork on which, I think, something much better might be founded: not for the mere sake of novelty, but of fitness of purpose. There is a date on the transept, 1640, which is near to that of St. Catherine-Cree in Leadenhall-street, celebrated for its pompous dedication by Archbishop Laud, which so scandalized the Puritans. The church of St. Catherine, to compare small things with great, has an analogy with that of St. Eustache, as it seems to stand between two styles, and belongs correctly to neither; but the latter is a much more successful instance. Decorations of a most extensive character are in progress, that will make this church an extraordinary example of the use to which painting can be applied on walls: there is a tendency, however, in French work to overdo, and the effect is often gaudy, when richness and depth of colour would be far preferable.

Of other churches in Paris, that of St. Germain des Près is famous for its antiquity; and St. Germain l'Auxerrois has historical importance in connection with the bloody massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, its bell having sounded the tocsin as a signal for the slaughter. Beneath the porch of the west front are some modern paintings in fresco, very insipid, and void of true sentiment.

The country about Paris is all pleas-

ing and varied, and continues so between it and the city of BEAUVAIS: from the Clermont station to the latter city, it is particularly pretty and unobscured, dotted here and there with small towns and villages, having many a picturesque church tower arising therefrom, whilst the hill sides are often covered with extensive woods. Beauvais cathedral is but a fragment, consisting only of the choir and transepts. It is one of those structures, of which France shows so many, begun on a very ambitious scale and never finished. What remains, however, is a glorious monument of architectural beauty: it is the highest choir in the world, and the interior has a grandeur of effect scarcely to be seen, to the same degree, anywhere else. Here, also, the beauty and solemnity of the *comp d'ail* is due to the sacrifice of the arch to the colonnade: I have noticed this in so many instances at home as well as on the Continent.—Durham cathedral being a notable case in point,—that I think in all cases, where greatness of effect is produced, it will be found in small arches upon lofty piers or columns. On an attentive examination, it will be seen, that every alternate pier is smaller in girth; the reason for this is soon obvious, for it appears there was originally an arch of double the present span, and, consequently, a wider space in the inter-columniations. Probably the great weight of the building proved this too weak to sustain the superincumbent weight, and to obviate this weakness, the arches were divided into two, and another pier introduced for that purpose; hence the peculiarly narrow arches which now surmount the imposing, massive columns. Most skilfully has this delicate work been performed, so that the design, although so greatly interfered with, has not suffered; on the contrary, this accident may, perchance, have produced a finer effect than if the original idea had been retained. The windows are full of painted glass, the subjects all small, so that the parts are broken up into a great number of brilliant objects, and the eye is charmed and gratified by the  
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of an evening sun strike through the deep-tinted windows. Of the failure of modern glass in depth, richness, and general effect, every one who has had an opportunity of close examination must be convinced; an example, recently put up, in the church in Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, by one of the best French artists, is feeble in design, and defective in the arrangement of the colours, which also want depth and power; in fact, the principle of application is not understood. So it is with many other instances I have seen, and compared side by side with early work. On the walls are tapestries, worked from Raffaëlle's cartoons, the colours of which are very vivid; but some alterations are made in respect to some nude children in the "Beautiful Gate of the Temple," they have been awkwardly draped, to the great detriment of the design: there are also some quaint tapestries of the fifteenth century.

The church of St. Stephen's is chiefly Romanesque, and has had additional portions added, but apparently never completed. On the north transept is the window composing the "Wheel of Life,"\* a very attentive and close examination of which obliges me again to differ from M. Didron in some particulars. It is unnecessary to do more here than give my own view, as the other has before appeared.† One of the first points which struck my attention was, that the two lowest figures on the wheel, one on each side, were distinct from those in ascent and descent: they are both in parallel positions, and neither ascend or descend, and, moreover, are somewhat smaller than the others. They only differ one from another in this,—that on the left, or ascending side of the wheel, has the right arm raised against it. I conceive, therefore, that these figures are genii, which move the course of the wheel, in fact, Day and Night, for which we have analogy and authority in the Greek "Guide." The figure on the summit, too, who with his left hand assists those who ascend, and with his right repulses those descending, is also a kind of presiding genius of Fate, or Providence, or, what perhaps is still better, and in

accordance with some motives expressed in the authority before noticed, Time. Nothing can be more apposite than this view,—Time aids those who are striving to the zenith of life's course, but repels and urges downwards those who have passed the goal. Time, in the Greek Guide, occupies the centre of a wheel, and is represented as a young man royally crowned, holding in his lap a quantity of flowers; but, in the example just alluded to, Time plays a more important part, as the ruler of life and destiny.

It is a difficult thing to discriminate entirely between the Wheel of Fortune and the Wheel of Life; they sometimes approach each other so nearly. On the window of St. Stephen's none of the figures show any difference of age, all are bearded; so it is evident that the artist was not thinking of the progress of life, from youth to age, in all its stages. At the same time the figure of Death at the bottom shows it to be the course of life, and not the course of human prosperity, as in the Wheel of Fortune. Both, however, certainly belong to the class of mediæval religious moralities, and have a great deal in common with each other. It is to be regretted that this sculpture has suffered so much from the weather. The whole window is a rich example of Romanesque design, but is in a very bad condition; indeed the church itself is in a very neglected state. In the interior is a curious symbolic picture in oil, representing St. Anne, kneeling between figures of King David and Nathan the Prophet, both of whom are also kneeling; she is veiled, but wears an ermined mantle to denote her royal descent. On her body is represented a small irradiated figure of the Virgin Mary, with this legend on a label, "Fructus mei honoris et honestatis." Above is the figure of God the Father, with a triple crown, in the action of benediction, with this inscription on a scroll, "Tota pulchra es amica mea et macula non est in te." This picture is to show forth the idea entertained by the Church of Rome, that the Virgin Mary was conceived without sin, or

\* Gent. Mag. May, 1853, p. 495.

† Ibid. p. 501.

spot, and the latter legend, of frequent occurrence, is from Solomon's Song.\* The figure of St. Eloi is not unfrequently seen in this part of France over a blacksmith's shop, of which craft he is patron saint; a good instance, because old, occurs in Beauvais, and in a small town a short distance off I observed the blacksmith had added the Saint's name to his own.

From Beauvais we now come to AMIENS; and here we see, what is rare in France, a cathedral finished, and one, moreover, that seems altogether to have escaped the ravages of revolutionary fanaticism. None of the external sculptures, which are so numerous and so interesting, have received any other injury than what the weather has effected in exposed spots. In the interior too is found the only brass preserved in France—at least I have never heard of any other. It is a small one, but very interesting, and consists of a plate nearly square, the upper part having representations of the Virgin and Child and a bishop kneeling before them, and a long inscription beneath recording charitable bequests. Besides this there are two large full-length figures of prelates in bronze and in low relief. They are placed near the western door in their original horizontal positions, and raised a few inches from the level of the ground. This church was preserved from the fury of the revolutionary iconoclasts, by the active zeal of one Lecouvé, mayor of the commune; and remains a noble monument of his patriotism. I will now direct attention to what may have escaped the eyes of many visitors. There are in the nave two grey slabs, without inscription, and quite plain, excepting the indent of an scallop shell on the one, the same repeated on the other with the addition of two footmarks. The substance, which originally occupied the matrices, is gone, and they have been filled with plaster of Paris. There can be very little doubt as to the meaning of these emblems, which evidently indicate the tombs of pilgrims or palmers, the shell being the sign of St. James of Compostella, and the impress of the feet might possibly show that the pilgrims had

visited the Holy Land, and the footprints of our Saviour which he is said to have left on earth at his Ascension. Those here interred without name, without country, but simply distinguished by the pilgrim's sign, were, without doubt, returning from their distant and weary journey; death arrested their steps, and they closed their earthly pilgrimage before the last object of their devout zeal. Of what country were they? Not unlikely one might be of our own; that they were strangers in the land I think is very clear. At all events the route is that which an English pilgrim would take on his return. He would probably set out by Flanders, paying his devotions at the shrine of the Three Kings at Cologne, whence he would ascend the Rhine, and, whether he rested or no at the less celebrated places of devotion on his route, he would certainly not miss "Our Lady of Einsiedlen," in Switzerland; thence to St. Mark at Venice, and by the Adriatic to Loretto, and from hence to Rome. If a palmer, he would continue on to the Holy Land, but a pilgrim for penance, or through devotional zeal, would, in most cases, halt at Rome, and return by the Mediterranean to Barcelona, which is close to the shrine of "Our Lady of Montserrat." He would then proceed to Compostella, and, after paying his devotions to St. James, would cross the Pyrenees into France, and the great celebrity of the relic at Amiens would naturally attract his steps thither: we find, indeed, that in the old play of *The Four P's*, the Palmer says, he came "round about to Amias."† From Amiens he would proceed to Boulogne, not forgetting the celebrated image of "Our Lady," before which he would doubtless commend himself to the Virgin's protection previous to crossing the Channel. There is a particular interest attached to memorials like these, because they are uncommon; and finding them at a celebrated shrine seems to suggest the story of those interred beneath.

I must now speak of the relic, venerated here for so many ages, which has certainly triumphed over its rivals, in preserving a better

\* Chap. iv. ver. 7.

† Some of the editors of this play think *Emmaus* is meant, but th

the true one, whatever other claims it may have.\* It is kept in the north transept, under a lofty and elegant canopy of the workmanship of the fifteenth century, and fixed on a kind of plateau, which doubtless represents the "charger," and is covered by a concave glass. Underneath this is the head, covered with a little crimson velvet cap, adorned with gold lace, not unlike what are exposed for sale as "smoking caps." A small aperture discloses an inner covering of thin gold plates, and part of this is removed showing a dark spot apparently of hair. Looking close, I observed a small and narrow piece of paper, about two inches long, and on this, in very minute letters, was written "chef de Joh' Bap'"; this was all in fact I had to convince me I was looking upon the celebrated head of the Baptist. The canopy is decorated with small groups representing the "Decollation," and other points of the history. This history is, however, better developed in an interesting series of sculpture, of the end of the fifteenth century, which decorates the north side of the inclosure of the choir. The figures are in full relief, painted to imitate nature, and display a great deal of skill and imitative power. One of the most curious groups is that illustrating a point in the legendary history of the Baptist, which makes the mother of Herodias to inflict a wound on the face with a knife, which wound is shown, or said to be visible, under the right eye. It is worthy of note, that the head is represented in these subjects in a charger, or dish, very like that in which the head is now kept, and even the rude pilgrim's signs have a close resemblance to it. Underneath each compartment are rhyming couplets, in French, setting forth the story. The south side is similarly decorated, but with another legend, relating to St. Firmin. The most remarkable of its compartments is one representing the baptism of Attilia, wife of Agrippa. The simplicity with which the artist has treated this subject is most whimsical: the young lady is perfectly naked up to the middle in the font,

leaving the greater part of her person exposed, but with her hands in the attitude of prayer, and downcast eyes, as if absorbed. So edifying a spectacle does this appear to the crowd of bystanders, that some lift their eyes and hands in admiration of such piety; others are disposed to follow the example, particularly a gentleman in the foreground, who is so anxious to strip, that he has called the assistance of his page to help him off with his upper dress. There is something particularly life-like and spirited in these groups; the story is everywhere told with force and intelligence, and the minute manner in which the details of costume are attended to make them exceedingly valuable authorities: they are also in excellent preservation, such as we are rarely accustomed to see. Before I quit the interior of this cathedral, I must notice a very curious and rare specimen of the crucifix: it is preserved in one of the chapels on the north side, and exhibits a symbolic treatment, the figure being completely clothed in a long tunic, with a crown upon its head, and the arms extended perfectly straight out; the whole is gilt. I will also remark that the rose window of the north transept is filled with stained glass disposed in geometrical patterns, and the colours being well chosen it has quite as good an effect as any with figures could have, at so great a height.

The external sculptures are the best in design and execution I have seen, Strasburg excepted; but they are so numerous as really to require a very long and attentive examination. The door of the south transept is perhaps the most curious, but materials for study, and designs of a very high order, can be found in every part. It is at the rose window of this transept that there is another interesting "Wheel of Life." It has been before noticed,† and is chiefly remarkable for the skill of the artist in varying each attitude; for, as on one side all are ascending and on the other descending, and no other kind of discrimination, such as marking the individual character of each period, is attempted, the seventeen figures which

\* See the Account of Relics, *Gen. Mag.* Oct. p. 334, for the number of reputed heads of the Baptist.

† *Mag.* for May, p. 495, Vol. XL.

tell the story had to be constantly varied to prevent monotony. The greatest success has attended the artist's efforts in contending with this difficulty; and in the descending figures especially, every one is distinct from the other. There is a distinction here I did not find in those of Basle and Beauvais: on one side all are young and beardless, and with their clothing well about them; but on the other they are bearded, and their attire is in great disarray, sometimes exposing a great part of their persons. So that, even here, we have a kind of mixture of the Wheel of Life and the Wheel of Fortune. The door beneath this window is called the door of St. Honoratus, and contains some of the most beautiful and remarkable sculptures belonging to the external decorations, but it would be impossible to do justice to them in a few words. I must therefore confine myself to one or two points. The upright jamb, which divides the portal into two, has a fine figure of the Virgin and Child, but the most remarkable part is three angels carrying the nimbus; so that, that which in its primary signification was but an irradiation of light, an immaterial essence, is by a curious development rendered a palpable and substantial object. The same thing is often found in the adaptation of the aureola, but I do not remember to have seen so strong an instance as respects the nimbus. The lowest part of the tympanum contains some well-draped and exceedingly well-designed figures, representing perhaps St. Honoratus, bishop of Amiens, and his disciples; the head of the saint is particularly fine in expression. The next series, above this group, is probably a continuation of the history of the saint, and is said to be partly where he receives from heaven episcopal unction, and partly where St. Lupician discovers the relics of some saints, and by his joyful exclamations attracts the notice of the saint, who is seated by the altar, the sounds being miraculously conveyed through the air from the village of Sains, near Amiens. Above this subject is one in illustration of a miraculous interposition of God in the sacrament of the Eucharist. A bishop is standing before the altar, and the hand of God is stretched out

as if putting the consecrated wafer into the cup: at another part is a priest, who seems as if introducing a penitent, but it is said to refer to a miracle performed by the saint in restoring a blind man to sight. The figure of the blind man is followed by that of a woman and dog. Above is a translation of relics, and over this is a crucifix with figures of the Virgin Mary and St. John. The vousoirs are filled by figures of the Prophets, Evangelists, and Saints. Many of the figures and subjects are really so finely designed as to remind us of the productions of the Greek artists, to which they are but little inferior. The glory of Amiens cathedral is, however, its west front. The mass of sculpture here is quite bewildering at a first glance, but, when examined in a proper manner, it tells its story very intelligibly, and affords almost a complete Bible history in the only universal language we know. The ordinary events, in chronological succession, are simply represented in quatrefoil medallions, in low relief on the basement, and, in addition to these, about the door of the north angle are the zodiacal signs, with the appropriate seasons annexed; each season being symbolised by its proper duties in husbandry.

The great central door has over it the Last Judgment; above is God the Father, with attendant spirits; beneath this, Christ in Judgment, with the Virgin on the right and the Baptist on the left, both kneeling, and angels bearing the emblems of the Passion. Then come the angels conducting the elect to paradise, and, on the contrary side, the demons forcing the damned to the pit of perdition. On the lowest part is St. Michael, with scales weighing souls, angels sounding trumpets, and figures arising from the grave; the latter have a remarkable degree of spirit. The vousoirs of the arch contains a number of figures of the martyrs, saints, and confessors, as well as subjects from the Revelations in reference to the Judgment, and a number of guardian angels bearing souls. It is a most complete arrangement, from its intelligence and the ease with which it can be understood. The door south of this is dedicated to the story of the Virgin Mary, and contains her death, with the attendant Apostles,



who are said to have assembled from all parts of the earth to be present, her entombment by angels, and her coronation. The door on the north angle has reference to the history of St. Firmin first Bishop of Amiens, the same story which is displayed in the sculptures on the south side of the choir before mentioned; and over a small entrance on the south side, but near the west end, are figures of a knight and bishop, and near this a gigantic figure of St.

Christopher, very inferior in design and execution to the smaller pieces of sculpture—a defect often to be observed, and arising perhaps from a want of power to treat a larger mass of material. I must now close this imperfect sketch, by observing that those who wish to comprehend the power of mediæval art as a means of instruction, must attentively examine what it has left in the old cathedrals, and particularly those of France and Germany. J. G. WALLER.

#### PHILIP THE SECOND AND ANTONIO PEREZ.

IN the spring of the year 1577 two men were seated in the palace of Madrid intently occupied with despatches which had been received from the Low Countries, in the handwriting of Don Juan Escovedo, secretary to Don John of Austria. These men were Philip the Second, King of Spain, and the Secretary of State, Antonio Perez. The former was now in the fiftieth year of his age and the twenty-first of his reign—but years and power had only hardened the rigid qualities of his mind. The ignorance and bigotry of a closely restricted monkish education had crushed his intellectual faculties, and rendered him insusceptible of all generous feeling. Proud and reserved, gloomy and morose both in court and council, his self-isolation was encouraged and confirmed by the austere dignity of Spanish manners. Thus he had grown up with but little sympathy for men, whose companionship he had never known, and whom he estimated solely as the instruments of his will. What he had learned of human nature had merely made him distrustful, and the unscrupulous casuistry of his spiritual guides, his own crafty, cold, and patient habits of thought, had taught him to conceal distrust beneath the deepest dissimulation. No man possessed greater powers of self-control. Slow in deciding, inflexible in decision, awaiting with calmness the development of events, shrinking from no labour, unscrupulous in the employment of means, little was wanting to ensure his ends. He was religious, but his darkened joyless nature of his heart,

and the influence of his education, had converted religion into a gloomy superstition. Accepting with abject submission what the Church taught, he regarded with horror the exercise of private judgment; the slightest deviation from her teaching was heresy, and for heresy there was but one punishment—death. That he was conscientious in this respect none can doubt; his cruelty was the consequence of his unsympathetic nature and his strong convictions.

The secretary Antonio Perez was at this period thirty-six years old, the natural son of Gonzalo Perez, and legitimated by diploma from the Emperor Charles the Fifth. Graceful in manner, endowed with great powers of mind allied to varied attainments, he was the model of an accomplished Castilian gentleman. With equal ease he won the hearts of women and acquired the confidence of men, and passed with the same felicity of accomplished genius from the conversation of the saloons of Madrid to discuss the most intricate questions of state policy in the cabinet, theology or canon law with the nuncio, or fine arts with the artists, whose patronage is the one redeeming feature in the character of Philip. Insinuating in address, prompt in devising a course of action, unscrupulous and compliant, no man, if the term may be hazarded, possessed more of the king's confidence,—no man less deserved it; for he was unprincipled, sensual, and extravagant, ready to sell his own influence and his master's interests for bribes, to gratify his ungoverned passions.

The subject of the discussion of these two men was in strict accordance with their characters—it was the murder of Escovedo. At this period murder was the usual resource both of subjects and of kings, as private revenge or public policy dictated. Diego de Chaves, the confessor of Philip, defined it as a right inherent to the power of the King, and Philip was throughout his reign as ready to employ the dagger of a Gerard as the Church of Rome that of a Clement or of a Ravallac. In this case, however, there is evidence to show that Perez was intent to make the political jealousy of Philip the instrument of his own personal revenge, for there seems no reason to doubt his intercourse with the Princess of Eboli, the mistress of Philip. It had become so much suspected, that, with the peculiar feelings of Castilian honour, the relatives of the family of the princess, who resented less the crime than its committal with a man of Perez' birth, had vowed his death. Now Escovedo owed his rise at court to the protection of Ruy Gomez de Silva, the husband of the Princess, to whom she had been married at Alcala in 1553, when but 13 years of age, and who died in 1573. Jealous of the honour of his master's name, Escovedo openly reproached the Princess with her guilt, and threatened its revelation to the King, a threat to which she replied by a speech of the most revolting cynicism. But, notwithstanding the grossness of this bravado, the danger of Philip's jealousy was great, the necessity of Escovedo's silence apparent. For that silence death alone was the guarantee, and this the Princess and Perez resolved from that hour to possess. The ready unscrupulous genius of the latter soon devised the means. Don John of Austria, it will be remembered, had succeeded Requesens as Governor of the Low Countries in 1576; an appointment equally politic, whether the circumstance of his birth, his victories, his great talents, and engaging manners, are considered. These advantages were, however, marred, as regarded the favour of Philip the Second, by his ambition. It was under this influence that, after the battle of Lepanto, instead of destroying he repaired the fortifications of Tunis, in the hope of making it the capital

of a kingdom of his own. The pope, Pius the Fifth, encouraged his design, and recommended it with much zeal to Philip. The King decided against his brother, but dissembled; and, suspecting the scheme had been suggested to Don John by his secretary, Juan de Soto, he removed him, and appointed Escovedo in his place. But ambition is not so readily repressed. Don John next devised, with the sanction of the Pope, the invasion of England, and consequent dethronement of Elizabeth. Escovedo soon found his fortunes depended upon his master's, and furthered his views, carefully concealing them from the court of Madrid. An accident revealed the whole. The Nuncio of the Pope, ignorant of the cyphers in some despatches he had received, submitted these to Perez, and asked him to whom the name "Escoda" applied. Perez answered, "It must be that of Don Juan Escovedo." "Doubtless it is so," replied the prelate, "since I am instructed to obtain the King's favourable consideration and aid for an expedition against England, under Don John of Austria, to be erected, upon its conquest, into an independent sovereignty of his own." Perez immediately communicated the contents of the despatches to Philip, who was greatly incensed. The characters of the King and of his secretary now became apparent. Philip met the proposal with the deepest dissimulation. He approved the Pope's interest in his brother's behalf; he promised the aid of the troops in Flanders, if the States General would allow their embarkation. He next charged Perez to appear officially to enter into the design of Don John, to correspond with Escovedo, to allure him by feigned confidence as between two friends, to communicate all his desires, all his views, and, the more fully to betray both, to openly criticise his conduct, and to condemn it as inimical.

The baseness of Perez was equal to that of the King. He wrote to Escovedo in ready compliance with these instructions, and submitted every unsuspecting reply to Philip. Their success was the subject of mutual congratulation. The death of Escovedo was resolved on,—by the King as a measure of policy,—by Perez from fear and hatred, and he adroitly made the

anger of the monarch the instrument of his own revenge.

Don John's plan of marriage with Mary Queen of Scots, and his ambitious hopes of conquest, were indeed soon closed. He died worn out with anxiety in his camp at Namur, October 1, 1578. Escovedo, in whose conduct there was much to excite suspicion, had, prior to this, returned to Madrid to facilitate the meditated expedition, and Philip, having his prey in his power, had given to Perez a formal order for his death *by secret means*. Thrice they attempted to effect their purpose by poison: at the table of Perez, where he was an invited guest, at the villa of the Count de Punon Rostro, and during the illness consequent upon the second attempt. The poison in this last case was administered in some broth, for the preparation of which the cook was hung upon suspicion in the streets of Madrid, with the knowledge of the King and Perez. Delay was dangerous; suspicion might arise in Escovedo's mind as to the source of these attempts. Perez gave instructions to his page Antonio Enriquez to hire assassins. To ensure success, accordingly, four men were engaged, and on the night of the 31st March, 1578, Escovedo fell beneath their daggers in the streets of Madrid. Perez was apprised immediately of the fact; the murderers were sent from Madrid to Milan, Naples, and Sicily, amply rewarded by presents from Perez and the Princess of Eboli, and appointments in the army given to them by the King.

The hour of retribution was now at hand. The widow and the children of Escovedo cried aloud unto the King for justice. Their appeal was supported by Matheo Vasquez, a secretary of his cabinet, the sworn enemy of Perez. Philip hesitated; Vasquez urged upon him his duties as a king; he recoiled from them, conscience-stricken as an accomplice. He received the family with much apparent feeling, read their petitions, and promised the most ample justice. Vasquez relaxed not his pursuit, and gradually Philip was made acquainted with the amours of Perez and the Princess of Eboli, and saw that he had

been made the means of his servant's revenge, and that in his own wrong.

Philip's conduct was now a masterpiece of craft. He listened to Vasquez, he concerted with Perez,—he lured the first to further revelations—he promised the latter, on the honour of a knight, not to abandon him. Perez knew the value of the guarantee, and asked permission to retire from court. Philip refused. He next asked to be brought to trial, aware of the deficiency of proof, and the sufficiency of the King's orders. This was refused also. Philip soon after referred the affair to the Bishop of Cordova, under whose influence the family of Escovedo withdrew their charge. Vasquez however remained intractable, and the hatred between him and Perez increased. Philip, who could not spare Vasquez, sought to gain time to enable him to disembarass himself of his confederate. For this purpose he awaited with the most perfect self-command the arrival of the Cardinal de Granvelle, whom he had selected as the successor of Perez; and hardly did he cross the threshold of the palace than the latter was arrested. Immediately after, the Princess of Eboli was sent to the Castle of Pinto, and the King stood beneath the portico of the church Santa Maria Majora to witness her departure. This was on the 28th July, 1579. But although Philip had secured, he dared not strike his victim. He assured Juana Coello, the wife of Perez, that his life was safe; he mitigated the rigours of his confinement; but caught eagerly at a charge of peculation. Rodrigo Vasquez was ordered to inquire into the matter; the guilt of Perez was evident. It happened that at this time four of the agents in Escovedo's murder died suddenly, and Antonio Enriquez, under whom they had acted, suspecting that they had been poisoned by Perez, urged by fears for his own life, now came forward as his accuser. Philip put aside this charge, but allowed his condemnation, January 23, 1585, as a peculator of the State funds.

One serious obstacle to the success of the King's designs still existed—the documents and the order for the murder of Escovedo, in the possession of Perez. To obtain these was Philip's object; he

could then destroy the proofs, and sacrifice his confederate. Perez was therefore more rigorously imprisoned, and his wife cruelly coerced, after a noble constancy, into their partial surrender. The King was now at ease, his victim was defenceless, his honour could not be attainted, and with the death of Perez all proof of complicity would disappear. He was mistaken. Perez, with consummate duplicity, had surrendered much which associated Philip with the crime, but still withheld the most important papers. Elated by their ill-founded security, the tactics of his persecutors changed. They tempted Perez to confess the murder, upon the plea of the King's order, and deprived, as they conceived him to be, of all proofs, they hoped to condemn him, not only as guilty of the crime, but as guilty also of calumniating the King. Perez refused compliance; they resolved to compel him. To this end Juan Gomez was associated with Rodrigo Vasquez, and Perez was submitted to the extremest torture, when, with every limb dislocated by the rack, wasted by fever, and the threat of the renewal of his sufferings, pain and anguish wrung the desired avowal from his lips.

And now all seemed won,

— *animamque explēse jurabit  
Ultriciis flammæ,*

but in the very moment of success Philip's victim escaped his grasp. The treachery and the cruelty of the King became known; it awakened popular feeling, and a deep interest was excited in behalf of Perez throughout Spain. Philip read his condemnation in the looks of his courtiers: he heard it muttered as he paced in solitary grandeur the corridors of his palace. "The treason of subjects against a king," said one of his nobles, "was common, but what king had ever before committed such treason against a subject?" The court preacher made it the subject of a discourse, and warned his audience of the danger of placing confidence in kings. "Put not your trust in princes" was the solemn adjuration of Madrid. For Perez nothing remained but death. He knew that Vasquez had represented to Philip that, having avowed

his guilt, deprived of all evidence to support his plea of the King's orders, he might now be safely executed. In this extremity his last resource was flight; but how to succeed? Torture had deprived him of the use of his limbs; he was alone, ill of fever, strictly guarded. He owed his liberation to his wife and his devoted adherent Gil de Mesa. Notwithstanding her approaching confinement, Juana Coello obtained permission to attend him, and on the 20th April, 1590, towards evening, Perez, disguised in his wife's clothes, passed the gates of the prison. Gil de Mesa was at hand outside the walls with swift horses, and, instantly placing Perez upon one, they never stopped until they had passed the frontiers of Arragon.

The position of the actors was now changed; by the privileges of the Constitution of Arragon, the King and the subject before the courts of law were equal. Perez first sought by submission to appease the King's anger; he wrote from Calatayud, offered to exile himself to some remote corner of the kingdom, if only Philip would relent and spare his wife and children. But Philip's anger was increased by the evident pleasure his escape occasioned at Madrid. "Sire, who is this Antonio Perez," said the court jester, Uncle Martin, "at whose escape all the court rejoices? He could not have been guilty. Cheer up then, and be merry with the others."

Philip was unmoved, and threw into the public prison Juana Coello and her children. Petition and remonstrance were in vain; such sufferers had only for their advocates innocence and misfortune, and the appeal lay to Philip. Orders were now given to seize Perez, dead or alive; whereupon he threw himself into the convent of the Dominicans, as a safe asylum. Here he was demanded by the fiscal of Arragon, Manuel Zapata, to be sent to Madrid; but Gil de Mesa went to Saragossa and claimed the privilege of the *Manifestados*, the effect of which was to place him under the protection of the supreme council of Arragon. Before this tribunal the cause at last was tried, and, driven to his last resource, Perez now published his famous defence—"Memorial del hecho de su causa."

In this he avowed all, supporting his statements by the papers in the King's handwriting, which he had withheld, and every one of which was an overwhelming proof of Philip's dishonour, of his falsehood, his base dissimulation, and his complicity in Escovedo's murder. Perez was acquitted; and again the joy of Arragon was echoed, however faintly, in the palace of Madrid.

The success of Perez whetted the desire for revenge. Unfortunately for Spain there existed, in the name of religion, a power by which liberty, mercy, truth, and justice, had been driven from her noble soil. That power was the Inquisition; and, evoked by Philip, it arose with all its horrid influence in his behalf. In the bitterness of torture, in the exasperation caused by the imprisonment of his wife and children, Perez had uttered expressions which the cruel and unscrupulous elasticity of the laws of that tribunal easily constructed into a charge of heresy. The inquisitor, Don Molina de Medrana, and the Marquis Almenara, the royal commissioner of Arragon, preferred the accusation, and it was decided that Perez should be transferred from the prison of the Manifestados to that of the Holy Office. Philip rejoiced; the course was henceforth clear; suborned witnesses, secret trial, the most cruel tortures, death by fire—all through the agency of men who wore the vestments of religion, and justified these acts in the name of their Creator and Redeemer.

But, notwithstanding the secrecy with which the inquisitors attempted to transfer Perez from the prison of the Courts of Arragon to that of the Inquisition, the event became known, when the chief nobility, and the populace to a man, combined in his behalf. They stopped the carriage in the market-place, where Don Martin de la Nuza, Don Pedro de Bolea, and others, inquired of the officers what was going on? "Nothing which concerns you; go your way, Signor Cavaliers, and may God guide you," was the reply. A scene of violent recrimination and reproach ensued. They charged the alcade of the prison of the Manifestados with base dereliction of his duty in thus surrendering his prisoner. They seized Don Juan de la Nuza, the justicia mayor, and sum-

moned him, amid cries of vengeance, to revoke the orders he had given. For some hours the justicia refused; but the people, headed by the nobility, rushed from the palace, and, amid cries of "Contra Fuero," "The Liberties of Arragon," Saragossa rose in insurrection. The Marquis of Almenara, the King's Commissioner, was thrown down, and, although saved at the moment, died soon after of his wounds. The Aljaferia was next attacked, and threatened to be burned down, with all its inmates, by a band under the direction of Gil de Mesa. The Viceroy, Don Jaime Ximena, and the Archbishop Bobadilla, now urged the inquisitors to release their prisoner; this their chief, Molina de Medrana, resolutely refused, nor was it until the flames were circling high in air, and the smoke arose in thick eddies that he yielded. The return to the prison of the Manifestados was a public triumph. These events occurred May 24, 1591. Philip's anger was great, for the defeat of the Inquisition was his own. But at war with England, with his subjects in the Low Countries, and engaged to support the League in France, it was impolitic to provoke the courage of the people of Arragon. He dissembled to gain time, declared his determination to uphold the Fueros, that he sought only justice and the maintenance of the laws, and desired not to imprison Perez—if the Inquisition said—"Go free." By these and more secret means of influence he won over to his views the support of the council, of the nobles, and the leaders of Saragossa. It was resolved to consent to the extradition of Perez, and to transfer him once more to the prison of Aljaferia.

This was done on the 23rd Sept. 1591. All seemed lost; but one man alone, faithful among many faithless found, bade Perez hope. Collecting a band of trusty adherents, reanimating the spirit of many of the gentlemen of Arragon, and awaking again, by appeals to their honour, the courage of the nobility, Gil de Mesa attacked the escort and rescued their prisoner. Followed by the loud acclamations of the people, Perez now quitted Saragossa. Philip appeared to receive the intelligence unmoved, expressing only his gratitude to the deputies, the justicia, and the nobles of Arragon, for their

support. But the satisfaction uttered without faith was heard without confidence: all men felt it to be the ominous calm which precedes the desolating tempest. They were right. An army of ten thousand men was slowly collected, and gradually drawn around Saragosa: the Arragonese made but a feeble defence: their liberties and privileges were abolished for ever. The King's Commissioner, Don Francisco Borgia, and the Inquisition, next appeared. Within a few months Don Juan de la Nuza the justiciary, the Duke de Villahermosa, the Count d'Aran-la, the Barons de Barboles and de Purroy, were successively beheaded. Many of the leading gentry and common people were hung; and, after having ordered the confiscation of their estates, demolished their houses, filled the prisons of Arragon with victims, and driven more into exile, Philip published an amnesty—it resembled a proscription. One man alone was rewarded, Molina de Medrana the chief inquisitor. To the Holy Office Philip now offered what remained of the luxury of revenge. They commenced by summoning three hundred and seventy-four persons before their tribunal; many fortunately had escaped, but one hundred and twenty-three were in their power. Of these seventy-nine were condemned to death, and perished in the flames of an *auto-da-fé*, which commenced at eight in the morning and lasted by the light of its fires and flambeaux till night had descended on the plains of Saragosa. The Constitution of Arragon was abolished, the prison of Aljaferia was converted into a fortress; Philip's power was supreme.

It is only possible to indicate the close of the lives of those concerned in the murder of Escovedo. Perez escaped into France, but his life was frequently attempted by assassins hired by the Court of Spain. By his commanding talents and graceful manners he acquired great influence in the saloons of Paris, and enjoyed the pro-

tection of Henry the Fourth and of Elizabeth, the friendship of Bacon and of Lord Essex. An intriguing spirit and the change of policy lost him the favour of Henry, Elizabeth died, Essex expiated his rashness on the scaffold. Prematurely old by sufferings and licentiousness, neglected by his former admirers, in the lowest poverty, Perez died abandoned by all but a few refugees and his faithful adherent Gil de Mesa, at Paris, Nov. 3, 1611. Philip died Sept. 13, 1598. The genius of the artists of Spain, the wealth of the clergy, and the resources of the state, were exhausted in the sumptuous solemnities of his funeral. But, amid the pomp which veiled the corruption of the tomb, the blaze of light, the swell of organs, and the solemn requiem, there arose the thought of the atrocities of Alba, of the fires of the Inquisition, of liberty destroyed, of the murder of Escovedo, and the torture of Perez; and this man, "splendid in ashes and pompous in the grave," was interred beneath a condemnation which God has pronounced, and before which all living flesh must tremble. Long before that time premature deaths had overtaken the assassins of Escovedo. Philip the Third released Juana Coello from imprisonment, and she obtained the partial restoration of her property; and after a tedious process the Inquisition withdrew, June 6, 1615, the charge of heresy, and the children of her husband were re-established in their civil rights. But the judgment against Philip and Perez no power can reverse. By falsehood and treachery they had compassed their designs, and by mutual falsehood and treachery they were stricken. The attempted self-justification, and the flatteries of historians, have fallen on men's hearts "as the cold moonbeam on a plain of snow," for know ye not

That leagued against ye are the just and wise,  
And all good actions of all ages past,  
Yes, your own crimes, and truth, and God in  
Heaven?

ON THE IMMIGRATION OF THE SCANDINAVIANS INTO  
LEICESTERSHIRE.

By JAMES THOMPSON, Esq. Author of the History of Leicester.

HOW long the mixed Roman-British population occupied the district now known as the county of Leicester undisturbed, we do not know; but it would almost seem that for a century and a half they remained here, subject to the occasional irruptions of the barbarous hordes of North Britain. The Saxons and Angles—a people from the northern part of what is now the kingdom of Hanover,—had been making inroads and settling in our land from about the year 450 to 550. The Angles seized upon this part of the country, and, it can scarcely be doubted, colonized our town and county, either subjugating the inhabitants and making them their slaves, or expelling them from the soil. I am inclined to think the former; because the surrounding territories were already occupied by earlier Germanic settlers.

It requires no great mental effort to believe that between the years 600 and 700 all the villages in this neighbourhood having a Saxon or Anglian origin were established. The wide extent to which the Angles colonized our county may be inferred from the fact, that of the 400 and odd villages and hamlets now existing, about 317 have names clearly traceable to that people. Nor does the circumstance that the town was inhabited by a mixed race, the descendants of Romans, Roman Britons, and Roman auxiliaries, detract from the general inference that the mass of the people in this quarter were Anglo-Saxons; for it must be remembered that the Roman garrison, with its concomitant population, was withdrawn in the early part of the fifth century—that irruptions of barbarians from North Britain had, at times, probably, either slain many of the remainder or driven them away in terror from the place—and that we are not certain whether others were not themselves of Germanic origin. The Anglian or Saxon elements of the population must have largely preponderated, leaving very few traces of the earlier foreign colonists in the borough of Leicester.

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But the Saxons were not fated to remain undisturbed themselves on the soil they had conquered. They had scarcely been settled here three centuries before a hardier and fiercer race invaded them in their turn. These were the seafaring people from the shores of Denmark—the Danes. The first notice of their hostile visits occurs in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, under the date 787, followed by another under the date 793, where they are described as “Northmen and heathens, destroyers of God’s churches.” They came across the sea in numberless boats, and were headed by leaders, called Vikings. They anchored at the mouths of the rivers, and lay about the islands on the coasts. They often sought the Wash in Lincolnshire, and usually followed the course of the large rivers, with their principal tributaries, into the inner parts of the country. It is not our purpose to detail their successive movements and occasional defeats. We have only to deal with broad and ultimate facts; and therefore it is enough to state that towards the latter part of the ninth century, about the year 900, the Danes became masters of this district, the town itself falling into their hands; and that they occupied both, with occasional interruptions, until the conquest of England by the Normans. We have also existing evidence of Danish occupancy, like that remaining relative to the Anglo-Saxons, namely, the traces of their rural settlements.

On an analysis of the names of the villages of this county, it is found that eighty-seven are of Danish or Danish-Norwegian derivation. It seems that all ending in *by* or *thorpe* are of this class: the syllable *by* in the old Norse language meant at first a single farm, afterwards a town in general; the word *thorpe* in the same tongue designates a collection of houses separated from some principal estate. Now there are in Leicestershire sixty-six places ending in *by*, and nineteen in *thorpe*.

From a glance at a map of Leicestershire, any one will perceive that the grouping of the settlements of the

Northmen is not accidental and undesignated. Take, for example, those in Framland. The very name of the hundred, given to it undoubtedly by the Anglo-Saxons, would seem to designate the district; for, as in some parts of England to this day strangers are known as "*frem* folks," it is not unlikely the people living in this county, when the Danes settled in it, would give to the district the name of the *frem* land, or the land of the foreigners; and assuredly it and the contiguous ground on the south bank of the Wreke (now in East Goscote) would well deserve the designation, the largest proportion of *bys* and *thorpes* in the county being here met with. The district was chosen by the pirate-foreigners, and appropriated by them, and for a good reason—it suited their purpose admirably, and would remind them of their home scenery.

The great avenue to the heart of England for the Northmen was formed by the rivers Humber and Trent, the latter emptying into the former near Burton in North Lincolnshire. When they had conquered that county (which would appear to have been their earliest achievement), they would find the Trent to answer the purpose which the Midland Railway now serves to the midlands as a highway of communication. Having further made Nottingham and Derby their own, they seem to have next entered the Soar where it empties itself into the Trent, and stealing on in their light barks, bivouacking on the banks when they halted, they reached the embouchure of the Wreke. Having turned into this stream, with its fair sloping banks and its elevated ridges, they were tempted to make it their own. Hence we find, a few miles up the stream on the left bank, the village of Rearsby, and on the same side, a mile or two further on, Brookesby and Rotherby, opposite to Hoby on the right side of the stream, and a little further on, Fyishy and Kirby, with Asfordby on the other side, and yet nearer to Melton, Sysonby and Kettleby; and, following the Wreke in its continuation with the Kye, there are Brentingby, Frooby, and Wiverby, with outlying *thorpes*.

This, I take it, is like the line and very much the order of the Scandinavian inroad into our county. The Soar and the Wreke were their turnpikes, and, these settlements being established, it is not improbable the feeders of these rivers on both sides were next entered by subsequent parties of these adventurers. On a rivulet branching from the Soar is Sibley; on other rivulets emptying into the Wreke are Shouldby and Saxulby on the north side, and Barkby, Barsby, Gaddesby, Ashby Folville, and Little Dalby, on the south side. Nor do I doubt that nine hundred or a thousand years ago these brooks, however shallow and narrow now, would be then, in most cases, periodically navigable by the canoes of the Northmen, leading to the larger streams as our village lanes do to the highways, and affording to them channels of communication either for hasty flight or for concerted action with their compatriots of the district.

The remark made with reference to the Wreke groups of settlements will be found also to apply to the Soar and its tributaries south of Leicester, where we find Blaby and Kilby, Lubbesthorpe (the village of Lubba) and Enderby, Normanton (Northmantown) hall and Elmesthorpe, and Kirby, Primesthorpe and Ashby Parva, Arnesby and Shearsby, all near to rivulets; but when we approach the more purely Anglo-Saxon shires of Northampton and Warwick, and leave the streams in connexion with the Soar and the Wreke, we find the *bys* are also left behind. We then enter on a country where the Northman would have found himself over-matched, and where his bark could not safely carry him through the meadows occupied by the stout Saxon thanes and farmers.

It may here be appropriate to show the relative position occupied by the neighbouring counties to our own, with respect to the character of their populations. To the north of us are Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. Here (according to a table given in the highly valuable and interesting work of the Danish antiquary, Worsaae\*) we find altogether 47 Danish-Norwegian places, namely, 36 in the former, and 11 in the latter. In Lincolnshire and

\* The Danes and Northmen in England.



Rutland, on the east of our county, are 292 and 8 respectively, Lincolnshire being composed of a preponderatingly Scandinavian population. So marked is the contrast between Leicestershire and Warwickshire, which are divided by the ancient boundary (the Watling Street) that was set up to separate the Danelagh from the Saxon part of Mercia, that while in this county the Scandinavian colonists had 87 abiding-places, in Warwickshire they had only three!

How the Anglo-Saxons and Danes settled down ultimately, history does not exactly inform us; but the Danes were all seated in one quarter, and the earlier occupiers in another. Inter-marriages with the females of the Saxon race must have led to the Anglicising of the population in the eastern, midland, and northern districts of the country; though the Scandinavian blood was far too plentiful to permit of its absorption in the veins of the Anglian and mixed populations, and plentiful enough to ensure for it the decided perpetuation of the Danish element.

Every reader of our national history knows that some of the monarchs were Danes, and that there was finally a kind of political fusion, if there was not a blending of races, before the Norman conquest. That great event is generally supposed to have fairly confounded Anglo-Saxon and Dane in a common calamity, obliterating all traces of their individualities as separate peoples. This idea deserves examination, and therefore we will pause before it for a brief space.

The subjugation of England by William Duke of Normandy was not effected readily and in a brief space of time. The battle of Hastings, however disastrous to the Anglo-Danish inhabitants, was not, strictly speaking, conclusive in its effect; for the large towns and districts required afterwards to be conquered in detail; and it appears that the process varied in different parts of England. In the south, where the ancient mixed races and the Anglo-Saxons dwelt, the population was fairly beaten and enslaved; in the Midlands we have reason for believing that the Anglo-Danes were brought under the Norman's sway by means of negotiation and military power combined; in the North of England the

opposition raised to his banner by the Danish-Norwegian settlers was uncompromising and deadly. In the latter case, therefore, the struggle was for life and death. William was the victor, and he then made Northumbria a shambles, and left it a desert.

I infer that the negotiations of the Conqueror had some part in the "pacification" of the Midlands, from the facts recorded in the Domesday Book relative to the number of freeholders existing in various counties when that record was taken. It is evident that had the population been subjugated in a mass by William, there would have been only two classes—the few conquerors and the many conquered; but we find that in the Danish counties of Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, an intermediate class of persons was at that time established, known as "sokemen," whose tenure of their lands was not, strictly speaking, servile. They resembled the modern copyholders, their farms passing by inheritance to their sons, they paying certain rents and performing certain feudal duties, the feudal lord having no power beyond this over their property. Now the numbers of "sokemen" in each of the counties named was as follows:—

Lincolnshire . . .	11,322
Leicestershire . . .	1,716
Nottinghamshire . . .	1,565
Derbyshire . . .	127

At this time the town of Leicester had undergone a fearful change. We have already noticed that the Northmen captured it about the year 900: they held it for twenty or thirty years, when Ethelflæda, the Mercian queen, dispossessed them. For a few years it was in Saxon hands, and then it passed to the Danes again until the year 940, when the Saxons once more held it until the year 1013, about seventy years. Again the Danes became its masters for twenty-eight years, and then the Saxons resumed possession until the Conquest, when the havoc made in the place, on the siege by the Norman army, reduced it to ruin, and its male inhabitants appear either to have been slain in the conflict or to have fled elsewhere.

A summary of the different classes mentioned in Domesday Book (published in Curtis's *Leicestershire*) affords

us some insight into the nature of the different races found here when the survey was taken. The entire number of persons for this county is 6415; but they are possibly the male adults only. Of these, the chief proprietors numbering 52, the knights and thanes 27, the ecclesiastics and priests 34, the principal tenants under them 101, may be set down as Normans—altogether 214; the sokemen 1716, burgesses 371, and bailiffs 9, in the whole, 2096, were probably Anglo-Danish; the villans (half-slaves) numbering 2446, were, it may be, mainly Anglo-Saxon; and the bordars (1285), with the serfs proper, the most abject and miserable order of beings, 374, were, I assume, the descendants of the ancient Celtic, Romanized British, and mixed races, who had for centuries been enslaved, and were kept on a farm in the same way as the cattle were treated,—beasts of burden, having no property in or out of themselves, and fed and littered in sheds with the swine and oxen of the landowner.

The relative proportions of the races (if this estimate be correct, being based on the presumption that, after the Conquest, every class of the natives pressed that below it a degree lower) would be thus:—Normans 214; Anglo-Danes 2096; Anglo-Saxons 2446; the mixed Celtic inhabitants 1659. Supposing these numbers to represent the relative proportions of the races, there would appear to have been three of the Scandinavian and Saxon races to one of the ancient population; or, to make the calculation in another form, three in every 100 of the inhabitants were of Norman, 33 of Danish, 38 of Anglo-Saxon, and 26 of mixed Celtic derivation.

After the Norman Conquest no fresh immigrations of foreigners took place into this county worthy of notice. The races gradually settled down into classes; the Norman probably representing the aristocracy, the Danish the gentry and yeomen, the Saxon the burgher population and farmers, and the Celtic race the labourers and slaves of the villages. These, of course, would be the general facts,—exceptions to them there would undoubtedly be,—but, in the main, I think they may be relied on.

It may be argued that all traces of

distinctive origin would soon be lost, from the operation of two causes, the frequent intermarriage of the representatives of the races with each other, and the migration of people from one site to another. To this I reply, that the alliance of persons of different races and stations would be far more unlikely in the centuries immediately following the Conquest than it is now, when social distinctions are relaxed. The Norman, always haughty, and doubly so when he had become a conqueror, looking on all around him as his vassals and serfs, was little likely to wed the Rowena of his neighbourhood, however fair her complexion, and blue her eye, and comely her countenance; the Danish gentleman was somewhat akin to, and, perhaps, imitated his feudal superior in this respect; and the Saxon farmer would be equally repelled from an alliance with his bondwoman. The intermarriages between Dane and Saxon were, however, more likely, from a variety of reasons; but the pride of station, and not totally extinct hatred of race, would long cause all the classes to hold aloof from each other.

With regard to the removal of persons from one district to another, this, in the early part of the middle ages, was almost impossible, as the land, like a loadstone, held all to its surface. The servile classes could not, dared not, venture from the estate on which they toiled, and, in fact, could not be alienated, for they were sold with an estate in the same way as the trees were. The villeins or farmers were hereditary tenants, and bound by various restrictions to their farms. The gentry were virtually the owners of the estates, subject to military service to the great baron, their suzerain. And the lords of highest rank lived on their principal manors in their castles. In the town of Leicester (as in all other boroughs) the state of circumstances varied, as will be explained hereafter.

About a hundred years after the Conquest several of the large castles here referred to were standing. In an agreement made between Ralph Earl of Chester and Robert Earl of Leicester, in the year 1151, the castles of Mountsorrel and Ravenstone are referred to; but there were others besides these, as at Belvoir, Sauvey near Withcote, Whitwick, Shilton, Hinckley,

Groby, Donington, Melton, Seagrave, Thorpe Arnold, and Leicester. Of these, four were founded (according to Burton) by the Norman Earl of Leicester, two by Grantmesnil the Lord of Hinckley, and the others by lesser barons.

It is impossible to trace lineally even the feudal barons and their chief tenants from the time of the Norman Conquest; for surnames were not yet adopted, and, when they were, the large landowners took the names of their estates,—members of the same family being known by different names. But heraldry here steps in to aid us in identifying families and discerning relationships. The science of blazonry does not appear to have been reduced to a system before the Crusades, or between the years 1150 and 1200. At that date every baron, and knight, and gentleman of estate, had his shield of arms. The ancient Earls of Leicester used a cinquefoil ermine on a red ground, as we see it at the present day in the arms of the borough of Leicester. To their principal tenants (who in war were bound to assemble at their summons, and to serve under their leading,) they granted the privilege of copying their shields, the heralds making a difference in the colours of the cinquefoil and the ground. Of these families, traces of twenty at least may be met with in ancient records, histories, and the painted glass of our village churches. The principal names are Mortival, Astley, Villiers, Bardolfe, Maureward, Caltoft, Hauberk, Angerville, Clifton, Hoton, Turville, Hamilton, and Walshall. A smaller number also held under the Lords Albany of Belvoir Castle, including Charnels, Kerriell, Rohand, and Staunton. In addition to these are the names of d'Anvers, Ashby, Bassett, Beaumont, Belgrave, Burdett, Farnham, Harcourt, Seagrave, Satchville, Temple, Wichard, Zouch, and others.

These, or most of these, are the names of knights and gentlemen either of Norman origin or descent, who had possessions in Leicestershire as early as the Conquest, or not later than two centuries after that event; and most of them they avoid in their family names, as if they had suffered from some kind of deterioration.

At the same time the inhabitants of the borough were multiplying under the operation of influences strongly averse to indiscriminate admixtures of race. From the circumstance that the tribute paid to the Conqueror by the inhabitants of Leicester, when the Survey was taken, was reckoned in Danish money, it is to be inferred that the dominant portion of the inhabitants were of that origin. But it matters little to our inquiry what they were, as, not more than a century and a quarter after, the townspeople were compelled to leave the place in a mass, after a siege by the army of Henry the Second,—some settling at St. Alban's, and others at Edmundsbury. The descendants of the original Leicestrians are therefore to be sought (if there be any remote chance of finding them) in those places.

This event happened in the year 1173. In or before the year 1196 the town appears to have been populated afresh,—from what quarter it is not clear. But we have a record extant of that date which will give us some insight into the matter. It is the most ancient preserved among the town archives. It is the roll of the merchant guild: and gives the names of all who entered into the guild, or body of burgesses, in the year last named, when King John had only recently ascended the throne. The names number not more than seventy.

A considerable proportion of these (if names may guide us) are purely Scandinavian; at a rough guess, we may say one-third; so that, from whatever quarter the new inhabitants were collected—whether they were the expelled burgesses or persons from other towns and the surrounding rural districts—the races were proportioned to each other, apparently, as they had been previously.

But two facts testify as to the preponderating influence and numerical prevalence of the Northmen in this borough within the centuries immediately succeeding the Norman Conquest. The first of these is the existence at that date of the custom of duelling in cases of disputed possession of property. The second is the mode of succession to lands and houses then in operation.

Now it is well known that to nothing

do races of mankind more pertinaciously cling than to the customs they inherit from their ancestors, especially those relating to property. These became part of their life, their polity, their very being. Hence, in nothing is the influence of race more clearly and undeniably shown, for generation after generation, than in the customs of a people. If there be one usage more decidedly traceable to the Scandinavian colonists than another it is the duel, or holme-gang, as it was called, from the circumstance of the combatants meeting on a holme or island, and there, by an appeal to the sword, deciding their controversy—a mode of settlement so natural to a proud, high-spirited, and warlike, but unchristian race. This custom we have the high authority of Worsaae for attributing to the Danish-Norwegians.

It was in force in Leicester during the earldom of Robert de Beaumont, at the commencement of the twelfth century. I have introduced the example into the History of Leicester, as it was recorded by certain jurors, who, in the year 1252, were appointed to investigate the origin of a local payment called "gavelpennies." The circumstance was touching, and the pathos of the story shines through the dust which centuries have shed on the mouldering parchment, now lying among its congeners in our muniment room. The combatants were of Scandinavian origin, as their names—Nicholas Aconson and Geoffrey Nicholson—imply, and they were kinsmen. They had prolonged the duel from early morning until after noon, when one seeing the other about to fall into a pit, in a moment of compassion cautioned his opponent of his danger, and the bystanders raised a shout at the incident, which drew the Norman earl from his castle adjoining. The interference of the leading burgesses then led to an interview with him and to the discontinuance of the duel,—and to the institution of the trial by jury. Thenceforward the milder and more civilised custom prevailed.

With reference to the succession to property, we are told that the Vikings of the North were wont to send their elder sons to sea, and in search of a fortune, while the youngest son would inherit the patrimony. When they

had changed their mode of life, they still adhered to the usage. Now it is recorded that up to the time of Simon de Montfort this custom was observed in Leicester; but that celebrated baron gave his burgesses here a charter abolishing it, and substituting for it the law of primogeniture, at their earnest request.

In the borough, every burgess possessed privileges which he would not readily forfeit by removing elsewhere, to a place where he would have to acquire others by purchase. The prejudices of race largely conduced, also (as we have seen), to the preservation of the population from an indiscriminate or extended intermingling, while the circumstances in which the classes were situated prevented their frequent removal from place to place.

As instances in proof of the latter statement, it would not be difficult to show cases in which the families of the cultivators of the soil have held their farms for centuries in succession; while in boroughs we know that the possessors of guild privileges—such as exemption from toll, permission to carry on business, eligibility to enjoy civic honours—have transmitted to their descendants for generations the enjoyment of those privileges. I could adduce an example, from my own inquiries, of a family of the middle class being enabled to trace, for nearly two centuries and a half, the inheritance of these local advantages. In Leicester the family of Wigston (one of whom founded the hospital bearing his name), and of a subsequent date that of Heyrick, are striking instances of the perpetuation of town families for generations on the same spot; but they were paralleled by the mass of the free population of the town, though in a less obvious and discoverable way.

Yet there were causes for the breaking up the social castes created by the feudal system after the Conquest, and for the mixing of the population. Principal among these may be enumerated the Civil Wars of the 15th and 17th centuries. During the prevalence of what are called the "Wars of the Roses," the ancient Norman families were, it is known, in some cases almost extirpated. The contest was one, indeed, of mutual extermination among the aristocracy and the gentry

of Norman origin; nor did this county prove an exception to the rule. Besides, old families of this race became extinct from natural causes, and degenerated and dissolved from the influence of the division of property.

Of the way in which the old Norman families degenerated, became impoverished, and in time obscure, Burton, the topographer, gives an instance in his history of the county, published in the year 1622. He says:

Sir Robert Woodford, knight, had issue Thomas, who died in the life of his father, leaving issue John, Walter, Humfrey, Rafe, and John, among which five sons the said Sir Robert Woodford, in the twenty-sixth of Henry the Sixth (being very old), divided all his lands. To John, the eldest son of the said Thomas Woodford, his son, he gave his manor of Sproxton and lands in Wiggenshall and Titney, in the county of Norfolk, and lands in Easton and South Stoke, in the county of Lincoln.

And then Burton enumerates how all the estates were parcelled out among the remainder of the five sons; following up the recital with a few pathetic reflections:

By reason of which division so made that ancient family (which had continued long in great account, estate, and livelihood), was in short space utterly decayed and gone, and, as I have heard, not any part of these lands (thus disposed) to be now in the tenure or name of any heir male descended from any of these five brothers; and some of the males lived to be brought to a very low ebb of fortune. The like instances may be given of others in this shire, and of too many in other counties. . . . A lamentable thing (proceeds Burton) it is to see an ancient house so rent in pieces, and the heir to be wronged without desert, thereby disabled ever to maintain the honour or reputation of his ancestors. That families have their times and periods is most certain, yet wretched and vile are they by whom such disastrous accidents are wrought.

At the Reformation, too, great changes were effected in the ownership of the soil, by the dissolution of the religious houses. The property of the Church, obtained by priestly craft from the nobles and gentry before the Reformation, then found its way again to the hands of the laity; and in this county, as all over England, instances occur of the wealthier citizens and burgesses becoming incorporated with the aris-

toocracy from the time of Edward the Third, when the middle classes visibly grew in wealth and importance. Consequently, the privileged races by degrees recruited their numbers by accessions from the Anglo-Danish and Anglo-Saxon inhabitants of cities and towns, but not to a large extent.

Between the fifteenth century and the present day the tendency to the effacing of all differences of race has been growing more powerful in every succeeding generation, owing to the abolition of the feudal system, of class privileges, and of civic monopolies, and to the yearly-increasing facilities for locomotion. Society has everywhere become less stationary, and caste influences less binding and operative. But even yet the pride of birth and race lives, and our municipal institutions favour fixed residence; while our settlement laws and agricultural tenures are preventatives to a rapid fusion of the rural population of different districts.

I now come to the second head of our inquiry,—What traces exist among us of the ancient races?

The facts on these heads arrange themselves variously. The population settled in this district eight centuries ago would transmit to their descendants proofs of their former existence here, and of their permanent influence. We should expect to hear traditions of them; to learn that once prevalent customs yet lingered among us; to find ancient remains of them; to see ancient family names kept up; and to trace physiognomical and craniological peculiarities to the present day, and to detect in dialects something of the language of the original races. But at present minute ethnology is imperfectly studied and understood: it is a nascent rather than a developed science. I have therefore to contend with difficulties at present insuperable in the satisfactory prosecution of this inquiry.

It is certain that traditions of the Danes have survived the lapse of time. Near Leicester the Dane Hills remind us of the presence of that once terrible ravaging host, and from childhood some inhabitants have been taught to think that the irregularities of the surface on that site indicate the burial-places of those who fell in a combat with the

victorious natives; and, though the hills and hollows there discernible are probably but the remains of exhausted stone quarries, worked since the Norman Conquest, a battle may yet have taken place on the site, in which the Northmen encountered the Saxons of Leicester.

The old and now obsolete custom of the "Whipping Toms"\* has also been derived from the expulsion of the Danes from Leicester by the Saxon inhabitants, the waggoners having used their heavy whips and the labourers their flails in the affray.

Among supposed remains of the Danes I am induced to class the large tumulus at Ratcliffe known as "Shipley Hill," and which the unlettered peasantry say covers the remains of a formerly famous Captain Shipley. But the name speaks for itself: it signifies in the Saxon the "ship meadow," from the resemblance of the hill to a ship turned keel upwards. A similar example occurs in another county, but the name has reference merely to the site. Looking at the nearness of the tumulus to the Wreke,—scarcely two miles from the spot where it empties itself into the Soar, and just at the entrance to the district of the Scandinavian settlements on both banks of the Wreke,—I think it far from improbable that here was once fought some general engagement between the Anglian population and the Danish intruders, the tumulus being at once a burial-place and a memorial of the event.

The cross in Rothley churchyard is also an interesting relic of the Scandinavian settlement. It is certainly attributable to that people, and denotes the last resting-place of some Danish chieftain, a convert to Christianity, whose monument was erected either in the tenth or eleventh century. There are no runes, or Danish characters, upon it; but this may be owing to the association of magical influence with the employment of those singular marks, which an adoption of Christianity might lead the Northman sculptor to reject as heathenish.

In addition to these remains of the Scandinavians, I am induced to add the encampments at Ratby, Ingarsby,

and Humberstone. It is certain that Ratby speaks for itself as a "cleared place near a settlement," and it occupies just such a position for an advanced outpost of the Danes, with a decidedly Anglian frontier before them, as they might be expected to establish. Ingarsby may have been the post occupied by Ingvar (one of the sons of the famous Regnar Lodbrog), when he and his brother Hubba subjugated the Midlands about the middle of the ninth century. Humberstone may be a corruption of Hubba's tun, or the settlement of Ingvar's brother; and the embankments and fosse near that village, known now as Swann's Orchard, are perchance the relics of a site whence that fearless Northman once issued, to join with his equally fearless brother in many an onslaught on the terrified inhabitants.

Leaving these conjectures, I now enter on surer grounds of proof that we have evidence among us of the descendants of ancient races, to be recognised in the surnames they bear. Before adducing these instances I would, however, premise that surnames are not of themselves unfailing evidence of descent. It is not every bearer of a Norman name whose ancestors were Normans; for such names have been often assumed unwarrantably, and have been conferred by lords on their vassals. Accuracy in these cases is only to be determined by the researches of the genealogist, confirmed by the craniologist and the physiognomist. Still, we have yet in Leicestershire (as elsewhere) unquestionable representatives of the old Norman knights and soldiers who fought under William's banner at Hastings. Among these I class the Mannerses, the Turvilles, the Nevilles, the Belgraves, the Pagets, the Bassetts, and some few others. The tall, sinewy forms, aquiline noses, dark grey or hazel eyes, and dignified bearing of some of the bearers of these chivalrous names, attest the justice of the classification. The Norwegian-Danish Erics or Heyricks still also bear evidence of the presence in our county of the descendants of that race; while many names in the middle and lower classes are as purely Danish as those used at this day in Denmark. Upon this point

\* Described in our Magazine for July last, p. 32.

we have the testimony of Worsaae. As that gentleman acutely and widely observed what came before him in his visit, with the eye of a native Dane and a learned antiquary, his statements have here a peculiar value. He states that in the midland and northern counties of England he frequently met with old Scandinavian national names, such as Thorkil, Erik, Halden, Harold, Else, and others; but yet more frequently with such as Adamson, Jackson, Johnson, Nelson, Thomson, Stevenson, Swainson, and so forth. The termination in son or sön is, he says, quite peculiar to the countries of Scandinavia, and is never found in Saxon names. It was introduced into England by the Danish and Norwegian settlers; and he adds that the name of Johnson, one of the commonest among us, is that which, even at the present day, occurs most frequently in Iceland. He says, moreover, that in the districts here alluded to he saw every moment, especially in the rural parts, faces exactly resembling those at home. Had he met the same persons in Denmark or Norway, it would never have entered his mind they were foreigners: in Northumberland, this was remarkably the case,—the rather broad faces, slightly projecting cheek-bones, rather flat and in some cases upturned noses, light eyes and hair, and compact, middle-sized frames, reminding him of the Danes and Norwegians of the present day, who are descended from a common ancestry, who contrast strongly with south Englishers. The temper, too, of the people in the north of this country and the south seemed to Worsaae to be opposite: the northern Englishman is, he remarks, firmer and harder, bordering on the severe, possessing an unusually strong feeling of freedom. He cites the case of the "tetchy" and hasty, but determined and independent Yorkshireman, as a contrast to that of the softer and more compliant Englishman of the southern counties. Of the Saxon or Anglian element, so near akin to the Danish, we have many evidences in the county in the surnames, physiognomies, temper, and habits of the population. As a rule, the surnames are taken from trades and occupations, from the villages whence the first bearers of them immigrated into borough towns, from

bodily peculiarities, and from accidental circumstances. Hence, I think, we may class the Bakers, Butchers, Coopers, Dyers, Farmers, Falconers, Gunners, Goldsmiths, Ironmongers, Moneyers, Mercers, Painters, Quilters, Smiths, Spicers (the ancient word for grocer), Taverners, Vintners, Wheelers (or Wheelwrights), Wrights, and many other words signifying trades or occupations, with the Saxon race; as well as those which are known to us as names of villages, such as Frisby, Kilby, Wigston, Brooksby, and others; though in the latter instance there are families of Norman origin who took their names from their estates, and whose pedigrees are traceable from Norman or very early times, as the Belgraves, Ashbys, Skeffingtons, Farnhams, and so forth. Among the persons of Saxon descent may be found, also (as already suggested), the Thins and the Thicks, the Longs and the Shorts, the Biggs and the Littles, the Greats (or Greets) and the Smalls, the Proudman and the Meeks, the Whites and the Blacks, the Browns and the Greens, the Greys and the Oranges, with Wrynecks, Greatheads, Hands, Legges, and others too numerous to mention. Many of these are, in some parts of England, to be found associated with persons in the classes of the gentry and nobility, either owing to their own or their ancestors' energy and fortune.

We believe the Saxon type of bodily configuration in most respects resembles the Scandinavian, except that those who possess it are generally lower in stature, have often larger hands and feet, a bluer eye, a fairer complexion, have auburn or flaxen hair, and are more inclined to corpulency. In character they are "slow but sure," patient, humane, industrious, unobtrusive, moderate in most respects, practical and not showy: in short, they manifest the distinctive dispositions and qualities of the average English character. Of the old Celtic races, dark hair and eyes, low stature, a slight frame, a quick and impulsive disposition, a naturally polite and smooth demeanour, a gay temper, a ready perception, are supposed to be some of the prevailing evidences. They preponderate more in the cities and the large towns than in the villages: it is

in the latter where the intermixture of races is less obvious.

Of the dialects of Leicestershire, ethnologically considered, little can at present be advanced. In the county town, and at Loughborough, the word "gate" still in various instances indicates a street (in accordance with old Scandinavian usage); but, on looking over Dr. Evans's work on Leicestershire Words and Phrases, I find few if any of the words from the Norse language common in the north of England. This I attribute to the Rev. Doctor's collection having been mainly derived from south-western or Anglian Leicestershire; but I learn that the Christmas block (elsewhere called the yule log) still burns on the hearth at Christmas in the farmhouses in Framland hundred, and a fragment is carried away to be consumed entirely when the hospitable season returns, just as was probably the wont among those who settled on the banks of the Wreke a thousand years bygone.

But I must bring this paper to an end; and in doing so I would remark—happy may we be that differences of race, once associated with

feelings of hatred and revenge, are now forgotten except by the antiquary! Still the differences are traceable among us, but subservient to the national welfare. We have yet the chivalry and high breeding of the Norman, the intrepid valour and seamanship of the Scandinavian, the patient and indomitable courage of the Saxon, the taste and polish and ingenuity of the Celt, in being in our midst,—all tending to the honour, the stability, and the prosperity of Britain. We have, perhaps, had in our age as types of these, Wellington the true descendant of the Northman, Nelson of the Dane, and Cobbett of the Saxon. And when we contemplate the combination, how naturally may we cherish the proud feeling that, let all the hosts of Hun, Turk, Russ, Selave, Croat, and Gaul embattle themselves together against us, like as the white cliffs of Albion hurl back the menacing surges and rushing tides, so will our foes be hurled, wave after wave, should they ever throw themselves in invasion on our free and glorious island!

#### A SONNET, TRIBUTARY TO THE POET WORDSWORTH,

Chief of the Contemplative Poets (this seems his peculiar praise), *centoed*, if the expression may be ventured, from his Works.

Bard of the Heart! your powers do not create  
 New worlds by magic fiction; but most deep  
 You drink the soul of things, and whelming steep  
 Thought in the feelings of the heart sedate.  
 The spirit of Religious Love, entwined  
 With God and Nature, is to you, their Priest,  
 Chief of the soul's delights—a cherished feast,  
 In its own calm, and peace, and joy refined.  
 Your intercourse the vales and mountains share,  
 Where Contemplation seeks to have her fill;  
 The heart, in independence firm, and still,  
 Is linked with secret sympathies most rare.  
 Retreat with you wakes awe; anon the tear  
 Starts, when the sobbings of the place you hear.

*Trereife, Nov. 9th.*

C. V. I.





Old Sarum, from the Devizes Road.

### WANDERINGS OF AN ANTIQUARY.

BY THOMAS WRIGHT, F.S.A.

#### XIV.—OLD SARUM.

THERE are other objects of interest in the neighbourhood of Salisbury sufficient to retain the visitor a few days. Among these we must place first the site of the old city of Sarum. Our way thither lies northward from the modern city, on leaving which we may either take the high road, or a walk across the fields which turns off to the left, and leads us along the bottom of the valley, with one of the branches of the river, which here separates and incloses some meadows that form an island, pursuing its winding course through the fields to the left. After awhile we turn our back upon the

river, and crossing the road begin to ascend the hill, with the entrenchments of Old Sarum before us, which rise up in such bold outline above every object around that the stranger will have no difficulty in finding his way to the object of his pilgrimage. The path we are now following becomes gradually steeper, until we reach the outer entrenchments, at a point on the southern side, about half way between the two entrances. The appearance of these entrenchments, where we first come upon them, is represented in the accompanying sketch.

The outer entrenchments of Old



Entrenchments of Old Sarum.

Sarum cut in the chalk hill, are of vast dimensions, inclosing an area of fourteen hundred yards in circumference. They form a circle slightly elongated from east to west. The vallum, which is on the left hand side of our sketch, rises to the formidable height of a hundred and six feet, and originally presented a smooth face of chalk, so steep that its ascent must have been nearly impossible. The raised bank, on the outside of the foss, is also of considerable elevation, and altogether these defences must have presented a very formidable obstacle to any assailants. They are very well preserved through the whole circuit. If we follow their course till we reach the western extremity of the area, we find there an entrance by a mound forming a bridge across the foss, ascending to the interior by a cut through the vallum, and approached outside by two paths running north and south under the entrenchments. This was the postern or secondary entrance to the town, and appears to have formed a sort of covered way, protected in medieval times by a tower or turret. From hence, pursuing our course along the northern side of the entrenchments, we come to the eastern or principal entrance, a view of which as it appears to us from the approach on this side is given in our cut from a sketch by Mr. Fairholt. The massive character of the earthworks at this point is extremely striking, and the view is one of considerable beauty. In the foreground the bold outlines of the ancient fortifications, with a group of trees near at hand on the right, which serve as a screen to the little Old Castle Inn, celebrated in late municipal history as the residence of the single voter in the truly rotten borough of old Sarum, and behind it the only hill of any elevation in the immediate vicinity; beneath us the valley of the Avon, and before us, at a distance of about a mile, the city of Salisbury, surrounded by an amphitheatre of distant hills. The grand entrance to Old Sarum is an opening of tolerable breadth, cut through the entrenchments, crossing the foss by a low bank, and rising very gradually into the interior. Outside the foss it separates into two roads, running, as on the eastern side, north and south, but much more boldly formed. At the

angle where the two roads separate, is a strong outwork, immediately facing the entrance, and surrounded outwardly by a deep ditch.

On proceeding through the grand entrance, we are introduced to an area of not far short of thirty acres, around which the great earthen vallum rises to a comparatively slight elevation. The interior of this area is occupied by another equally extraordinary fortification, which formed the citadel of the ancient town. It is surrounded by a foss and earthen vallum exactly resembling in construction those of the outer circuit, but only a little above three hundred yards in circumference. The vallum is a hundred feet high, and on the top may be traced all round the fragments of a very strong wall, which once surmounted it, and formed the outer wall of the medieval castle. Within this elevated area, strongly marked inequalities in the ground probably cover the foundations of the ancient buildings of the castle, and the site of the well, which must have been of great depth, is distinctly visible. The entrance to the castle is exactly opposite the eastern entrance to the town, and is marked by the massive remains of the masonry of the gateway at the summit of the vallum; it appears to have been approached by a flight of steps, and by a mound across the foss at the bottom. The area of the castle stands at a very great elevation above the valley, and commands a most extensive view in every direction. The sides and top of the vallum of the citadel are now overgrown with trees and brushwood. The outer area of Old Sarum, in which was situated the early town, has been long under cultivation, and when I visited it with some friends in the summer of the present year, a great part of it was covered with corn. It presents, however, everywhere great unevenness of surface, which, combined with the inequality of the growth of the corn in different parts, would lead us at once to conclude that excavations at no great depth would bring to light traces of the ancient buildings, and lead to many interesting discoveries.

Although the earlier history of this extraordinary place is very obscure, yet we are enabled to trace its general outline by a certain number of



Eastern Entrance to Old Sarum.

sions in the ancient chroniclers. Coins have been found in sufficient quantities to assure us that it was occupied by the Romans, and that it was a station of great importance is proved clearly by the number of Roman roads which are traced from it as a centre branching off in different directions. Three roads from the great eastern entrance ran, one to Silchester (*Calleva*) on its way to London; a second direct to Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*) and so on to the south-eastern coast; and a third to Dorchester (*Durnovaria*). Another road is traced in a westerly direction towards the Severn; and a fifth is believed to have been traced in the direction of the Hampshire coast. These circumstances, combined with the position of Old Sarum when compared with the Roman Itineraries, leave no room for doubt that these extraordinary entrenchments belonged to the town of *Sorbidunum*. It has been assumed that the character of the earthworks, and its peculiar condition, prove it to have been an ancient city of the Britons before it was occupied by the Romans, but this is nothing more than an assumption, and the fact that it seems to have been totally unknown to Ptolemy, appears to me to militate against it. The old notion

calculated for a town which should protect the rich districts to the north-east and south-east from the remains of hostile tribes, who would still find a shelter in the wild country to the west, and making it doubly strong by artificial entrenchments of the massive character of those which now exist at Old Sarum. The general form of Old Sarum, with its citadel in the middle, and its entrenchments around, reminds me in some degree, though on a much larger scale, of that of Bramber in Sussex, which is supposed to be the Roman *Portus Adurni*. *Sorbidunum* is first named in the Itinerary of Antoninus, and is not mentioned, I think, in any other Roman writer. Richard of Cirencester places it among the ten cities in Britain under the Latin law, which implies the possession of very extensive municipal privileges; and, whatever doubts may be entertained with regard to Richard's book as it is now known, I am inclined to believe that these lists are correct. It was certainly a place of importance at the period of the occupation of this part of the island by the Saxons, who retained its Roman name under the corrupted form of *Searo-byrig*, which literally means *Sorbidunum-burgh*. We learn from the Anglo-Saxon chronicle that in the year 552 Cynric, who had landed with his father on the British shore about sixty years before, "fought against the Britons at the place which is called Searo-byrig, and he put the

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Britons to flight." Until this time Sorbiodunum had evidently retained its independence; but immediately after the event just mentioned, it no doubt capitulated with the invaders.

We have now to deal with Searobyrig as an Anglo-Saxon town, and it seems to have lost none of its importance. It was no doubt to protect it that King Alfred, within a month after his accession to the throne, hazarded a battle with very inferior numbers against the Danish invaders at Wilton, where, after a long struggle, the Saxons were defeated; and he soon afterwards showed his anxiety for the preservation of this place by ordering its fortifications to be repaired and strengthened with palisades. It appears to have remained a place of security during this and the following century, and its importance is proved by the circumstance that in the year 960 King Edgar held here a national council or parliament (the *witena-gemot*) to consult on the means of preventing the attacks of the Danes. During the later ravages of these invaders, in the year 1003, it appears to have fallen into the hands of Swegn, after he had plundered and burnt the neighbouring town of Wilton, though it is not stated what degree of injury it suffered at that time. It is probable, however, that the injury was not great, as it was again a flourishing place in the reign of Edward the Confessor, while Wilton, though a bishop's see, had sunk into comparative insignificance.

Thus we can trace the continued existence of this ancient town, under the names of Sorbiodunum and Searobyrig, during the Roman and Saxon periods. The old form of the name appears to have been entirely forgotten, for its Saxon name was now Latinised into Sarum, while the Normans corrupted the Saxon name into Saresbires or Sarisbirie and (*r* and *l* being interchangeable letters) Salisbirie, from which the modern name is taken. Down to this time it is probable that the whole town was contained within the entrenchments. Among its ecclesiastical edifices was a nunnery dedicated to St. Mary, to which Edith, the queen of Edward the Confessor, gave lands at Shorstan; and in this reign at least the town possessed a mint, as a coin of Edward has been found with an in-

scription stating it to have been struck by "Godred at Sarum."

The lordship of Sarum was given by William the Conqueror to his nephew Osmund lord of Seez, and a strong garrison was placed in the castle. The town continued to be a place of so much importance, that in 1076 the bishopric of Wilton was removed to it. Ten years afterwards William the Conqueror held a parliament here, with the Anglo-Saxon formalities; a similar parliament was held here in 1096 by his successor; and Henry I. held his court at Old Sarum in 1100, immediately after his accession to the throne.

After it became an episcopal see, Sarum (the name by which it was best known) was destined to hold a prominent place in our ecclesiastical annals. Osmund, the second bishop, commenced what was then considered a noble cathedral, which was finished about the beginning of the year 1091; and more than this, he drew up a new ritual for the use of cathedrals and larger ecclesiastical establishments, which became the grand model of a large portion of the English church, and was celebrated down to the time of the Reformation as the liturgy *ad usum Sarum*. The original liturgy of bishop Osmund is still preserved at Salisbury. Henry I. gave the see of Sarum to his chancellor Roger, who was a great benefactor to the cathedral, and who not only embellished the cathedral itself, but repaired and improved the fortifications of the town and castle. In 1116, a parliament was held here for the purpose of fixing the succession to the crown of England. Under Stephen, the castle of Sarum was occupied by the party opposed to the crown, and became so obnoxious to that monarch that he gave orders for the destruction of the monastery and church adjoining the castle, a circumstance which enlightens us further on the ecclesiastical structures in the town; and he intended to dismantle the castle also. It is not necessary to notice the different allusions to this place which show its importance down to the end of the twelfth century. About that time the desire was becoming stronger and stronger on the part of the clergy to remove their church into the plain. There were various reasons for this feeling. In this elevated position there

was a want of water, and various other inconveniences, which were felt the more severely, from the view of the plentifully irrigated valley below. These were borne as long as they were compensated by the sense of security which the place afforded, but now this was of less importance. Moreover, in this elevated spot, the church was exposed to wind and storm to such a degree that within a few days of the completion of Bishop Osmund's cathedral, its tower and roof were partially destroyed by lightning. Another grievance was added to these by the increasing disagreements between the clergy and the garrison of the citadel. Old John Aubrey, in his *Natural History of Wiltshire*, edited by Mr. Britton, gives a curious traditional account of the inconveniences to which the clergy of Sarum were sometimes exposed:—

The following account (he says) I had from the right reverend, learned, and industrious Seth Ward, lord bishop of Sarum, who had taken the pains to peruse all the old records of the church that had been clung together and untouched for perhaps two hundred years. Within this castle of Old Sarum, on the east side, stood the cathedral church; the tuft and site is yet discernable; which being seated so high was so obnoxious to the weather, that when the wind did blow they could not hear the priest say mass. But this was not the only inconvenience. The soldiers of the castle and the priests could never agree; and one day, when they were gone without the castle in procession, the soldiers kept them out all night, or longer; whereupon the bishop, being much troubled, cheered them up as well as he could, and told them he would study to accommodate them better. In order thereunto he rode several times to the lady abbess at Wilton, to have bought or exchanged a piece of ground of her ladyship to build a church and houses for the priests. A poor woman, at Quidhampton, that was spinning in the street, said to one of her neighbours, "I marvel what the matter is that the bishop makes so many visits to my lady; I trow he intends to marry her." Well, the bishop and her ladyship did not conclude about the land, and the bishop dreamt that the Virgin Mary came to him, and brought him to or told him of Merrifield; she would have him build his church there, and dedicate it to her. Merrifield was a great field or meadow where the city of New Sarum stands, and did belong to the bishop, as now the whole city belongs to him.

It was Richard Poor, bishop of Sarum from 1217 to 1229, who carried this great design into execution. Having obtained the authority of the king and the pope for his undertaking, he laid the foundations of the cathedral of modern Salisbury in the year 1220, and the building proceeded with so much rapidity, that in 1225 it was fit for the celebration of divine service. Either the episcopal see was now removed, although a body of clergy was still left to officiate in the old cathedral upon the hill, and for a while the ancient city of Sarum continued to be an important borough town, and there was no little rivalry between the old city and the new one. However, the departure of the bishop and his clergy had caused a great revolution in the old town. They and their dependents, with the people connected with the garrison, appear to have formed the main body of the inhabitants within the entrenchments. As was usually the case under such circumstances, a new town had been gradually forming, which originated probably in a few houses built beside the old Roman road leading down to the fortress. This gradually formed itself into an extensive suburb, spreading over the bank which slopes down from the eastern entrance towards Salisbury, and this was surrounded with a wall, and formed chiefly the medieval municipal borough. There was still more than one church within the old town, and apparently some other ecclesiastical establishments. It is probable that the old cathedral of Osmund gradually fell into neglect, and when, in 1331, materials were wanting for the new edifice in the plain, letters patent were obtained from Edward III. giving to the bishop and chapter all the walls of the former cathedral of Old Sarum, and of the houses which had belonged to the bishop and canons within the castle of Sarum, for the improvement of the church of New Sarum, and of the close thereto belonging. The church and other buildings were accordingly demolished, and appear to have been employed in completing Salisbury *spire*, and in building the wall of the close, which is filled with stones exhibiting sculpture of the Norman period. From this time the destruction of the city of Old Salisbury appears to have gone on

very rapidly. Leland, who visited it in the reign of Henry VIII. gives the following account of its appearance at that time:—

Osmund Earl of Dorchester, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, erected his cathedral church in the west part of the town, and also his palace, whereof no token, but only a chapel of our lady yet standing and maintained. There was a parish of the Holy Rood, besides, in Old Salisbury; and another over the east gate, whereof some tokens yet remain. I do not perceive that there were any more gates in Old Salisbury than two, one by east and another by west. Without each of these gates was a fair suburb. In the east suburb was a parish church of St. John, and yet there is a chapel standing. There have been houses in time of mind inhabited in the east suburb of Old Sarum (that is, in the borough); now there is not one house, neither within Old Sarum nor without, inhabited. There was a right fair and strong castle within Old Salisbury, belonging to the Earls of Salisbury, especially the Longspees; I read that one Walter was the first earl after the Conquest. Much notable ruinous building of the castle yet remaineth.

One would imagine that Leland was speaking of a town which had ceased to exist a thousand years ago, rather than of what had been within two centuries a flourishing city. It appears that the walls of the town and castle still remained, for we learn from a

nearly contemporary record that the walls about Old Sarum were demolished in 1608, and in the churchwardens' books money is accounted for as having been paid for a load of stones from the castle in 1624. Pepys, describing his journey from Hungerford to Salisbury, over the plain, in the June of 1668, says he came "to Salisbury by night; but before I came to the town I saw a great fortification, and there light, and to it and in it, and find it prodigious, so as to fright me to be in it all alone at that time of night, it being dark. I understand since it to be that that is called Old Sarum." It would not be easy to give a simpler and more expressive picture of desolation.

I have traced the medieval history of this ancient city with the more care, because it furnishes an interesting lesson to the antiquary. We are accustomed to wonder at the disappearance of Roman towns, where no adequate cause seems to present itself, and at the accumulation of earth which has buried them; yet here is a town which was standing at a recent period, with a cathedral and palace, and churches, and other buildings, and strongly walled, and yet its site at the present time is as bare of any remains of its former stateliness as almost any Roman site in the island.\* The accompanying bird's-eye view, made from



\* The materials for this account will be found in the elaborate History of Salisbury, forming the last volume of Sir Richard Colt Hoare's "Modern Wiltshire," which was

a model by the late Mr. Hatcher, and kindly lent me by Mr. John Britton, the distinguished and venerable antiquary of Wiltshire, gives a very good general idea of the present state of Old Sarum, with the exception of some trees and bushes which are omitted. It is supposed to be viewed from the northern side, and we see the course of the Avon, and new Salisbury in the distance. The cross within the area marks the site of Bishop Osmund's cathedral, the cathedral close having occupied the space between the dotted lines running from the western en-

trance of the town and the first embankment. The hall or palace of the bishop, with its grounds, is supposed to have stood between the two banks here seen in the interior, on its northern side. Opposite this second bank was accidentally discovered, in 1695, a subterranean passage, which seems to have formed a secret communication between the interior and the foss.† There is another large bank on the other side of the area, a little way to the westward of which stands the only fragment of the town wall of any consequence now remaining. It seems to



Fragment of the Town Wall of Old Sarum.

compiled by the late Mr. Hatcher, so well known as the English editor of Richard of Cirencester.

† The only account that has been preserved of this discovery is given in the *Salisbury Journal* for February, 1795, as follows:—"February 16. A subterraneous passage has lately been discovered within the limits of the ancient city of Old Sarum. The severe frosts and sudden inundations which ensued, by pressing more strongly than usual on the slight surface that covered the mouth of the entrance, have opened a passage under the ramparts, on the north-east quarter, near the supposed site of one of the ancient towers. By a doorway, of near four feet in width, a part of the square stone columns of which remain in a perfect state, a spacious covered way is entered of about seven feet in breadth and from eight to ten or more in height, with a circular Saxon roof, evidently arched. It has been found to descend in an angle, nearly parallel to the glacis of the surrounding ditch, to the distance of 114 feet; but the loose chalk from above, which has rolled down and choked up the bottom, at present prevents any further progress. We think, however, that it cannot extend much farther, and that it must have been intended as a passage to the foss and outworks, affording not only an easy and convenient communication with the country, but an effectual retreat into the city, from the pursuit of a superior enemy, after obtaining possession of these outworks. On measuring the same distance of 114 feet from the foss, directly up the glacis, it is found to have a striking correspondence, which affords strong grounds for conjecture that it terminated there by a passage outwards." From this description it is quite impossible to decide to what period, from the time of the Romans to that of the Normans, this passage belonged—it may have been Roman, Saxon, or Norman work; and it is now filled up by the sinking of the earth.

have run round the town, just within the earthen vallum, and was faced with large squared stones, with square openings through it at intervals. In one or two places on the line of this wall we trace the foundations of towers.

The finding of the passages just alluded to, and many other indications which are visible on the site, lead us naturally to believe that very interesting discoveries may yet be made by well-directed excavations. In the autumn of 1834, in consequence of a long drought, the outline of the foundation of the ancient cathedral became distinctly visible, and it was found to have been in the shape of a plain cross, about two hundred and seventy feet in length from the western entrance to the end of the choir, and seventy feet in width. The transept was estimated at a hundred and fifty feet in length, and of the same width as the choir. The lines of the plinths indicated a breadth of about thirty feet in the nave, and twenty in the aisles; and the dimensions of the transept, as well as the traces of the plinths, which became partially visible, indicated that it consisted of a body and two aisles, of the same width as the nave. These details are given by Mr. Hatcher, who has left us the following account of the excavations subsequently made on the spot.

In the month of October, 1835, a plan was formed for opening the foundations, and the acquiescence of the proprietor and occupier of the land being obtained, by the influence of Dr. Fowler, at whose expense the excavations were made, Mr. Fisher (the clerk of the works to Salisbury Cathedral), kindly undertook to superintend the work. The angles of the west front, the transept, and one side at the east end, were soon laid open, as well as what appeared to have been part of the plinths, or foundations of the line of pillars, which divided the body of the church from the aisles. It was ascertained that the foundation was laid on the solid chalk, at the depth of nearly eight feet from the present surface. The fronting was surprisingly firm and compact, and it was more easy to break, than to separate, the fragments of stone embedded in the mortar. The facings had been everywhere carefully removed. The soil was chiefly factitious to the depth of the foundation, and consisted of small pieces of stone and mortar. The walls, without the facings, were six feet in thickness above the set-off of the

foundation. At the distance of thirty feet from the northern angle of the choir, and near the supposed site of the high altar, an interment was discovered. At the depth of four feet a skeleton was found, with the head close to the foundation, and the feet turned towards the west. Pursuing the opening a little further, a second skeleton was uncovered, with the feet towards the east, and a little above those of the former. The skull was in fine preservation, and apparently that of a young person; and, according to the rule laid down by the Roman ritual, which directs that ecclesiastics shall be buried with the head towards the high altar, one of these must have been a priest. At the same time, and near the same spot, on the outside of the wall, close to the foundation, the labourers discovered an ancient key. It was less injured by rust than might have been imagined. Its length was seven and a-half inches, the breadth of the wards two and a-half inches, and their depth two inches. It was nearly a pound in weight. It must have been intended for a door of considerable thickness, the pipe being perforated to the length of almost five inches. A smaller key, apparently belonging to a chest, was afterwards found near the same spot. In the rubbish were seen fragments of stained glass, and even of the window-leads, as well as of charcoal, or burnt wood.

On the south side of the choir the excavators subsequently discovered an empty grave, which, from several circumstances connected with it, was believed to have been the first depository of the body of the founder of the church, bishop Osmund, which was removed in 1226 to the cathedral of New Salisbury. From the further examination of the foundations, compared with the cathedral at Winchester, Mr. Hatcher was enabled to form a very satisfactory notion of bishop Osmund's church, but for these details I will refer my readers to his own book.

Of the Roman roads which I have mentioned as branching off from Old Sarum, two crossed the Avon, one immediately to the south of the city, and the other a little to the west. The houses which were built at the place of transit formed gradually a village, named from this circumstance Stratford, *i. e.* the ford of the street or road. I need hardly say that the term *street* (from the Latin *stratum*) was almost invariably given by the Saxons to the





Old Sarum, from Little Durnford Hill.

Roman roads. A pleasant country lane leads us from the old public house of Old Sarum to the road which passes through the village, and if we pursue this road towards the west, that is from Salisbury till we pass the last cottages of the village of Stratford, we arrive at a hill called Little Durnford-hill, from the top of which we have a noble view of Old Sarum, with Salisbury in the distance, and the church and village of Stratford below. The brow of the hill on which we are standing is covered with ancient barrows, some of which are shewn in our foreground. A few of these were opened by Mr. Duke in 1811, and appear not to have been very rich in ancient remains. Most of the mounds seem to have been empty; but as I find it recorded that in 1732 one of them was accidentally opened, and a skeleton with a spear-head found, I am inclined to suppose that they may be Saxon; perhaps the graves of some of the early inhabitants of Searo-byrig. In this case Mr. Duke lost his labour by not digging into the ground under the

mound, instead of expecting to find the sepulchral deposit in the mound itself.

Let us now retrace our steps towards Salisbury. Just before we enter the village, a little bridge crosses and partially dams up the river to the right, in a very picturesque spot. The scenery here, indeed, assumes a very rural character, and the visitor who loves a real country walk, instead of returning to the road, may make his way back through the meadows which border the river all the way to Salisbury. Some of them, especially close to the bank of the river, are rich in wild-flowers, and perfumed with immense masses of meadow-sweet, the *spiræa ulmaria* of Linnaeus, a flower which was not inaptly called by our forefathers the queen of the meadows. But whichever path the visitor chooses, whether the road through the village, or that through the meadows, his attention will be continually attracted to the bold and lofty outlines of Old Sarum, which overlooks every other object.

## MITFORD'S MASON AND GRAY.

THE Correspondence of Gray as published by Mason is a notable instance of the danger of an editor once admitting into his mind the notion of amending and altering private letters, and thus transcribing himself into the book, which should only have given back the faithful image of his author. No one could ever doubt of Mr. Mason's love and admiration for his friend—to a large extent his reverential feelings could hardly be stronger than they were, and he was fairly able to appreciate much of Gray's character, and many of his thoughts and modes of expression. By what infatuation was it that he was led to reconstruct after his own fancy a good many of those genuine, masterly, lively letters, of which it may truly be said he could not himself have written one? for, as a prose, especially as a letter, writer, Mason did not shine. He ought to have known, however, if any one did so, that Gray *could not* write ill. It was a necessity of his being, and the habit of his life, to think and express himself with beauty and justness. In poetry, and in those compositions destined for the press, he might, indeed, always be

Slow to create, fastidious to refine, [sore,  
And wrought and wrought with labour long and  
Adjusting word by word, and line by line, [o'er,  
Each thought and phrase remoulding o'er and  
Till art could polish and adorn no more;\*

but his letters were evidently dashed off quickly—those freer writings told their story of well-formed habits of accuracy, without being themselves laboriously worked-out specimens. Mr. Mason, however, was not satisfied; and so he set to work to make what was abundantly good, better. The manner in which he managed it was curious; he patched a paragraph from one letter on to a paragraph of another—he wove in connecting words of his own—he changed and accommodated dates to his arrangements—and it is certainly wonderful how skillfully these labours were performed. The eye and ear are not offended by any incongruity. It was a masterly piece of patchwork; but presumptuous patch-

ing it nevertheless was, and as such it deservedly excited the displeasure of those friends who had freely lent Mr. Mason their treasured letters—Dr. Wharton, Mr. Nicholls, all, we should suppose, who thus supplied the material, were hurt by Mason's use of it. "What apology can be offered for such things?" well might the conscientious and careful Mr. Mitford ask—and thereupon did he set to work to produce his excellent *Life and Correspondence of Gray*, in which he has endeavoured to restore what Mason altered, to its original state.

To a second edition of this work, published in four volumes 12mo. Mr. Mitford, when the death of the Rev. Norton Nicholls placed them, after an interval, at his disposal, added a fifth and supplementary one, almost entirely founded on the Gray and Nicholls' Correspondence, as the volume we are now called on to notice is founded on that between Gray and Mason.

Each of Gray's correspondents exhibits the poet himself in a different light; and, now that time and death have set their seal upon the past, and there is no need to fear wounding even a descendant of the literary brotherhood, we may see exactly how Gray stood with all these different friends. With Dr. Wharton, the physician,—with that generation of literary, tasteful, learned, scientific clergymen, of whom it has often been our lot to make mention in these pages,—men of the ancient type, who do not certainly come up to our ideas of the perfection of the clerical character, but who did service in their day by a kindly liberality, by humanising tastes and pure examples; by being centres of civilisation in a neighbourhood, and by collecting all the various materials for history, natural or other, which were to be had,—Gilbert White at Selborne,—Mason at Aston,—Nicholls at Blundestone,—Old Pa., as Mr. Palgrave the rector of Palgrave and Thrundiston was familiarly called;—all these men were specimens of a diligent cultivation of themselves, their gardens, and their literary tastes. We are inclined to think that

\* Moultrie.

all Gray's friends were very conscious of his superiority to themselves. He began in general by patronising them a little, and putting them in the way of improvement. It was easier to him, with his constitutional indolence, to help those who loved and thus looked up to him, than to sustain equal intercourse with minds which would have kept his own more on the stretch; and it is worthy of observation how entirely, while rendering them many and really important services, Gray contrives to lift them to his level. If there be any exception to this, it is in his first, and even last, remarks on and to Mason. *They* are not always flattering. He speaks of him, on their early acquaintance, as "a young man of much fancy, little judgment, and a good deal of modesty; a good, well-meaning creature, but in simplicity a child;" "reads little or nothing, writes abundance, and that with a design to make money by it: a little vain, but in so harmless and comical a way that it does not offend." Very soon, however, the docility and affection of Mason gained more of his regard. "He (Mason) grows apace in my good graces; has great good-nature and simplicity;" is "so sincere and undisguised, that no mind with a spark of generosity would ever think of hurting him."\* So the friendship of Gray became fixed, and no shadow of distrust seems to have passed over them through the remainder of their joint lives, though the tone of a master is never quite dropped on the Gray side.

The letters, now edited by Mr. Mitford, and published in a handsome octavo volume by Mr. Bentley, comprise the entire correspondence, we are told, of these two men, which begins with the date of July 1753, and ends Oct. 1770. It had been very carefully kept and arranged by Mr. Mason, and was used, as other collections were used, in making up his *Life* of the poet. But so little was Mr. Mason inclined to be lavish of what he was privileged to call his very own, that he gave but nine of Gray's letters to the world out of the seventy here published, and these were patched up and made out of several others.

On his death, the collection in MS.

passed into the hands of his friend Mr. Stonhewer, and afterwards to a relative of the latter, Mr. Bright, of Skeffington Hall, Leicestershire. The sons of this gentleman, on their father's decease in 1845, sold Gray's library (his bequest to Mason), and the volume of Correspondence was then purchased by Mr. Penn, of Stoke Park, who placed it in the careful and industrious hands of the Rev. John Mitford for publication.

To have secured an editor who had long ago proved his fitness for such a task was an important point; but Mr. Mitford, familiar as he was with all the Gray records, could not be a mere transcriber for the press. He naturally looked out for whatever could illustrate the letters. Many an indistinct allusion is here made clear, and a few amusing anecdotes of Gray's old associates are brought forward; but the most curious part, perhaps, is the evidence given by the Correspondence of the patience with which the higher poet helped the lower. We are aware that Mason was by no means unwilling to acknowledge these obligations, but the fact of the labour and pains which Gray bestowed upon him could not, till now, be at all adequately known. He must, on the whole, have thought far better of his friend's poetry than we can bring ourselves to do; for, with the exception of his two exquisite Epitaphs, both composed under the influence of strong and natural feeling, we can really find very little worthy of preservation in what Mason wrote—and wrote ABOUT—so much. Carac-tacus, perhaps, and parts of *Elfrida*, may be excepted. Yet it is extremely difficult to read what Gray says concerning the Mason poetry, and not suspect one's own judgment.

Allowance, however, must always be made for the kind of affection with which a superior comes to regard an inferior with whom he has taken infinite pains, and also for the effect of that delicate flattery which is implied in the adoption of the same school of art. It was surely a mistake on Gray's part, to the full as much as Mason's, that the latter was led into so very artificial a style. His manner of working never, at any time, had his master's approbation, as may be seen in

\* Letter to Wharton.

the letter, p. 125, where, after making some "little objections" indicative of wonderful dulness on the part of Mason, Gray says,

But I have a greater. Extreme conciseness of expression, yet pure, perspicuous, and musical, is one of the grand beauties of lyric poetry. This I have always aimed at, and never could attain. The necessity of rhyming is one great obstacle to it: another and perhaps a stronger is, that way you have chosen of casting down your first ideas carelessly and at large, and then clipping them here and there, and forming them at leisure; this method, after all possible pains, will leave behind it in some places a laxity, a diffuseness; the frame of a thought (otherwise well invented, well turned, and well placed) is often weakened by it. Do I talk nonsense, or do you understand me? I am persuaded what I say is true in my head, whatever it may be in prose,—for I do not pretend to write prose.

To those who would see in detail the sort of process which Mason's works had to go through, we must refer to the following specimen of Gray's criticisms on the Odes in *Caractacus*.

P. 13.—I do not desire he should return the Druid's salute so politely. Let him enter with that reflection, "This holy place, &c." and not stand upon ceremony. It required no alteration, only I hate the word "vegetate," and would read,

Tell me, Druid,  
Is it not better to be such as these  
Than be the thing I am?

I read, too, "Nor show a Prætor's edict," &c. and "pestilent glare," as they were before. Add, too, "See to the altar's base the victims led," &c. And then, whether they were bulls or men, it is all one. I must repeat again, that the word "Seers" is repeated for ever.

P. 15.—"I know it, rev'rend Fathers," &c. This speech is sacred with me, and an example of dramatic poetry. Touch not a hair of its head, as you love your honour.

P. 16.—I had rather some of these personages, "Resignation, Peace, Revenge, Slaughter, Ambition," were stript of their allegorical garb.\* A little simplicity here in the expression would better prepare the high and fantastic strain, and all the

unimaginable harpings that follow. I admire all from "Eager to snatch thee, &c." down to the first epode of the chorus. You give these Miltonic stanzas up so easily that I begin to waver about Mador's song. If you have written it, and it turn out the finest thing in the world, I rejoice, and say no more. Let it come though it were in the middle of a sermon; but if not, I do confess, at last, that the chorus may break off, and do very well without a word more. Do not be angry at the trouble I have given you; and now I have found the reason why I could not be pleased with Mador's philosophic song. The true lyric style, with all its flights of fancy, ornaments, and heightening of expression, and harmony of sound, is in its nature superior to every other style: which is just the cause why it could not be borne in a work of great length, no more than the eye could bear to see all this scene that we constantly gaze upon,—the verdure of the fields and woods, the azure of the sea and skies,—turned into one dazzling expanse of gems. The epic, therefore, assumed a style of graver colours, and only stuck on a diamond (borrowed from her sister) here and there, where it best became her. When we pass from the diction that suits this kind of writing to that which belongs to the former, it appears natural, and delights us; but to pass on a sudden from the lyric glare to the epic solemnity (if I may be allowed to talk nonsense) has a very different effect. We seem to drop from verse into mere prose, from light into darkness. Another thing is, the pauses proper to one and the other are not at all the same; the ear therefore loses by the change. Do you think if Mingotti stopped in the middle of her best air, and only repeated the remaining verses (though the best *Metastasio* ever wrote), that they would not appear very cold to you, and very heavy?

P. 24.—"Boldly dare" is tautology.

P. 27.—"Brigantum:" there was no such place.

P. 28.—"The sacred hares." You might as well say "the sacred hogs."

P. 29.—There is an affectation in so often using the old phrase of "or ere" for "before."

P. 30.—"Rack" is the course of the clouds, "wreck" is ruin and destruction. Which you do mean? I am not yet entirely satisfied with the conclusion of this fine allegory. "That blest prize re-

\* CHORUS.

——— that Resignation meek,  
That dove-ey'd Peace, handmaid of Sanctity,  
Approached the altar with thee; 'stead of these  
See I not gaunt Revenge, ensanguined Slaughter,  
And mad Ambition? &c.———

decem'd" is flatly expressed; and her sticking the pages over the arch of her bower is an idea a little burlesque; besides, are we sure the whole is not rather too long for the place it is in, where all the interests of the scene stand still for it? and this is still drawn out further by the lines you have here put into the mouth of Caractacus. Do not mistake me; I admire part of it, and approve almost all; but consider the time and place.

P. 31.—"Pensive Pilgrim." Why not? there is an impropriety in "wakeful wanderer." I have told you my thoughts of this chorus already; the whole scheme is excellent, the 2d strophe and antistrophe divine. Money (I know) is your motive, and of that I wash my hands. Fame is your second consideration; of that I am not the dispenser; but if your own approbation (for every one is a little conscious of his own talents) and mine have any weight with you, you will write an ode or two every year, till you are turned of fifty, not for the world, but for us two only; we will now and then give a little glimpse of them, but no copies.

P. 37.—I do not like "maidenhood."

P. 38.—Why not "smoke in vain," as before? The word "meek" is too often repeated.

P. 42.—The only reason why you have altered my favourite speech is, that "surging and plunging," "main and domain," come too near each other; but could not you correct these without spoiling all? I read

Cast his broad eye upon the wild of ocean,  
And calm'd it with a glance; then, plunging deep  
His mighty arm, pluck'd from its dark domain, &c.

Pray have done with your "piled stores and coral floors."

P. 43.—"The dies of Fate," that is, "the dice of Fate." Find out another word.

P. 44.—I cannot say I think this scene improved: I had no objection before, but "to harm a poor wretch like me;" and what you have inserted is to me inferior to what it was meant to replace, except p. 47, "And why this silence," which is very well; the end of the scene is one of my favourite passages.

P. 49.—Why scratch out "Thou, gallant boy?" I do not know to what other scene you have transferred these rites of lustration, but methinks they did very well here. Arviragus's account of himself I always was highly pleased with.

P. 51.—"Fervid" is a bad word.

It would be unfair not to give one

of Mason's own epistles on the receipt of such criticisms.

Dear Sir,—I sent an impatient letter to you (to use Mr. Mincing's epithet to dinner) at Stoke, and, the day after it went, received yours from London, with its accompaniment of criticisms, for which a thank severally, and ten apiece for every emendation, that is to say, every alteration. Yet I cannot help thinking that if you had not seen the joint critique from Prior Park,\* you would not have judged so hardly of some of my new lines. True I did not think every thing that all my critics have remarked necessary to be altered; yet I altered them for this reason: Critics, like Indians, are proud of the number of scalps they make in a manuscript; and, if you don't let them scalp, they will do you no service. However, it appears I have scalped myself in some places, particularly at the beginning. Yet I cannot help thinking that "chills the pale plain beneath him" is an improvement. Yet I can unscalp, if you bid me. There is one unfortunate thing which attends showing either a marked or an altered manuscript, and you yourself prove it to me. The person that reads it regards only the marks and alterations, and considers whether they are right or wrong, and hence a number of faulty passages in the gross escape his observation. I remember I showed "Caractacus" this summer to a certain critic, who read it all over, and returned it me with this single observation: "I have read it, and I think those faults which are marked with a pencil ought to be altered." I was surprised at this, because I did not know the MS. was marked at all at that time. I examined it, and found here and there about seven or eight almost invisible little x's. I could not conceive who had done it; I asked Delap if he had, and he cried *pec-cavi*, assuring me he only did it to remember to tell me of some minutiae which he thought inaccurate; but that he thought he had almost made them invisible. So quick-sighted is the eye of a critic. But to proceed. I agree to almost all your criticisms, however they make against me. Your absolution from Mador's song makes amends for all. Yet I am sorry about the scene between Evelina and Elidurus; it is what the generality will think the principal scene, and which yet is not as it should be. I am afraid of making it more pathetic, and yet if it is not so, it will not satisfy. I send you with this my third Ode; you will find it must be inserted soon after the description of the rocking-

\* The joint critique of Dr. Warburton and Rev. Mr. Hurd.

stone, and the last line of the sheet I send you will connect with this,

So certain that on our absolving tongues  
Rests not that power may save thee.

Caractacus, p. 124; Mason's Works.

so that a few lines must be cancelled in the copy you have; my reason for this change is, that I myself thought (and nobody else) that a lustration ode would take up too much time in the place first intended, and that the action went on too slow there. I shall therefore show more of Caractacus himself in the scene subsequent to the next I shall send you, and I am pretty sure that (*toutes ensembles* considered) this will be an improvement. As to this Ode, I do not expect you to like it so well as you do the second; yet I hope it is well enough, and will have some effect in the place it comes in.

It is worth while to notice that Mason's letter, from which we have just made an extract, contains a few words of defence of himself on a matter about which he complains that Gray is "always twitting" him,—namely, his motive of *gain* in writing. "Pray distinguish the matter," he says. "I write for fame, for posterity, for all sorts of fine things, but gain is my only motive for *publishing*." No two men perhaps could be more unlike than himself and Gray on this point. Gray had a sensitive pride, or vanity, or intellectual dandyism, that made him dislike being accosted as an author; neither had he the same needs as Mason—who, in his country parsonage, underwent the common fate of rural clergymen, of being appealed to first in every charity, and was, we are assured on all hands, ever ready to respond to the call. In Gray's comic congratulations on his friend's preferment to the precentorship of York, we see that he enjoys and continues the joke.

Dear Mason,—It is a mercy that old men are mortal, and that dignified clergymen know how to keep their word. I heartily rejoice with you in your establishment, and with myself that I have lived to see it—to see your insatiable mouth stopped, and your anxious perrwig at rest and slumbering in a stall. The Bishop of London (Hayter), you see, is dead; there is a fine opening. Is there nothing further to tempt you? Feel your own pulse, and answer me seriously. It rains pre-

centorships; you have only to hold up your skirt and catch them.

I long to embrace you in your way to court. I am still here, so are the Glasses\* and their master. The first still delight me; I wish I could say as much for the second. Come, however, and see us, such as we are. Mr. Brown is overjoyed at the news; yet he is not at all well. I am (which is no wonder, being undignified and much at leisure,) entirely yours,

T. G.

Afterwards he tells his friend Dr. Brown that "the precentor is very hopefully improved in dignity: his scarf sets the fullest about his ears: his surplice has the most the air of lawn-sleeves you can imagine in so short a time; he begins to complain of qualms and indigestions from repose and repletion; in short *il tranche le prelat*. We went twice a day to church with our vergers and all our pomp." The reader may haply call to mind, if he chances to be versed in the theological controversies of the day, how, eleven years afterwards, this same glorified precentor was embarrassed by the inconsiderate retirement of his friend the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey from the living of Catterick, and from the church itself, in deference to conscientious doctrinal scruples. Nothing could be more affectionate, more hearty, and we believe, up to the measure of the man, more sincere, than Mason's remonstrance on the extreme folly and ill-consequence of acting in conformity to such scruples; but also, when his advice was rejected and the step taken, to his honour be it spoken, the precentor's heart was still open to his friend, and his was the first house that sheltered his then homeless head. But this belongs to a later period—Mason had then sustained the heaviest of his sorrows; and Gray, who, under it, had done for him all that considerate and respectful tenderness could prompt, had terminated his career also. We cannot forbear giving the short and feeling letter to the bereaved husband, though it is already well known, because it introduces Mason's reply, now first published.

My dear Mason,—I break in upon you at a moment when we least of all are permitted to disturb our friends, only to say

\* The Musical Glasses, which were introduced, and became the fashion, about this time.

that you are daily and hourly present to my thoughts. If the worst be not yet passed, you will neglect and pardon me; but if the last struggle be over, if the poor object of your long anxieties be no longer sensible to your kindness, or to her own sufferings, allow me (at least in idea, for what could I do were I present more than this?) to sit by you in silence, and pity from my heart, not her who is at rest, but you who lose her. May He who made us, the Master of our pleasures and of our pains, preserve and support you. Adieu!

I have long understood how little you had to hope.

NOTE.—As this little billet, which I received at the Hot Wells almost the precise moment when it would be most affecting, then breathed and still seems to breathe the voice of friendship in its tenderest and most pathetic note, I cannot refrain from publishing it in this place. (MASON.)

Dear Mr. Gray,—The dear testimonial of your friendship reached Bristol about the time when the last offices were done to my lost angel at the cathedral, and was brought to me hither just now, where I had fled to my Wadsworth relations a few hours before the ceremony. I cannot express the state of my mind or health, I know not what either of them are; but I think that I mean at present to steal through London very soon and come to you at Cambridge, though I fear it is about the time you are going to town, I have business there with Sidney College. I can add no more but that I am as much

Yours as I am my own, W. M.

It is worthy of note how delicately afterwards Gray hints at improvements in the epitaph. Mr. Mitford says that Gray himself wrote the three last lines in the Mason poem. It may be so; but we do not call them the best lines. Afterwards we find him telling Mason that he had ventured to show the epitaph to Dr. Wharton, "and sent him

brimfull into the next room to cry. I believe he did not hear it quite through, nor has he ever asked to hear it again. Now, will you not come and see him?"

"God bless Dr. Wharton," says Mason in reply, "and send him that he may never feel what I feel. I will come to him the moment I can."

The odd but somewhat tempered spirit of formality in Mason, and of criticism in Gray, springs up again in the progress of the epitaph on Miss Drummond, which Mason wrote with reluctance on the earnest and tearful supplication of the parent, then Archbishop of York. "It cannot be expected," he says, "neither would I wish it, to be equal to what I have written on my heart's heart." And accordingly he began at first in pompous phraseology:—

Hence stoic apathy, to hearts of stone:

A Christian sage with dignity can weep.

See mitred Drummond heave the heart-felt groan, &c.

"I like not the three first lines," says Gray; "they appear to be written by the chaplain, and have an air of flattery in them." Mason was a little touchy at his criticisms. "You are very perverse," replies his friend; "I do desire you will not think of dropping your design," &c. "I allowed the latter half to be excellent, two or three little words excepted. If this will not do, for the future I must say (whatever you send me) that the whole is the most perfect thing in nature, which it is easy to do when one knows it will be acceptable. Seriously, I should be very sorry if you did not correct those lines." Happily this remonstrance was taken in good part, and the beautiful epitaph, the second best, perhaps, in our language, stands completed thus,—

Here sleeps what once was beauty, once was grace,  
 Grace that with tenderness and sense combined,  
 To form that harmony of soul and face,  
 Where beauty shines the mirror of the mind.  
 Such was the maid, that, in the morn of youth,  
 In virgin innocence, in nature's pride,  
 Blest with each art that owes its charm to truth,  
 Sunk in her father's fond embrace and died.  
 He weeps. O! venerate the holy tear!  
 Faith lends her aid to ease affliction's load:  
 The parent mourns his child upon the bier,  
 The Christian yields an angel to his God.

It is a little difficult to return to commonplaces of literature after this; happily our space is small, and our task

nearly over. Of the volume need not say, that, as the correspondence of

interesting. There are also some entirely new letters addressed to the Rev. Dr. Brown, who was Master of Pembroke College during Gray's residence there: and it is needless to add that the whole is made more valuable by the Editor's preface and notes. We should be wanting in the fair exercise of what is looked upon as the province of critics if we held up the letters to Mason as Gray's best,—and this was, we doubt not, Mason's own opinion, or he would not have used them so sparingly: but they have a special interest, one which personal feeling forbade him to partake with the public, and we are thankful now to possess them.

In the Appendix we find a few interesting particulars of Bonstetten, not very new, unless we may except an extract in French from a little work called "Souvenirs de Chevalier Victor de Bonstetten," written the year before his death at Geneva, (Mr. Mifford has "Genève,") in 1831, aged 87. He in this gives what the Editor justly calls "a curious and interesting account of Gray's life."

Dix-huit ans avant mon séjour à Nyon, j'avais passé quelques mois à Cambridge avec le célèbre poëte Gray, presque dans la même intimité qu'avec Mathison, mais avec cette différence, que Gray avait trente ans plus que moi, et Mathison seize de moins. Ma gaieté, mon amour pour la poésie Anglois, que je lisais avec Gray, l'avaient comme subjugué, de manière que la différence de nos âges n'était plus sentie par nous. J'étais logé à Cambridge dans un café, voisin du Pembroke Hall. Gray y vivait enseveli dans une espèce de cloître, d'où le quinzième siècle n'avait pas encore déménagé. La ville de Cambridge avec ses collèges solitaires n'était qu'une réunion de couvens, où les mathématiques, et quelques sciences, ont pris la forme et le costume de la théologie du moyen âge. De beaux couvens à longs et silencieux corridors, des solitaires en robes noirs, des jeunes seigneurs travestis en moines, à bonnets carrés, portant des souvenirs des

moines à côté de la gloire de Newton. Aucune femme boucica ne venait espérer la vie de ces rats de livres à fourna humaine. Le savoir prospérait quelquefois dans le desert du cœur. Tel j'ai en Cambridge en 1769. Quel contraste de habit à Gray à Cambridge avec cette de Mathison à Nyon. Gray en se condamnait à vivre à Cambridge, goûtait que le génie du poëte languit dans la sécheresse du cœur. Le génie poétique de Gray était tellement étéint dans le sombre manoir de Cambridge, que le souvenir de ses poëmes lui étaient odieux. Il ne permit jamais de lui en parler. Quand je lui citais quelque vers de lui, il se lui fait comme un enfant obstiné. Je lui disais quelquefois. Voulez vous bien me répondre? Mais aucune parole ne sortait de sa bouche. Je le voyais tous les soirs, de cinq heures à minuit. Nous lisions Shakspeare, qu'il adorait. Dryden, Pope, Milton, &c.: et nos conversations, comme celle de l'amitié, n'arrivaient jamais à la dernière pensée. Je racontai à Gray ma vie et mon pays; mais toute sa vie à lui était fermée pour moi. Jamais il ne me parlait de lui. Il y avait chez Gray, entre le présent et le passé, un abîme infranchissable. Quand je voulais un approche, de sombres nuées venaient le couvrir. Je crus que Gray n'avait jamais aimé, c'était le mot de l'enigme, et en était résulté une misère de cœur, qui faisait contraste avec son imagination ardente et profonde, que, au lieu de faire le bonheur de sa vie, n'était que le tourment. Gray avait la gaieté dans l'esprit, et de la mélancolie dans le caractère. Mais cette mélancolie n'est qu'un besoin non satisfait de la sensibilité. Chez Gray elle tenait au genre de vie de son âme ardente, releguée sous le pôle arctique de Cambridge.

That "arctic pole of Cambridge," however, had its peculiar inspirations. Among them, as we have often noted, is the abundance of birds which enliven the open country. Gray felt this influence, no doubt, when walking one day with Nicholls he broke out in the following extempore couplet—

There pipes the skylark, and the song-thrush  
there  
Scatters his loose notes in the waste of air.



## CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

The Duke of Wellington's Descent from the House of Stafford—Extracts from the MS. Diaries of Dr. Stukeley—English Historical Portraits and Granger's Biographical History of England—Scottish Families in Sweden: The Monros, Hamiltons, Douglasses, Sinclairs, McDowalls, and McPhersons—Count Fersen—Death of Charles XII. His Portrait—The Swedish Fabrier Ehrenstrål—Detection of the Assassin Ankarstroem—The Shops in Westminster Hall.

## THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S DESCENT FROM THE HOUSE OF STAFFORD.

MR. URBAN,—Allow me to correct the impression which your correspondent, Mr. B. W. Greenfield, in your October number (p. 379), entertains that I have "failed in making out the descent of the great Duke (of Wellington) through the Stafford line." The fact is that in my book a table is given of the Duke of Wellington's descent from Ralph, Earl of Stafford (Table x.), through his daughter Joan's marriage with John de Cheriton; as in another table (iv.) the pedigree of Lord Nelson is set forth from Ralph Stafford through his son Hugh, the second Earl. But it is quite true that I admit having been unable to trace the connection between the great English house of Stafford and those Staffords who settled in Ireland, however desirous of so doing, and using every exertion to find the clue. The pedigree given by Mr. Greenfield of the great Duke's descent from Earl Ralph, through the valiant Sir Humphrey Stafford, killed in Jack Cade's rebellion, and immortalized by Shakspeare, would be a valuable addition to WELLINGTON'S royal descents, if it can be established, but I am obliged to state that, having made due inquiry at the College of Arms, the result is, that, although in a book in the college there is a pedigree agreeing with Mr. Greenfield's account down to Sir Francis Stafford (11), yet that book is not recognised as having any authority. Mr. Burke, also, expressly mentions that the (eldest) son of the valiant Sir Humphrey, viz. (8) Humphrey Stafford of Grafton, died *without issue*; this, if true, causes Mr. Greenfield's pedigree to fall to the ground.

I had the pleasure of knowing the late Captain R. A. McNaghten, whose lineal ancestor John McNaghten married Helen, sister of Captain Edmund Francis Stafford (14), and it was his impression and that of others of the family that Captain Stafford was royally descended through the Staffords of England from Thomas of Woodstock; this could only be from the marriage of that prince's daughter, Anne Plantagenet, with Edmund Stafford, fifth son of Stafford, who was slain at Shrewsbury, as recorded by Shakspeare; but in Sir Humphrey Stafford could

son and WELLINGTON are both descended, as I have shown, from Edward the Third, by his daughter Joan of Acres and her grand-daughter the wife of Ralph Stafford, and also from that monarch's younger daughter Elizabeth, and her husband Humphrey de Bohun; and in my tables I have derived NELSON from five, and WELLINGTON from four, of King Edward's children. More royal descents may probably be traced of these heroes, of which I found glimpses in my researches, but my object being to give only such pedigrees as would bear the strictest scrutiny in the only quarter in which recognition is satisfactory, I have abstained from encumbering my work with doubtful lines of descent.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE RUSSELL FRENCH.

18, Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park.

Oct. 5, 1853.

NOTE.—In our review of Mr. French's book (in our Magazine for September, p. 281) we specified so distinctly the several lines through which the author had traced the Royal Descents of his two Heroes, that we cannot submit to any imputation of having misrepresented him; and we feel some disappointment that he should not have received with a better grace the valuable information of our correspondent, Mr. Greenfield. We are now furnished with that gentleman's authorities, which, with his permission, we print:—

"Mr. French, after using every exertion, has been unable to find a clue to the connection between the Staffords of Ireland and the great English family of that name, or to establish the descent of the Duke of Wellington from Ralph first Earl of Stafford through the Staffords of Grafton. He can now make that valuable addition to Wellington's Royal Descents without further trouble.

"For the descent of the Staffords of Portglenone from the Staffords of Grafton see funeral certificate in Heralds' College of Thomas, son and heir of Sir Francis Stafford, Kt. and his wife Anne Grogan, who died 25th Sept. 1619; Heralds' Visitations of Berkshire in 1533, 1566, 1584, 1597, and 1623, Heralds' College; will of Sir Reade Stafford of Bradfield, 1606, in Prerogative Court of Canterbury; parish church register of Bradfield, for baptism

the remarkable that NEL-

of Sir Francis Stafford; and the pedigrees of Stafford in Ulster's office, Dublin Castle.

"For Humphrey Stafford, ar., who was attainted in 1 Henry VII., being son and heir of Sir Humphrey, who was killed at Sevenoaks in 1450, see Escheat Bundles, 28 Hen. VI. No. 7, Inq. p. m. of Sir Humphrey Stafford, Knt. of Grafton; and 10 Hen. VIII. No. 70 and 143, and 12 Hen. VIII., No. 85, Inq. p. m. of Thomas Stafford, esq. younger son of Sir Humphry of Grafton; Judgement Rolls in Court of Common Pleas, Michaelmas, 36 Hen. VIII. memb. 636; Roll of Memoranda in Exchequer, Michaelmas, 22 Hen. VII. rot. 53, and Hilary, 23 Hen. VII. rot. 28; Archbishops' Registers at Lambeth Palace for administration of effects of Sir Humphry Stafford, Knt. deceased intestate, granted to his widow and Humphry his son and heir, 22 June, 1450. Register KEMPE, f. 268<sup>a</sup>. Cartæ Anti-

quæ in the late Augmentation Office, M. 43; and Cartæ Miscellanæ, in the same office, vol. ii. No. 172; Bishopric of Worcester Registers, charter of foundation of a chantry in Bromsgrove church, dated 15 March, 13 Edw. IV. Register ALCOCK, fols. 102, 3, 4; Herald's Visitations of co. Northampton, 1618-19, and Berkshire in 1533, &c. I omit all the secondary evidence, such as the numerous printed authorities and MSS. in the British and Ashmolean Museums, and Bodleian Library; as the authorities I have given are admissible as evidence in the Queen's Courts, and at the Bar of the House of Lords. Mr. French does not define what is that "only quarter in which recognition is satisfactory;" but if he has substantiated all his pedigrees upon like legal proof as what I have sent to you, he will have accomplished a most difficult and laborious task. B. W. G."

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE MS. DIARIES OF DR. STUKELEY.

MR. URBAN,—Among the literary worthies of the last century, the industrious and useful antiquary above named is eminently entitled to our gratitude and respectful estimation. His published works are numerous, and contain much curious and interesting information. By the quantity of manuscripts he left at his death, he seems to have been indefatigable in recording the results of varied inquiry, reading, investigation, and imagination. Unfortunately for his fame, there have been too much of the last quality both printed and preserved in manuscript. Hence matters of fact and sound information have been confounded with, and deteriorated by, the vagaries of theory and fancy. A well-digested and discriminating biography of the good Medical Priest would be a valuable work in the archæological library. The manuscript materials in my possession, with others in the Bodleian and different libraries, abound in data for such a memoir. Amongst other matters it might tend to elucidate and settle the genuineness of *Richard of Cirencester's Itinerary*.

The following passages from his manuscript diaries in my possession will give the reader some insight into the Doctor's habits of journalizing; and at the same time furnish some topographical anecdotes.

Yours, &c. J. BRITTON.

Burton Street, London,  
Nov. 16, 1853.

Augt. 1722.—Visited STONEHENGE with Ger. Vandergucht and Jo. Pine, engravers.  
27 Mar. 1749.—I gave Dr. Mead an acct in writing, containing a whole sheet

of paper, of *Ricardus Westmon.* manuscript.

29.—I measured the ground west of our burying ground, and formed a scheme of asking it of the Foundling Hospital, in consideration of burying their poor gratis.

31.—I finished the translation of *Ricardus Westmonasteriensis*.

1 Ap.—I went to view the sale of *Sir Chrisp' Wren's collection*; an infinity of his drawings and designs for London, &c. after the fire; of the churches and public buildings; the finish'd drawing of S. Paul's first design, which the D. of York put a stop to, least it should outdoe S. Peter's; a vast design for Whitehall; an excellent model of the moon; an infinite collection of Roman and Greek coins; intaglios, many urns and marble repositories for urns, some statues and bustes.

3.—I saw Mrs. Ward's excellent collection of pictures at Whitehall; among them the famous representation of nature by Rubens, which I have formerly seen at S<sup>r</sup> James Thornhill's; the famous andirons found in Nero's golden house; and abundance of other curiosities.

8 March, 1750.—*Ranelagh*.—*Ridotto*.—Running to the Ridotto: as full as ever. In the mornings commonly 3000 persons. So thoughtless the world in general. Tho' some familys at the same time removing out of town, as if they would get out of the way of Providence. [This alludes to the earthquake's second visit to London; an account of which the Doctor wrote for, and read at, the Royal Society, 15 March, 1750.]

27 May, 1752.—*Oerton*—*Salisbury*.—At Councillor Stanesby's, in the Teniple,

I saw an antique Saxon image of the Virgin's mother teaching her to read: found 50 ft. deep at East Overton by Salisbury, S. Ann. 'Tis well enough cut.

23 June, 1752.—We discovered that the MS. bible of Wickliff's translation, belonging to Mr. Llwyd of Shropshire, is really printed, but the initials are illuminated, in imitation of manuscripts. Sam. Gale.

30.—I insured at the Sun fire office my rectory house 300*l.* my library and printed books 200*l.* Paid 17*s.* 6*d.*

29 Aug. 1752.—I and Mr. Baker drank *thea* (tea) in my library [in Great Ormond-street.]

24 Sep. 1752.—Viewed that admirable antiquity on *Hounslow Heath*, by Herborow, *Cæsar's Camp*. Saw several ostriches at the Duke's Lodge, Windsor Forest.

4 Nov. 1752.—Dined at the annual feast at the *Foundling Hospital*: present judg Taylor White treasurer; Haman, Wills, *Hogarth*, *Hudson*, Scot, Brown, Dalton, *painters*; *Roubilliac*, statuary; Pine, engraver; Howbraken; Mr. Jacobson, the architect of the house, &c. a cozen of my late fr<sup>d</sup> Councillor Stukeley.

Dec. 13, 1752.—At the opening the *theater of the Surgeons*, with a lecture on the body of a murderer: my old fr<sup>d</sup> Ranby master. I promised them the picture of Serjeant Surgeon Wiseman. They showed me great respects. Met my old friend Legar Sparham, and Freak.

7th Aug. 1759.—With regret I saw 'em pulling down the fine old gateway by Whitehall, built by H. VIII. for the emp<sup>r</sup>. H. Holben, arch<sup>t</sup>.

13th.—Set out for Chelmsford and Lexden. Surveyed the wonderful works of Cunobeline at Bellicay.

28th Aug. 1763.—At Mr. Baker's; saw a *fossil head* of a crocodile of enormous size, found on the Norfolk coast; also a very elegant bronze Satyr, found at Venta Icenorum, Norff.

20th Oct. 1764.—I saw at Mr. Dixon's, mason of the *new bridg* now making at *Black fryers*, a large trunk of an oak found a yard deep perpendicular in the stone quarries of Portland; another lay horizontal, the branches broken off; it was so wholly petrify'd, that it bears a good polish.

ENGLISH HISTORICAL PORTRAITS,  
AND GRANGER'S BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

MR. URBAN,—The Biographical History of England, by the Rev. James Granger, is considered a standard work, and has always had the credit of being very well executed. But this praise applies chiefly, I believe, to the manner in which the author penned his biographical sketches, which are at once terse and satisfactory, and contain estimates of personal character both just and well expressed. It is, however, I think much to be lamented that in its technical and critical portions, I mean the description of engraved portraits, the book has not received greater improvements from the editors who have superintended its repeated impressions. In the Fifth edition, which I believe is the most recent, comprised in six volumes octavo, 1824, the descriptions of prints are in many respects not more perfect than in the first. The title-page boasts that more than four hundred additional lives have been introduced, and of course there is a still larger number of additional portraits enumerated; but no proper care has been taken to improve the descriptions of the prints originally given, or to amend their lapses and imperfections.

These remarks especially apply wherever there is a long list of portraits appended to the name of one personage. In such cases there is no arrangement, either of painters, engravers, dates, or

prints of the same size or character; very little discrimination between those which are extremely rare or remarkable, and those which are copies and comparatively worthless; and altogether the account of the more valuable prints is less perfect and exact than is to be desired.

Take as an example the head of James the First. A large number of portraits of James are slightly mentioned in the Fifth edition of Granger, amounting in all to fifty-one, besides seven more which are styled "historical prints." In this list there is no arrangement whatever, and only in four or five cases have we any indications of curiosity or scarceness. James's portraiture was engraved more than once by each of the family of Pass,—Crispin, William, and Simon. Their works are scattered about in various parts of the list in question. The *ninth* mentioned is thus described—

"JACOBVS, &c. Æt. 38, 1604. *Crispin van de Pass* exc. *Colonia*, 8vo. In a square frame, supported by a lion and griffon. The latter belonged to Queen Elizabeth's arms, and was placed here by mistake; *four English verses*."

The *forty-third* is another by the same artist, and evidently of kindred design—

"JAMES I. in an oval, supported by a lion and dragon; six Latin verses. C. Pass; scarce."

Now, these were probably bo



bays, not as a conqueror, but as a poet; and the features have a dignity and an inspiration more poetical than true. It measures  $11\frac{1}{2}$  wide by 9; the title runs round a semicircular arch or niche: IACOBY S D.G. MAGNE BRITANNIE, FRANCIE, SCOTIE, ET HYBERNIE REX. ANNO MDCCXIII. The figure is half-length. He wears a ruff, which is square in front, the badge of the garter pendant from a ribbon, a rich collar of jewellery, and a mantle lined with fur; and carries a sceptre in his right hand. At one side of his head is an orb and cross, which is surrounded by the garter with its motto, and surmounted by two palm-branches within a

poet's wreath. Below are these eight lines—

Qui regis imperio diviso orbe Britannos,  
Rex tot virorum fortium;  
Qui terrore tui solius nominis hastas  
Premis, quietis appetens;  
Qui pace ecclesiam, justis qui legibus ornas  
Forum, scholas doctoribus;  
Atq, inter vates pangis pia carmina, sceptro  
Jungis decenter lauream.

Between which is added "A° 1613. Crisp. Passæus figur: sculp: et exc."

Why should not Historical Portraits be made as much an object of study as Coins? They are equally interesting.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

SCOTISH FAMILIES IN SWEDEN.—THE MONROS, HAMILTONS, DOUGLASES, SINCLAIRS, MCDOWALLS, AND MCPHERSONS.—COUNT FERSEN.—DEATH OF CHARLES XII. HIS PORTRAIT.—THE SWEDISH PAINTER EHRENSTRAAL.—DETECTION OF THE ASSASSIN ANKARSTROEM.

MR. URBAN,—Voltaire, in his "Histoire de Charles XII." describing the triumphant return of Peter the Great to his capital, after the battle of Pultava, says, "On y voyait le comte Piper, premier ministre de Suède, le célèbre Maréchal Renschild, le comte de Levenhaupt, les généraux Slipenbak, Stackelburg, *Hamilton*, tous les officiers et les soldats, qu'on dispersa depuis dans la grande Russie." (b. v. p. 247.) The name of Hamilton indicates a Scottish origin, and as such is accounted for in the Life of the late Sir John Sinclair. When he visited Sweden in 1786, he learned that "the number of Swedish noblemen, descended from Scottish ancestors, is estimated at above fifty. They are chiefly descendants of Scottish officers, who served with distinction under the great Gustavus Adolphus during his German campaigns." (Vol. i. p. 139.) Mr. Hollings, in his "Life of Gustavus," (1843,) has entered rather fully into the subject of British officers in the army of that great commander. "Of these the majority consisted of natives of Scotland, who, finding little promise of employment for their swords at home . . . had no other resource to obtain a livelihood, than to wander abroad to seek employment in foreign service. Many volunteers of this description rose high in the estimation of

the king of Sweden, who was not slow in discovering the valuable qualities, for which soldiers of that nation are generally acknowledged to be distinguished . . . Colonel Robert Monro, who had the honour of sitting to the unrivalled author of the Waverley Novels, as the original of Captain Dugald Dalgetty of Drumthwacket,\* and whose work is one of the most curious and valuable commentaries upon the campaigns of Gustavus Adolphus, has given a list of no less than thirty colonels, fifty-two lieutenant-colonels, and fourteen majors, employed in the Swedish service in the year 1632." (Pp. 113, 114.)† In Mr. Hollings' pages occur the names of Sir Alexander Leslie (who afterwards engaged in the civil wars at home), Sir John Hepburn, Sir James Ramsay "the Black," Donald Mackay, Lord Reay, Monro of Foulis, Colonels Ruthven, Seaton, and Horner, Sir John Hamilton, Douglas, and Spence, besides the Marquis of Hamilton, who commanded the English auxiliary force in Silesia. It is particularly mentioned, that Gustavus, before quitting Augsburg, "performed an act of liberality, by conferring upon General Ruthven, the governor of Ulm, the lordship of Kirkberg, as a reward for his long-continued services." (P. 370.)‡

The second volume of the "Spottiswoode

\* Mr. Napier calls Sir James Turner, whose Memoirs were published by the Bannatyne Club, in 1829, "the prototype of Rit-master Dugald Dalgetty." When the Scottish army reached Newcastle, 1640, he happened "to be returning from mercenary service abroad, and was roving about in search of a new commander." (Life of Montrose, 1840, p. 138.)

† Monro's Expedition, part i. (There were two generals of the name in the Austrian service, who died in 1801 and 1816, after having served with distinction. They were grandsons of Charles Monro, an adherent of James II. the son of Ulysses Monro, eminent royalist.)

‡ P. 73 a Scotch colonel, named Mostyn, is also mentioned. It may be added that Frederick Hamilton, brother to the first Earl of Abercorn, is mentioned in

Miscellany" (published by the Spottiswoode Society in 1845) contains some documents illustrative of this subject. At p. 379 there is a letter from John Coke, esq. (son of the Lord Chief Justice,) to the Lords of the Scottish Privy Council, concerning the raising of troops to serve under Count Mansfeld in the Palatinate, by Sir Donald Macky (afterwards first Lord Reay) and Sir James Lesley. At p. 383, there is a "List of Scottish Officers under Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden," taken from a scarce pamphlet, entitled "The Scots Nation and Union Vindicated" (London, 4to, 1714). In addition to the names already mentioned, it contains those of King, Kerr, Drummond, Renton, Innes, Forbes, Bouner, Burdon, Legg, the Earl of Crawford, Ogilvie, Cockburn, Rutherford, Stewart, Cunningham, Lumsdale, Hay, Bruce, M'Dougall, Mackenzie, More, Philip, Gordon, Irwing, Nairn, Gladstones, Burder, Hendersone, Findlason, Lawsons, Urquhart of Cromarty, Taylor, Kinnindmond, and Gun. There are two David Sinclairs, two Johns, and one Francis (brother to the Earl of Caithness). Some of the notices are briefly biographical, but they seem to have been originally made under feelings of discontent towards the Swedish service. There is also at p. 331 an account of the funeral of Field-Marshal Robert Douglas at Stockholm in June 1662, dated the 14th. He was son of Patrick Douglas of Standing-Stainis in East Lothian, and had three brothers, who all died in the service of Sweden.\*

We learn, however, from Mr. Coxe, that the Scottish colonization began in the preceding reign. "Charles IX. when duke of Gothland, having, in 1604, laid the foundations of a new town in the island of Hisingen, at no great distance from Lodese, called it Gotheburg, in honour of his duchy. On his accession to the throne, he erected in his new town a trading company; drew thither many foreigners, particularly the Dutch . . . established a corps of English and Scotch troops, under the command of William Stewart . . . By these means Gotheburg soon became a flourishing port, and, next to Stockholm, the most commercial town in Sweden." (Travels, iv. 268.)

Gustavus, on his accession in 1612, sent Colonel Munckhoven to enlist men in Scotland and the Netherlands for the war against Denmark. He succeeded in raising 2,300; but, on his return, he found Elfsborg, and the whole coast from Nyborg to Calmar, in the possession of the Danes. He was thus obliged to land at Trondheim, and force his way with "a corps of Scottish veterans" across the great chain of the Norwegian Alps to Jamtland, and thence to Stockholm, then invested by the Danish fleet, and which his arrival helped to relieve. Another body of 900, under Colonel George Sinclair, was less fortunate, being surprised and cut off in the narrow pass of Kringelen by the peasantry of Gulbrandsal, who were concealed among the rocks. "A monument, still proudly shown by the natives to all travellers, marks the grave of 'Jorgen Zinclar' and his companions, who were dashed to pieces like earthen pots." Von Buch, Travels, p. 88—20. (Crichton's Scandinavia, ii. 46, 47.)

The king, Gustavus III., said to Sir John Sinclair, "I have a great regard for Scotland; many of the first families in my kingdom came originally from your country. Three of your own name are Barons of Sweden." (P. 138.) One of that name, Major Sinclair, is mournfully remembered in history. "L'an 1728 on vit arriver à Stockholm un ambassadeur Turc, qui venoit pour regler le payement des sommes avancées à Charles XII. durant son séjour en Turquie. On le combla d'honneurs, et on le renvoya fort satisfait. La liquidation et le remboursement de ces dettes donna lieu à une liaison particulière entre les deux cours . . . Les obligations de son roi furent remises en original, au Major Suédois, Baron de Sinclair, pour les reporter à Stockholm. Il avoit déjà fait plusieurs voyages à Constantinople, depuis deux ans. Les négociations de Suède en cette cour étoient suspectes. Un officier, Silesien de naissance, mais au service de la Russie, se mit aux troupes du Major, et l'assassina au mois de Juin, 1739, dans un bois en Silesie. Les papiers furent enlevés; les assassins furent desavoués. Les cours de Vienne et de Petersbourg n'oublièrent rien pour se justifier d'un pareil crime; mais la Suède, qui feignit de

Archdall's Irish Peerage as having "signalled himself under the banner of Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden." He gave the name of Gustavus to his third son, who was created Baron Hamilton of Stackallan in 1715, and Viscount Boyne in 1717; and the name has been since kept up in that family. William, second son of the second Earl, was killed in the wars of Germany, when colonel of a regiment.

\* The editor adds, that a great number of persons of Scottish lineage are to be found in Poland, and among the names of the nobility occur those of Johnston, Lindsay, Gordon, and Middleton, descended from officers in the Russian armies of the seventeenth century. (P. 330.)

se contenter alors des déclarations qu'elles firent, n'en garda moins un très vif ressentiment, et ce meurtre fut compté entre les motifs de la guerre que la Suède déclara à la Russie au mois de Juillet, 1741." (La Martinière, Continuation of Pufendorf's Univ. Hist. iv. 428—432.) The murder took place near Naumburg. The Biog. Univ. Classique cautiously adds, "Ce crime paraît avoir été l'œuvre de la cour de Russie, qui avait intérêt à enlever les dépêches dont Sinclair était chargé." And further, "La relation de cet assassinat a été publiée par un Français nommé Couturier qui accompagnait le major, et n'échappa qu'avec peine aux meurtriers. Elle se trouve également dans l'Histoire de la Guerre entre la Russie et la Turquie, par Keralio."

Another of the name was Charles-Gideon Baron de Sinclair, who, according to the last authority, "servit dans sa jeunesse en France, en Prusse, et en Saxe, fit presque toutes les guerres du 18<sup>e</sup> siècle, et mourut le premier Septembre, 1803, à l'âge de 73 ans." It should be added that his death took place near Westeros. "On a de lui plusieurs écrits estimés sur l'art militaire; nous citerons, entre autres, les suivants: un Règlement pour l'Infanterie, que est en vigueur en Suède; Institutions Militaires, ou Traité élémentaire de Tactique, Deux-Ponts, 1773, 3 vols. in-8."

"His Majesty afterwards observed (continues the biographer of Sir John) that Dunall (or McDowall), whom at the last diet he had appointed Landt Marechal, was of Scotch extraction. The King might have mentioned that Baron Fersen (properly McPherson) held the same office at the two preceding diets." (p. 138.) Of this family the French Biography says: "FERSEN (AXEL Comte de), feld-marechal et sénateur Suédois, mourut vers la fin du 18<sup>e</sup> siècle, servit d'abord en France avec distinction pendant plusieurs années, et à son retour dans sa patrie se signala par ses talens militaires en Poméranie, et par ses talens politiques aux états de 1756 et de 1772, aux diètes de 1778, de 1786, et de 1789. Son éloquence, son désintéressement, et son dévouement à sa patrie lui donnèrent une grande influence dans toutes ces assemblées; mais ses efforts ne purent empêcher la révolution opérée dans le gouvernement par Gustave III."

The next article relates to his more celebrated but unfortunate son, whose share in the flight of Louis XVI. from Paris is well described in the History of the Girondists by Lamartine. "FERSEN (AXEL), fils du précédent, grand maître de la maison du Roi de Suède, chancelier de l'univer-

sité d'Upsal, né à Stockholm vers 1750, fit les campagnes d'Amérique,\* vint ensuite en France, s'y trouvait lors des premiers troubles de la révolution, et montra un noble dévouement à la famille royale. Il périt à Stockholm en 1810, victime d'une émeute populaire." The sudden death of the Prince of Augustenberg, heir to the crown of Sweden, in 1810, was the cause of this catastrophe. "The populace, who had been too much accustomed to conspiracies, suspected poison; and among the individuals singled out as the authors of this alleged crime was Count Axel Fersen, high marshal of the realm. . . . Nothing could allay the suspicions of the people; and such was their extreme fury, that when the funeral procession, headed by the count in a chariot with six horses, entered the capital (June 20), they assailed him with stones and other missiles, and shortly afterwards he was murdered on the spot, notwithstanding the assurance of General Adlesparre that he should be arrested and brought to trial." (Crichton's Scandinavia, vol. ii. p. 265.)

2. Having quoted the Life of Sir John Sinclair on the foregoing subject, I have now to produce his testimony on another point of Swedish history which belongs to the class of historical difficulties, the death of Charles XII. "At the new arsenal Sir John saw the bloody garments of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII, and convinced himself, after much inquiry, that the latter was not killed by a pistol-shot from one of his own soldiers, but by a cannon ball of the enemy. The mask taken from the face after death shows that all the bones in front of the head were shattered; and in a golden box at the treasury the fatal ball was still preserved, which produced so great a change in the politics of Europe." (Vol. i. p. 142.) The late historian of Sweden, M. Beaumont-Vassy, author of "Les Suédois depuis Charles XII." (ed. Bruxelles, 1842), has included the closing scene of the hero's life, but without adding anything to the common materials. In his argument he reverses that of Voltaire, by quoting the frantic exclamations of Siquier as proofs of his being the assassin. He adds, "Le chapeau de Charles XII. religieusement conservé à Stockholm, est percé d'une balle de pistolet." (c. i. p. 15.)

Mr. Coxe, who has devoted a chapter to the investigation of this controverted subject (b. vii. c. 3.), says, "The hat bears the appearance of having been slightly grazed by the ball in that part which immediately covers the temple. I was informed by a person who had frequent op-

\* He had served with distinction as a volunteer in the American war. (Crichton.)

portunities of observing it, that the original mark was at first very indistinct, but from being handled and rent by those who have continually examined it, has been continually enlarged. As the shot therefore did not pierce through, but only grazed the hat, the size of the ball cannot be ascertained from this circumstance." (iv. 73.) Mr. Coxe also learned, that not only Siquier, but two other persons, Cronstadt and Fabricius, were said to have accused themselves, in a state of delirium, of having assassinated the king. Such stories therefore serve chiefly to refute each other. A love of the obscure and the marvellous, which influences both writers and readers, has doubtless inclined many to believe that he was assassinated. Mr. Coxe was so fortunate as to meet with a Norwegian gunner who had served in the Danish garrison during the siege of Fredericstein. His opinion was that Charles was shot from the ramparts; that all sorts of shot were fired that night, particularly small shot in cartouches from cannon; that he might easily have been reached by it, even at twice the distance; and that several soldiers were killed near him. He also stated that not a shot was fired from Overburg that night; whence La Mottraye says the king was struck. So many questions however have been raised, and some of them are so hard to solve, that the desponding language of Schubart, a patient explorer of ancient history, may be applied: "Harum rerum studiosi experientia eodicti sciunt, quam sit difficile, ne dicam quidem quam sit desperatum, has questiones ad probabilitatem quandam perducere." (*Quæstiones Genealogicæ Historicæ*, Marburgi. 8vo. 1832, p. 79.) How truly has Johnson said that the fall of Charles "was destined . . . to a dubious hand." (For the

arguments in favour of his having been assassinated, see Dr. E. D. Clarke's *Travels*, vol. vi. c. 7, p. 276.)

Those who are familiar with the portraits of Charles XII. will be surprised at Mr. Coxe's account of his youthful one in the palace of Stroemsholm. It is a whole-length, painted in the ninth year of his age, leaning on a lion's head; the painter is the Swedish Ehrensahl.\* "Charles is here represented as a most beautiful boy: both his physiognomy and appearance are soft and effeminate, and, except in the lustre of his eye, by no means indicative of his subsequent character." (v. 58.)

3. In your Magazine for December, 1839, p. 576, is an account of the detection of the assassin of Don Bernardo Monteagudo, at Lima in 1824, by the active police of that city. I now refer to it for its curious coincidence in circumstances with the detection of Ankarstroem, the murderer of Gustavus III. of Sweden. "Son assassin avoit eu la precaution de laisser tomber dans la foule un second pistolet et un couteau dont il étoit armé. On ramassa ces armes: le couteau avoit une pointe recourbée; il fut reconnu par un coutelier qui déclara l'avoir vendu au capitaine *Ankarstroem*." (Chaudon, *Dict. Hist. Ant. Ankarstroem*.) Monteagudo, who had been employed as Commissioner in a treaty with Colombia, was stabbed, and from the nature of the wound it must have been inflicted by a very sharp poniard. This caused an examination of all the cutlers in Lima, through which the weapon was traced to a black, who confessed himself an agent of the Spanish interest. Such is a summary of the incident, which your readers will find more fully related as above.

Yours, &c.

J. T. M.

#### THE SHOPS IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

MR. URBAN,—The title of the Warden of the Fleet to the rents and profits of these temporary erections (mentioned in your last Number, p. 480) was doubtless owing to the same person being also Warden of the Palace of Westminster. Why the two offices went together, was,

perhaps, owing more to the good fortune of the original grantee than to any other reason. That it was the case as early as the reign of Richard I. is recorded by Stowe; Strype says it was "customarily" so,† and it may be inferred from a payment among the Issues of the Exchequer

\* The following notice of Ehrensahl, or Ehrenstral, is given from the B. U. C. as he is omitted by Pilkington:—"EHRENSTRAL (DAVID CLOCKER d'), peintre de Charles XII. Roi de Suède, né à Hambourg en 1629, mort en 1698, fut envoyé en Italie par la reine Marie-Eléonore, veuve de Gustave-Adolphe. Indépendamment d'un grand nombre de portraits, dessins, figures d'animaux, cet artiste a publié, en Suédois, une *Description* de ses tableaux. Les principaux sont: le *Couronnement de Charles XI.* et un *Jugement dernier*, qui décore l'église de St. Nicolas à Stockholm."

† The first holder of the two offices was Osbert, brother of William Longchamp the Chancellor in 1 Rich. I. (Stow's *Survay*, ed. Thoms, p. 146.) Their possession may be traced at intervals in the Inquisitions post mortem, &c. (see Nichols's "*Topographer and Genealogist*," vol. i. pp. 330, 520, 523) to the 24th year of Edw. III.



at a much later period (Mr. Devon's Extracts, James I. p. 146) that the Warden of the Fleet then held a similar office at Westminster. On the 19th Feb. 1611, 50*l.* 17*s.* were paid to John Wilkinson, esq. Warden of the Fleet, "for the charges of repairing the glass windows in Westminster Hall, for gravelling (about) the Palace, and flooring the Hall."

Much frequented as the Hall and Royal Palace must have been by suitors and their friends in early times, we can easily imagine that the concourse of persons was taken advantage of by fugitive traders of all kinds for the disposal of their wares. When this circumstance amounted to positive inconvenience, some forcible attempts would be probably made to remove the obstruction, but we may conjecture that it was soon found more profitable and equally convenient to effect that object to a certain extent by the means of a tax in the shape of a rent or toll. That this was the early original of the shops in Westminster Hall appears to be shown by passages in the Inquisitions upon Edmund Cheyne in 13 Edw. III. and John Shenche in 24 Edw. III.\* where those persons who held the two offices of Wardens of the Fleet and Palace, are said to have been in possession of certain profits, "percipiendo de quolibet mercatore habente stallum sive stabellum infra aulam predicti palatii viij<sup>d</sup> per annum, et de quolibet mercatore non habente stabellum sed portante mercandisam iij<sup>d</sup> per annum." To assist in continuing the history of this custom over the very long interval between the date of the last-mentioned Inquisition and the period referred to in the "Handbook," I send you a transcript of an account of the sums paid for the liberty of keeping stalls and otherwise vending articles in the Hall and its neighbourhood for Hilary Term 38 Henry VI. (A. D. 1460.) There is nothing to shew to whom those profits then belonged; and by the language used by Strype (the reference should be B. III. p. 753), "And as a *further perquisite* to the Warden, besides his fees from the prisoners, &c. he hath the rents and profits of the shops in Westminster Hall," some re-grant of those profits would seem to be referred to; unless indeed it expresses the extent of Strype's information upon the subject. The rate of charge will be seen to be very much higher than that mentioned in the Inquisitions, showing, as it seems to me, that they were not fixed originally, but regulated by demand or other circumstances. They had increased considerably in value, two

term only in 1460, where eight pence was charged for a year's rent in 1350; an advance of twelve times in 110 years, whereas that proportion is considered to have been about the rate of increase for 500 years.

The localities named in the roll will be identified without any difficulty. The variations in the charges may be owing to the extent of space occupied by the persons named as paying, in some cases, double what was usual. But this will not account for all the variations, as among the "Goers in the Halle" it will be noticed that "Robynet frenshwoman" paid 50 per cent. more than the other adults. It does not seem quite clear what the sum against Folton's name means; the total given is correct without reference to that. The occupations of the stall-keepers are not mentioned, though some may be inferred from the names. The hawkers in the Hall were perhaps entirely vendors of small articles of dress or ornament as in later times.

## Westo'

Rental termino Hillarii anno regni Regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie xxxviij<sup>o</sup>.

## Wolestaplegate.

Walt'us Shelton . . . . . xx<sup>d</sup>  
Barth'us Petham . . . . . xx<sup>d</sup>

## le Watergate.

Joh'es Randolf . . . . . xx<sup>d</sup>  
Steph'us Haburdassher . . . . . xx<sup>d</sup>  
Henric' Otwere . . . . . xx<sup>d</sup>  
Jo'es Harryes . . . . . xx<sup>d</sup>  
Joh' Balle . . . . . xx<sup>d</sup>  
Hear' Penhargar . . . . . iij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>  
Joh' Redys . . . . . xx<sup>d</sup>  
Hear' Hardeman . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>  
Walt'us Hardeman . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>  
Nich'us Hardeman . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>

## By the Halle dore.

Joh' Moklowe . . . . . iij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>  
Rog'us Weston . . . . . xx<sup>d</sup>  
Thom' Belyle . . . . . xx<sup>d</sup>  
Porter Juelx . . . . . xx<sup>d</sup>  
Joyse Juler . . . . . xx<sup>d</sup>  
Joh' Atwell . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>  
John Hayward . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>  
Petrus Huchyn . . . . . iij<sup>s</sup>

## In the Halle.

Johan Shepster . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>  
Joh' Toby . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>  
Walterus Lucy . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>  
Thom' Buk . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>  
Alice Gate . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>  
Joh' Garrett . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>  
John Bradshawe . . . . . iij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>  
Towryng . . . . . iij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>

Will' Warbrace . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	A chylde w <sup>t</sup> poyntes . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Thom' Clyff . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	A shepster is mayde . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Rich'rt Banke . . . . .	ij <sup>d</sup>	A man w <sup>t</sup> poyntes . . . . .	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Anna Purser . . . . .	ij <sup>d</sup>	A mayde w <sup>t</sup> stringes . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Herr' Somer . . . . .	ij <sup>d</sup>	A chylde w <sup>t</sup> poyntes . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
A Duchewoman . . . . .	ij <sup>d</sup>	A shepster is mayde . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>By the Chapell dore.</i>		A frensh woman . . . . .	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Thom' Sawser . . . . .	xx <sup>d</sup>	Robynet frenshwoman . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thom' Faukes . . . . .	xx <sup>d</sup>	A woman w <sup>t</sup> gloves . . . . .	viiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Goers in the Halle.</i>		A man w <sup>t</sup> poyntes . . . . .	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Johanna Glover . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>	Sum	
A shepster is mayde . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>	Item Jonett Folton . . . . .	xxxiiij <sup>d</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
		Sum . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
			Yours, &c. J. B.

## NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Meeting of the Society of Arts—Royal Institute of British Architects—Reopening of National Gallery—Liverpool Free Library—Institute of France—New Pinakothek at Munich—Site of ancient Verulam—Church of St. Hilary, Cornwall—Monument to Titian at Venice—Singular recovery of national documents in France.

On Wednesday, Nov. 16, the one-hundredth session of the *Society of Arts* was opened, when Mr. H. Chester gave a review of the history of the Society and its principal objects. He stated that the public spirit of William Shipley, a drawing master, and brother to the Bishop of St. Asaph, gave rise to the Society, in 1753. Mr. Shipley obtained the approval and concurrence of Jacob Viscount Folkstone, of Robert Lord Romney, and of Dr. Isaac Maddox, Lord Bishop of Worcester. The first meeting was held on the 29th March, 1754, at Rawthmell's Coffee-house, but it was not until 1847 that it was incorporated by royal charter. He also noticed that the Royal Academy had sprung from this Society. Of late years they had been enabled to take the lead in several questions of national interest and importance. The successful project of the Great Exhibition was only a development of the arrangements already commenced on a smaller scale by the Society, the office-bearers of which, including their distinguished President, H.R.H. Prince Albert, assumed naturally the direction of the more extended national undertaking in 1851. The Society has recently devoted its attention to the subject of international postage, and also to the relations of capital and labour, with a view to terminate, if possible, the disastrous system of strikes. The educational exertions of the Society are also active and successful. These great projects have not interfered with the ordinary objects and business of the Society. A list of subjects for premiums is just issued, to the number of no less than a hundred and thirty-five objects, in raw products, machinery, manufactures,

and fine arts. The mere perusal of this list attests the importance and variety of topics to which the attention of the Society is directed.

*The Royal Institute of British Architects* held their opening meeting for the session on Monday, Nov. 14. Earl de Grey, the President, took the chair, and a large number of members and visitors were present. Mr. Donaldson read an account of a collection of original drawings in the Museum of the Hotel de Ville, at Lille, in France, presented to that establishment by the Chevalier Wicar, director of the Academy at Naples. They are about 1,200 in number, and include specimens by Raffaele, Leonardo da Vinci, Annibal Caracci, Carlo Dolci, Francia, Tintoretto, Giulio Romano, and many other of the great masters; and more especially a series of about 190 plans, elevations, sections, &c. of ancient and modern buildings, ascribed to Michelangelo. To this latter series Mr. Donaldson chiefly confined his attention, giving an interesting description of them, illustrated by copies of the principal drawings. After careful consideration, he had arrived at the conclusion that these drawings were the work of Vasari, and not, as alleged, of Michelangelo. Mr. Donaldson also stated, in reply to an observation of Mr. Tite, that M. Benvignat, the keeper of the Museum at Lille, had informed him that the publication of the drawings was contemplated. Some large specimens of *serpentine* from the Lizard, Cornwall, of superior quality to that heretofore employed, were exhibited; and various opinions were expressed as to its application to interior architectural decorations.

*The National Gallery* were

the public on Nov. 7, after a longer recess than usual. A praiseworthy attempt has been made to arrange the pictures in Schools as far as possible. This, however, has not been obtained without some sacrifice in the less advantageous position of some of the best pictures. The walls have also been hung with a paper of a dull violet tint, which certainly forms a better back-ground than the former pale slate.

Mr. Brown, a merchant of Liverpool, has given 6,000*l.* to the *Free Library* in that town, and the corporation has voted the addition of 10,000*l.* to the same fund. A Free Library has also been founded at Bolton, for which a sum of 3,185*l.* has been raised by voluntary subscriptions.

The five Academies composing the *Institute of France* held their annual public meeting on Oct. 25 in Paris. M. Jomard presided, and each academy was represented by special delegates, as well as by several of its members. M. Jomard delivered a speech, in which he briefly traced the history of the Institute, and dwelt on the success with which it has braved the political storms that, within the last fifty years, have swept over France. He also passed a warm eulogium on the late M. Arago. Some prizes were then distributed. Papers were afterwards read by M. Rosignol, of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, combating the tradition which ascribes to Demaratus, father of Tarquinius Priscus, king of Rome, the honour of having civilized Etruria; M. Franck, of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, on Paracelsus and Alchemy; M. Babinet, of the Academy of Sciences, on Comets; M. Halley, of the Academy of the Fine Arts, a biographical and critical notice of the German organist Froberger; and, finally, one by M. Briffault, entitled "Le monde à refaire."

The opening of the new *Pinakothek* at Munich took place on the 26th October, by King Ludwig. This new building is destined, like the Vernon Gallery in London, and the Luxembourg at Paris, for the exhibition of the works of painters of the present century. But, while these establishments are only devoted to national artists, the Munich *Pinakothek* is open to the artists of the whole world. The following is a brief description of the building, whose architect is Ober-Baurath Voit. The upper story contains six large halls, which occupy the middle of the building, five minor ones on the south side (both lighted from above), and fourteen cabinets on the north side, the latter with side windows. A double staircase on the north side leads to a high entrance of larger dimensions, which

contains four large vases, three of porphyry and one of malachite, and but one picture, the life-size portrait of King Ludwig, painted by Kaulbach. The succeeding four saloons are remarkable for some great pictures; the first, *The Flood*, by Professor Schorn (left incomplete at his death); the second, *The Destruction of Jerusalem*, by Kaulbach; the third, *The Entrance of King Otho into Nemplin*, by Peter Hess; the fourth, an *Altar-piece*, by Henry Hess. Besides these, each hall contains a variety of other pictures, amongst which we specify the large architectural pieces of Aimmüller, Bayes, and others. Many of them are pictures of great size; still there is no overcrowding which could mar the quiet contemplation.—*Builder.*

The site of Ancient *Verulam*, which was bought some months ago by the National Freehold Land Society, was re-sold in August last, at the Auction Mart, for 6,300*l.* It is said that the intention of the purchasers is to build upon the ground, so that it is possible that a new town may arise on the foundations of the Roman city. It is to be hoped that care will be taken to preserve the interesting remains of the ancient walls. Indeed, at no great expense, these ruins, which are now in many places covered with earth, might be restored to the light of day, and made to possess additional attractions for the locality. The ground where once stood *Verulam* offers tempting opportunities for exploration. Not many years since the amphitheatre was discovered, but is now filled up, and there is no doubt that a search prosecuted with care and diligence would be amply repaid. Aubrey states of Lord Bacon, "This magnanimous Lord Chancellor had a great mind to have made it (*Verulam*) a city again, and he had designed it to be built with great uniformity." We do not look for the prosecution at the present time of any so ambitious a scheme, but we trust the new possessors will in any case consider it their duty to protect the relics of the ancient city from injury.

Our readers will remember that in a recent number of the Gentleman's Magazine we gave an account of the calamity which had befallen the ancient church of *St. Hilary Cornwell*, which was destroyed by fire on the night of Good Friday last. We have now the pleasure to state that, although the full amount necessary to rebuild the church is not yet subscribed, so large a sum has been raised as to make its commencement a duty not to be questioned; and on Wednesday, Nov. 23rd, the first stone was laid by the Rev. Thomas Pascoe, the Vicar (who for forty years had ministered in the now dilapidated edifice), in the presence of a large number of the

clergy and laity. The spectacle must have been most impressive,—still more so the simple and feeling address of the Vicar. The architect is Mr. White, of Great Marlborough-street. It is expected that the church will be roofed-in by February, and completed in about a twelvemonth. The floor will be raised two feet above the former level, which was considerably below the churchyard. In consequence of this alteration, it is desirable, of course, that the steeple, which was not consumed by the fire, should be raised proportionately with the church, but this the building fund does not at present warrant. We trust, however, public spirit will come in aid of the architect's designs, and permit the erection of a building not merely convenient, but harmonious and handsome in itself.

A meeting has been held at the Mansion House, and a subscription commenced, for the purpose of erecting a Monument on the site of the *Exhibition of 1851*. It is proposed to make a Statue of Prince Albert the principal or only feature of this monument. It is to be hoped that his Royal Highness will have the good taste to decline this piece of flattery, and suggest the appropriation of the funds collected to a more suitable memorial of the Exhibition.

Professor Maurice has been dismissed from the two Professorships of Theology and History at King's College, London, on the ground of unorthodox views in a recently published work.

The Queen has granted a pension of 50*L.* a year to Mrs. Glen, widow of the late Rev. W. Glen, D.D., the translator of the Bible into the Persian language.

Mr. Millais, whose pictures have excited so much attention and controversy for the last two or three years at the annual exhibitions, has just been elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, to which we believe he will be a distinguished ornament.

A monument has been raised to Titian in the church of Santa Maria Gloriosa de' Fiori, at Venice, where he was buried. It was erected at the expense of the Emperor, and is the joint production of Luigi Zandomenichi and Pietro Zandomenichi his son. It occupies the entire breadth of the aisle on the south, immediately opposite the monument of Canova. It rises from the nave with three steps; and consists of a high double plinth, four columns on pedestals, entablature, and attic. The centre intercolumniation is arched, and within this is seated Titian, having on one side a figure representing Genius, and on the other Strength. Immediately behind him, on the backing of the monument, is a basso-relievo, exceedingly well executed, of his great picture of the Assumption of

the Virgin, which is in the Academy at Venice. To the right of this is another of the Martyrdom of St. Lawrence, which is in the Jesuits' Church; to the left another of the magnificent picture of Peter Martyr in the church of San Giovanni e Paolo above are two other basso-relievi—that on the right representing his first work, the Visitation of St. Elizabeth, which is now at Dresden, and on the left his last picture, the Descent from the Cross, which is in the Academy. On each side of Titian are two female figures, representing Design, Painting, Architecture, and Sculpture. In the upper part are two winged figures holding a tablet, with the inscription—“*Titiano Ferdinandus L. 1852*.” On the corner of the plinth to the left is an aged figure holding a tablet, upon which is the following legend—“*Eques Comes Titianus sit. Carolus V. MDLII*,” and on the left a younger figure, upon whose tablet there is, “*Titiano monumentum erectum sit. Ferdinandus L. MDCCCXXIX*.” The whole is supported by the Venetian lion holding a scutcheon with the arms of Ferdinand. It is said to have cost 200,000 florins. It is composed entirely of marble: the figures of that sort called statuary, which from its whiteness, produces a striking effect in contrast with the other, whilst it leaves the basso-relievi unconfused.

A singular recovery of some important national and historical Records has lately been made in France. The Minister of the Interior, having been informed that the greater part of the parchment employed by the Artillery for making gun-cartridge came from the old archives dispersed at different periods, requested his colleagues of the War department to order these parchments to be collected and submitted to the examination of a special inspector of archives. Out of 4,000 cartridges which have been examined at the artillery dépôt in Paris, 3,000 produced very important documents connected with French history. Among them were 1,200 pages of the old manuscript accounts of Charles VI. VII. and VIII., Louis XI. and XII., Francis I. &c. These lists of expenses point out the employment of the budgets of the different reigns, and thus throw light on many points of national history. Among these cartridges, so fortunately recovered, we may also mention 1,200 documents connected with the old chamber of accounts of Dauphiny, a series of which comprises some very important documents, dating as far back as the thirteenth century, of feudal investitures, domainal grants, accounts of expenses, and a number of maps from the princes and seignors of Dauphiny and Savoy: 700 charts

church of Meaux; papal bulls; letters patent of the kings St. Louis, Philippe the Bold, Philippe le Bel, &c.; 500 documents from the archives of Artois and Flanders; budgets of cities in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; accounts of the artillery

of Duke Charles the Rash at the siege of Liege; military subsidies furnished by the communes; and other curious documents connected with the history of the Tiers-Etat.

#### HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

*The Stones of Venice. Vol. III. The Fall.* By John Ruskin.—Mr. Ruskin's third volume has made its appearance simultaneously with our notice of his second. Those who had followed his analysis of the Gothic and Byzantine styles of architecture will have been prepared for the severity with which he handles the Renaissance. It certainly receives from him no quarter. Its elements are declared to be pride and infidelity, the former resolving itself into pride of science, pride of state, and pride of system.

The character of the genius of the period that has elapsed since the revival of learning has been essentially analytic, and analysis is not without its value even in art; but its value has been misunderstood. Its benefit is solely reflective, and as regards self-culture; and when men attempt to apply its formulae directly in creative effort, the result must be either utter and manifest failure, or, what is worse, a failure which is mistaken for success. Thus the Science which it has been attempted to make the strength of art has been the source of its weakness. This fault lies at the root of what Mr. Ruskin terms the "pride of knowledge" and the "pride of system" in Renaissance architecture. But analysis is not therefore to be condemned: if accurate, it will test the value of our productions, though no amount of analytic power will of itself enable us to produce; and, carried further, our analysis will indicate to us its own power and its own deficiencies, and will teach us not to depend upon mere rules and arbitrary laws for the production of anything good in art. "For the true artist has that inspiration in him which is above all law, or rather, which is continually working out such magnificent and perfect obedience to supreme law, as can in nowise be rendered by line and rule. There are more laws perceived and fulfilled in the single stroke of a great workman than could be written in a volume."

It is, then, to the study and re-  
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plete knowledge of animal chemistry and dissection will not help him to paint flesh, or of botany, to represent a flower: a perfect acquaintance with the materials he uses is all the analytical science he requires. But the architect has more to do with analysis; the arts of construction depend upon a thorough knowledge of the properties of matter, and the principles of mechanics. He should be a mathematician, and, to some extent, a chemist and a geologist; but, with all this, he must be something more. He must use the faculty God has given him, and this is not entirely denied to any man, however it may be stifled by false systems, to see what is good, and to produce what is good; or else he must become a mere machine, useful, perhaps, to supply some of the grosser wants of his employers, but incapable of anything noble, anything which shall make men better as they behold it, or satisfy the higher aspirations of their nature.

In much of the argument with which Mr. Ruskin fortifies his analysis of Renaissance architecture we cannot but agree, but if the elements which he traces are to be found in most Renaissance architecture, we think that it may be contended that they originated not entirely in consequence of, though simultaneously with, the forms imported by the study of classical models. We are ready to concede at once that this imitation of classical models was a fatal mistake; but was not Gothic already on the road to corruption when it received the mortal stroke? Again, that Romanesque architecture has nothing necessarily evil in it, is evident from the excellence of that early Romanesque which was the parent of Gothic itself.

But however interesting to a physician the discussion of morbid symptoms may be, the means of restoration to health touch the patient much nearer. On this point let us hear our author.

"First (says he) let us cast out utterly whatever is connected with the Greek, Roman, or Renaissance architecture in principle or in form. We have seen above that the whole mass of the architecture, founded on Greek and Roman models, which we have been in the habit of build-

ing for the last three centuries, is utterly devoid of all life, virtue, honourableness, or power of doing good. It is bare, unmetrical, ungraceful, unenjoyable, and impious. . . . the first thing we have to do is to cast it out and shake the dust of it from our feet for ever. Whatever has any connexion with the five orders,—whatever is Doric, or Ionic, or Tuscan, or Corinthian, or Composite, or in anywise Grecized or Romanized: whatever betrays the smallest respect for Vitruvian laws, or conformity with Palladian work,—that we are to endure no more. To cleanse ourselves of these ‘cast cloths and rotten rags’ is the first thing to be done in the court of our prison. Then to turn our prison into a palace is an easy thing. We have seen above, that exactly in the degree in which Greek and Roman architecture is lifeless, unprofitable, and unchristian, in that same degree our own ancient Gothic is animated, serviceable, and faithful. . . . In this architecture let us henceforward build, alike the church, the palace, and the cottage.”

Now much as we hesitate to express a difference of opinion with Mr. Ruskin, we cannot help feeling that this is not exactly the right course. Let us by all means rid ourselves of the Vitruvian laws, Palladianism, and the five orders, let us free ourselves from the fetters which bind us in our prison, that is one step in the right direction; but we cannot help doubting that the result of attempting the next which Mr. Ruskin advises will be only to produce bad imitations of Gothic in place of bad imitations of Greek and Roman. This is even admitted. “It is certain (continues our author) that we must often fail before we can again build a natural and noble Gothic.” Nor does the success of one or two efforts of individual architects embolden us to call upon the whole profession to attempt to ignore the last three centuries, and place themselves at that starting point at which we conceive that the first departure from true principles was made. Whatever may be the result with some individuals, total failure may be prognosticated as the consequence of such an endeavour with regard to the mass. Having cast aside the slavery of one system, we must beware of putting on the chains of another. Our only resource lies in reverting to first principles. What the fundamental principles of all good architecture must be no one has better discussed than Mr. Ruskin himself in his “Seven Lamps,” and throughout the present work. But above all we must repeat that the sin of dishonesty—disregard of the lamp of truth—must first be thoroughly purged away from our architec-

ture, or it will never deserve, and assuredly will never obtain, release from its prison. Let the architect then no more trouble himself about getting rid of Greek, or Roman details, or about following Gothic than about the laws of Vitruvius; let him seek first Honesty, then Strength, then Beauty; let him start from the rudest and most homely forms, our walls with square apertures if he pleases; let him set himself to work to correct their constructional defects, to study their appropriate adornment, and in the course of a generation we may see a style of architecture arise which shall be neither Greek, nor Roman nor Gothic, but which shall, for all that be true, strong, and beautiful, and which shall be the true offspring of our age and its glory, as our present no-style is its bastard and its shame.

But do not let us be misunderstood. It is furthest from our intention to assert that the aim of the architect should be directed to the invention of a “new style.” We believe that no style of architecture was ever invented. All have grown; and no young architect could possibly fall into a more fatal error than that of supposing that a new style of architecture could spring, Pallas-like, perfect in strength and beauty from the brain of one man. And it is because we are convinced that nothing good and durable comes into existence in this world but by slow growth and development, that we despair of a satisfactory result from the adoption of Mr. Ruskin’s recommendation. It is as impossible to resuscitate the dead oak as to create a new one full grown; we can plant the acorn, our descendants may sit under the shadow of the branches of the tree. Let us, then, look for no mushroom growths, nor hope anything from an attempt to infuse a second life into the sapless trunk of the ancient monarch of the forest.

Some of Mr. Ruskin’s reviewers appear to have been started at the conclusions to which his arguments tended, that “if Mr. Ruskin be right all the architects and all the architectural teaching of the last three hundred years must have been wrong.” This view of his argument he accepts and justifies, “That is, indeed, (says he) precisely the fact, and the very thing I meant to say, which indeed I thought I had said over and over again. I believe the architects of the last three centuries to have been wrong; wrong without exception; wrong totally and from the foundation. This is exactly the point I have been endeavouring to prove from the beginning of this work to the end of it.” This is the text of the “Stones of Venice,” and, though it may give much offence to the disciples of

a school whose teaching is thus utterly condemned, we are sure that if they will listen to the sermon they will not fail to be bettered, even though not convinced. There are many on the other hand who are so ready to worship the wisdom of our ancestors that they can find nothing good but in what existed in the middle ages; for whom time has rolled on for nought but evil; who would ignore the "glorious gains" of the last three centuries, and would hope to restore the virtues of childhood by re-inculcating its defects.

But Mr. Ruskin is not a mere "laudator temporis acti." No one can have a clearer perception of, or acknowledge more candidly, the merits of modern science, and the advantages it has bestowed upon the present age. But he gives a wholesome warning against pride of knowledge, and in recounting the indications of progress, desires rather to direct attention to what has to be done than to what has been done. The following passage may be read with advantage, both by those who are disposed to boast of the "enlightenment of the nineteenth century," and by those who are most bigoted to the good old ways:—

"It seems to me, then, that the whole human race, so far as their own reason can be trusted, may at present be regarded as just emergent from childhood, and beginning for the first time to feel their strength, to stretch their limbs, and explore the creation around them. If we consider that till within the last fifty years, the nature of the ground we tread on, of the air we breathe, and of the light by which we see, were not so much as conjecturally conceived by us; that the duration of the globe, and the races of animal life by which it was inhabited, are just beginning to be apprehended; and that the scope of the magnificent science which has revealed them, is as yet so little perceived by the public mind, that presumption and ignorance are still permitted to raise their voices against it unbuked; . . . that the simplest problems of social science are yet so little understood, as that doctrines of liberty and equality can be openly preached, and so successfully, as to affect the whole body of the civilised world with apparently incurable disease; that the first principles of commerce were acknowledged by the English Parliament only a few months ago in its free-trade measures, and are still so little understood by the million, that no nation dares to abolish its customs; . . . that civilised nations persist in the belief that the subtlety and dishonesty which they know to be ruinous in dealings between man and man, are serviceable between multitude and multitude;

finally, that the Christian religion, which we have been taught for two thousand years, is still so little conceived of by us, that we suppose the laws of charity and of self-sacrifice bear upon individuals in all their social relations, and yet do not bear upon nations in any of their political relations; . . . we can hardly determine how far back, on the narrow path of human progress, we ought to place the generation to which we belong, how far the swaddling clothes are unwound from us, and childish things beginning to be put away."

Mr. Ruskin might have added, when we see how little the most enlightened can yet, in their zeal, tolerate an honest difference of opinion, how little practical faith is exhibited by many whose convictions are most vivid and sincere, so that they would if possible extend their views, and repress their opponents by force and by persecution. But perhaps our author himself is hardly sufficiently free from this vice to see the evil of it in others. We do not quarrel with his dogmatism. He assumes to be a teacher; it cannot be denied that he teaches many and valuable lessons; and a teacher should be sufficiently sure of the purport of what he has to impart to be able to speak dogmatically; but we think we trace many indications, and some are to be found in the passage we have quoted, of a desire to see opposition repressed by other means than the goodness of the cause and the soundness of the reasoning. We may also observe that his manner of imputing vices to particular styles of art, as pride, self-indulgence, infidelity, and so forth, is liable to hinder the effect of his just criticism, and to make it appear that he wishes to impute these vices to all who practise these styles, though nothing, we are sure, can be further from his meaning. And we would urge upon him, if these pages should chance to come under his eye, that he might do greater services to art and to truth if he condescended to take some pains to avoid giving the offence which his harshness of censure is liable to cause, which is apt to disgust the dispassionate inquirer, and, unless it excite a smile, can only irritate an opponent.

But we can assure those of our readers who are inclined to take umbrage at some of Mr. Ruskin's expressions, that if they will carefully study and ponder the principles he lays down, and the judicious criticism in which he applies and illustrates them, they will find less and less reason to differ from his conclusions, and be more and more ready to make allowance for anything they cannot approve of in his method of enforcing them.

*The Russian Shores of the Black Sea in the Autumn of 1852, with a Voyage down the Volga and a Tour through the Country of the Don Cossacks.* By Lawrence Oliphant, Author of "A Voyage to Nepaul."—The public has reason to welcome such a book as this with great thankfulness. A sensible, unambitious, truthful volume of travels, not compiled for the sake of effect, but really ministering to the rational desire for reliable information about regions and people of which and whom we know but little, while it is of importance that we should know a good deal, and correctly. Mr. Oliphant seems to have endured plenty of minor torments in order to bring us these additions to our knowledge, and it is comforting to think of his having had some compensation in the beauty of the country, which, though not always attractive, seems in many parts to be much more bold, various, and striking than we had been led to suppose heretofore.

We start with him by railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow, and we must allow that those who contend for government management of these public conveniences would find it somewhat hard to maintain their point in Russia. Only one train starts daily: this professes to be at 11 A.M. and all travellers are commanded to be at the station at 10 precisely. Even thus they are liable to be told there is no room, for to put on an extra carriage is a thing unheard of. Of course, our travellers would endeavour to be something *before* the hour. Passports would have to be examined, *copied*, stamped. At a quarter before 11 places were allowed to be taken, room having been previously secured for the military, who in Russia are sure of the *entrée* to everything; and so, pretty nearly at its proposed time, the train started, and 450 miles were traversed in twenty-two hours. There is no occasion to go over Moscow with Mr. Oliphant, nor indeed does he dwell for long upon it. His objects were onward, and accordingly the next halt is at Nijni Novgorod, a diligence journey to which is performed in two days and two nights. Up to this point the country is little attractive: he passed through whole seas of oats and buck-wheat; then tracts of pasture, rich in flocks and herds; then pine forests; then fresh fields, fresh post-houses, from whence came fresh horses, &c.; and every eight or ten miles there was a wooden village to be rattled through, with nothing in the least picturesque but the church, with its green cupola. The immediate attraction at Novgorod was of course the fair, and Mr. Oliphant's description is lively and interesting. Such

a fair as that of Nijni Novgorod is not indeed a scene to be forgotten: the amount of business transacted during the few weeks of its duration seems to be enormous: upwards of 300,000 people being brought together annually by it; and the mingling of races and people, of eastern and western goods, together with the absence of comfortable accommodation for at least half of the assembled numbers, gives an appearance of scramble and bustle at every point.

From Novgorod Mr. Oliphant took a boat, called "The Volga Steam Navigation Company's Steam-Tug Samson," bound for Astrachan, which place, however, he never reached, stopping short at Dubovka, where he crossed the Steppe to the Don. The voyage, which, he says, ought not, in a good boat, to occupy more than eight days, the miserable steam-tugs eke out to three weeks. No doubt the noble Volga must be one of the most difficult rivers possible to navigate, from the ever changing nature of its sandy bed; but there are perpetual instances of mismanagement and delays, the more surprising when we are told that the Volga Company's affairs are now in the hands of Englishmen.\* Part of the river's course is described as extremely beautiful, while part is flat; the villages and their inhabitants numerous, but the state of the people discouraging to the last degree. With a promising soil, cultivation is bad; manure is got rid of as a nuisance instead of being employed to fertilise the fields; and, as to the human subject, fallow indeed is the mental domain. Schools are positively prohibited, except in a few large towns; nor was there, apparently, in some of the principal villages, the least glimpse of an attempt to lead the people to worship together, nothing to counteract the melancholy impression of a brutal and lower (or lowest) sort of heathenism.

The state of serfdom is also most fictitious; nothing can more distinctly show that so it is felt to be, than the fact that almost all (except perhaps the crown peasants, who are better off) are ready to desert agricultural employments on the first opportunity: and this is the argument made use of by the nobles against emancipation: they say their estates would be without cultivators, which, in the first instance, might, Mr. Oliphant thinks, be a very likely result. With such a soil,

\* Mr. Oliphant travelled in 1852, and we have reason to believe, improvements have taken place. He himself tells us that an Englishman had launched steamers in 1851, and five the following year, for one Company alone.



the farming of the Volga provinces would richly repay, however, he thinks, more intelligent and expensive agency. Serf or freeman, the Russian peasant is a social being. He will not live in a lonely house, nor, if he can possibly help himself, in a small village; he prefers enlarged society, and seldom do his gatherings number less than a thousand: so that in seed-time and harvest, the movings and shiftings to the immoveable fields are very troublesome. Like bees, the workers are liable to be smoked out, however; for it is customary for a Russian village to be burnt down once in every thirty years.

We must leave the reader to explore the sources of weakness and abuse which are allowed in this country to impede the advantages and facilities which might so easily accrue from better management. The notices of German colonists will be found, we think, very interesting; and here the oppression of the Greek Church is lamentable. These industrious people are Moravians, who first settled here, about thirty in number, in 1769. By their kindly efforts some of the neighbouring Tartar population was becoming civilized and evangelized; but, alas! the priests and the government interposed, alarmed lest the Tartar heathen should become Protestant: and, while they have put an effectual barrier to the attempts of the Germans, they have sent no missionaries themselves among them. They have forbidden Moravian light to shine; but no lamp from the dominant Church visits the benighted people.

From Dubovka, where Mr. Oliphant left the Volga, it is only about 60 versts across the isthmus to the Don; and here again he is shocked at the apathy of a government and a people which can allow two such noble rivers, conveying each such immense wealth, to be connected only by a miserable tramroad, while there is every facility for the construction of a canal. He says that one of 40 miles long would connect the Black Sea and the Caspian with the Baltic, and perfect the whole vast course of water communication from the north to the east.

In fact, from the beginning to the end of Mr. Oliphant's book, we have received every sort of confirmation of the hope, which it becomes more and more a comfort to all lovers of their kind to indulge in, that Russian ambition and grasp at enlarged territories has overshoot its mark, and

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ters are everywhere peculators, and cheat the government. As one instance of this cheating, we extract the account of the author's visit to the harbour and ships of Sevastopol:—

“As I stood upon the handsome stairs that lead down to the water's edge, I counted thirteen sail of the line anchored in the principal harbour. The newest of these, a noble three-decker, was lying within pistol-shot of the quay. The average breadth of this inlet is one thousand yards; two creeks branch off from it, intersecting the town in a southerly direction, and containing steamers and smaller craft, besides a long row of hulks, which have been converted into magazines or prison-ships.

“The hard service which has reduced so many of the handsomest ships of the Russian navy to this condition, consists in lying for eight or ten years upon the sleeping bosom of the harbour. After the expiration of that period their timbers, composed of fir or pine-wood, never properly seasoned, become perfectly rotten. This result is chiefly owing to inherent decay, and in some degree to the ravages of a worm that abounds in the muddy waters of the Tchernoi Retcka, a stream which, traversing the valley of Inkerman, falls into the upper part of the main harbour. It is said that this pernicious insect—which is equally destructive in salt water as in fresh—costs the Russian government many thousands, and is one of the most serious obstacles to the formation of an efficient navy on the Black Sea.

“It is difficult to see, however, why this should be the case, if the ships are copper-bottomed; and a more intimate acquaintance with the real state of matters would lead one to suspect that the attacks of the naval *employés* are more formidable to the coffers of the government than the attacks of this worm, which is used as a convenient scape-goat, when the present rotten state of the Black Sea fleet cannot otherwise be accounted for. In contradiction to this we may be referred to the infinitely more efficient condition of the Baltic fleet; but that may arise rather from their proximity to head-quarters than from the absence of the worm in the northern seas.

“The wages of the seamen are so low—about sixteen rubles a-year—that it is not unnatural they should desire to increase so miserable a pittance by any means in their power. The consequence is, that from the members of the naval board to the boys that blow the smiths' bellows in the dockyard, everybody shares the spoils obtained by an elaborately devised system under carried on somewhat in this certain quantity of well-seasoned

one being required, government issues tenders for the supply of the requisite amount. A number of contractors submit their tenders to a board appointed for the purpose of selecting them, who are regulated in their choice of a contractor, not by the amount of his tender, but of his bribe. The fortunate individual selected immediately sub-contracts upon a somewhat similar principle. Arriving to be supplied with the timber for half the amount of his tender, the sub-contractor carries on the game, and perhaps the eighth link in this contracting chain is the man who, for an absurdly low figure, undertakes to produce the seasoned wood.

"His agents in the central provinces accordingly float a quantity of green pines and fire down the Dnieper and Bog to Nicholasoff, which are duly handed up to the head-contractor, each man pocketing the difference between his contract and that of his neighbour. When the wood is produced before the board appointed to inspect it, another bribe seasons it, and the Government, after paying the price of well-seasoned oak, is surprised that the 120-gun ship, of which it has been built, is unfit for service in five years.

"The rich harvest that is reaped by those employed in building and fitting her up is as easily obtained; and to such an extent did the dockyard workmen trade in government stores, &c. that merchant-vessels were for a long time prohibited from entering the harbour. I was not surprised, after obtaining this interesting description of Russian ingenuity, to learn that, out of the imposing array before us, there were only two ships in a condition to undertake a voyage round the Cape.

"If, therefore, in estimating the strength of the Russian navy, we deduct the ships which, for all practical purposes, are unseaworthy, it will appear that the Black Sea fleet, that standing bugbear of the unfortunate Porte, will dwindle into a force more in proportion to its limited sphere of action, and to the enemy which, in the absence of any other European power, it would encounter. There is no reason to suppose that the navy forms an exception to the rule, that all the great national institutions of Russia are artificial. The Emperor and the army are not to be regarded in that light, though the latter will doubtless be glad of an early opportunity of redeeming its character, which has been somewhat shaken by the unsatisfactory displays of prowess daily exhibited in the Caucasus, and the absurd misadventures of one of the divisions, which ultimately failed in taking part in the last Hungarian campaign, for lack of a properly organised commissariat."

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"As a whole, under the Emperor's personal inspection was anticipated, a great deal of attention was necessary to rub off the dockyard rust, for which His Imperial Majesty possesses a particularly keen eye. It is hardly natural, however, to expect that men whose maritime experience has, perhaps, never extended beyond the Bosphorus, should be as good sailors as those who have gone round the Horn once for every year of their lives. The seamen reared in such a nursery as our mercantile marine affairs must ever be a very different stamp of men from those reared in the dockyard of Sevastopol. It is maliciously said, that upon the few occasions that the Russian fleet in the Black Sea have encountered a gale of wind, the greater part of the officers and men were always seasick.

"It is certain that they have sometimes been unable to tell whereabouts they were on their extensive cruising ground; and once between Sevastopol and Odessa, it is currently and libellously reported that the admiral was so utterly at a loss, that the flag-lieutenant, observing a village on shore, proposed to land and ask the way."

Recent and passing events invest with particular interest all the latter part of this book. Throughout it is plain that the author is no friend to Russian extension of power. Reasons good, as it seems to us, has he given for his judgment, but to the opinions of readers in general we must now leave him.

*Census of Great Britain, 1851. Report and Population Tables.*

*Results of the Census of Great Britain in 1851.* By Edward Cheshire. 8vo.

The British group of islands consists, we are informed, of no less than five hundred, of which, on the night of the 30th of March, 1851, one hundred and seventy-five were found to contain inhabitants, varying in number from a solitary occupant to 20,816,351. At the same time 212,194 persons are estimated to have been absent in the army, navy, and merchant-service, and 33,775 British subjects resident or travelling in foreign countries.

To enumerate this vast multitude, in all 27,724,849 persons, to ascertain simultaneously the distribution, place of nativity, age, sex, relation, and employment of the whole number was the task undertaken at the Census of 1851. That it was a labour of no trifling amount, requiring judicious organisation and the combined exertion of a great number of intelligent persons, readily conceived. But we doubt whether any one could have an adequate notion of the extent of the task without a glance of the statistics of the Census in the report.

The Census of the United Kingdom was taken by two distinct departments, under the powers conferred by two Acts of Parliament. One of these applied exclusively to Ireland, and the other to England, Wales, and Scotland. The enumeration of the islands in the British seas was effected by the English Census Office, under the authority of the Home Department.

The volumes before us present the result of the Census of Great Britain and its islands alone. In order to collect the materials of this work 38,740 enumerators were appointed; an army numbering more than four times that assembled last summer at Chobham. They were officered by 3,220 registrars, and 624 superintendent registrars.

Each of the enumerators had to perform his duties in a separate district, including on the average about 100 houses. At each of these he deposited, some days previous to the 30th, certain printed forms to be filled up by the householder. The total number of schedules forwarded from the Census Office for this purpose was 7,000,000, weighing nearly 40 tons. In addition to these the enumerators delivered forms for collecting information respecting places of worship, schools, and other institutions; but the return to these latter was optional. The householders' schedule, a correct return to which was made compulsory under a penalty by the Act of Parliament, was to contain the name, relation to the head of the family, sex, age, occupation, and birthplace of each person who should pass the night of the 30th of March in the house; and it was likewise to be stated if any of these persons were blind, or deaf and dumb. The only absentees to be included in these schedules were police, watchmen on night duty, and workmen engaged at their labour during the night, and returning home in the morning. The schedules were collected in the course of the next day by the enumerator, whose assistance, we may suppose, was very often necessary in the filling up. He was also required to count or estimate the dwellers in tents and barges, and the houseless within his district.

The enumerators were allowed one week for the transcription of the schedules into a book, and for the completion of the various summaries and estimates. At the end of this time the whole of their documents had to be placed in the hands of

turns of churches and schools were transmitted direct to the Census Office. The superintendent-registrars had to examine the correctness of the summaries prepared by the registrars, and then transmitted the documents to the Census Office.

Returns were also obtained through the officers of the Customs of all persons on board ships in harbour on the night of the census. Ships in the home trade at sea on that night were supplied with papers before their departure, which were collected on their return to port. The seamen abroad were enumerated from lists prepared by the registrar of merchant seamen from the registrars under his control, and those of the royal navy and the royal marines were returned by the officers in command, under instructions from the Admiralty.

In two months from the taking of the census, the enumeration books, and the registrars' summaries were received at the Census Office; and on the 7th of June a rough statement of the total population and numbers of houses was transmitted to the Secretary of State, and immediately made public.

Much, however, remained to be done. A careful revision was undertaken at the Census Office of the whole of the work previously performed; every total and summary in the enumerators' returns was examined; and twenty millions of entries, contained in above a million and a quarter of pages, were thus gone over. From the data thus ascertained the abstracts published have been prepared. The portion of the census returns that has appeared occupies three bulky folio volumes, containing about two thousand pages. These give the numbers of the people in Great Britain, distinguishing males and females, and the number of houses occupied, unoccupied, and building. They contain also condensed abstracts of all previous censuses, and a copious index. A future publication will contain classifications of the population in respect of age, birthplace, occupation, and other particulars.

The general total of the Census of Great Britain is as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
England . .	8,281,734	8,640,154	16,921,888
Scotland . .	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742
Wales . .	499,491	506,230	1,005,721
Islands . .	66,854	76,272	143,126
Army, Navy, and Merchant Service . .	162,490		162,490
Total . .	10,386,048	10,735,919	21,121,967



In London the mean distance is only 14 yards, and the space to each person 160 square yards.

Our space has not permitted us to notice more than a very small portion of the interesting matter contained in the Report. With respect to the tables themselves, no abstract of any value can be given except at some length. We have to notice a very creditable attempt to compress the most important general results into an 8vo. pamphlet of 56 pages by Mr. Edward Cheshire. His tables are well selected, and will be found convenient for reference when details are not required. But it must not be supposed that more than a proportionate part of the valuable information contained in the Report can be given in a few pages, and it is to the Report itself, with its accompanying tables, that we must refer our readers for a satisfactory view of the results of the Census.

*The Last Fruit of an Old Tree.* By Walter Savage Landor.—Mr. Landor cannot with truth be contradicted when he says, "Inferior in execution to those he has already set before the public will perhaps these 'imaginary conversations' appear; certainly, for the most part, inferior are the materials. No sculptor can work in sandstone so artistically and effectively as in alabaster or marble." It is so, no doubt; there is a look of sameness which it is no paradox to say acts as a reminder of differences: and yet let us not be mistaken. Our friend's face is always welcome, and precious are these utterances, though we miss the hale vigorous voice of former years. Neither can we expect him to be, in faults, another man than that which he has been. Sarcasm, and exaggeration, and an occasional bitterness of tone, and a cleaving to certain notions of technical proprieties, maintained against custom with all the tenacity of a martyr contending for his dearest article of faith,—these are things that will go along with a resolute, original, good man to the last. He will also pick and choose among his favourites, literary, political, or other, those men or women who are the most like himself, even when they hold opinions not at all conformable to his own—because with such a mind the principal bond of affinity is in the original form of a character, rather than in the gatherings together of certain opinions, and the course it may take in conformity with them. Were it not so, it would be difficult to account for Mr. Landor's perpetual and almost unexpecting laudations of Southey,—in which though, to a very large extent, we are ready to join, we must stop far short of

his weight and measure of estimation. In fact, this seems to us a notable instance of the force of mere sympathy. Neither Mr. Landor nor Mr. Southey have ever spared bitter and harsh language towards their opponents, literary, political, or religious; and when the former asks, with regard to Southey, "In what poet of the last nineteen centuries is there less contamination of conceit? In what critic, who has criticised so many, less of severity or assumption?" we can hardly believe that we read aright. Most assuredly the generosity, the integrity, the virtuous self-denial, and untiring industry of Mr. Southey are beyond all praise; but, of his voluminous writings, how small a part will probably keep for him a station at all commensurate with that which he over and over again anticipated. Look at the swelling words with which Madoc and Thalaba are introduced: can any now be found, besides Mr. Landor, to acquit the writer of overweening self-conceit? This, however, is nothing to the assumptions of his letters.

But we will not dwell upon what to us appears undue partiality, nor will we quote Mr. Landor's unkind and unjust language towards Lord Brougham. We would rather in the present volume note those passages we most admire. And first and best perhaps are the beautiful thoughts, most beautifully expressed, in the dialogue with Archdeacon Hare. That on the boundary line between fancy and imagination is one of his happiest; and infinitely amusing are the speculations on orthography. As a specimen of writing perhaps Mr. Landor has never exceeded the letter to the Rev. Cuthbert Southey, though we dissent as widely from his dispraise as from his praise. There is, we are compelled to say, a large part of the volume not very readable, and a good deal that is clear enough, devoted to abuse of churches, English and other. Those who relish such fruit may pluck and eat. We cannot.

*A Peep at the Pixies.* By Mrs. Bray. Has great merit, and will have many interested readers. It will not be placed, we think, by parents in the same class with some of our pleasant fairy tales, or with the lively German popular stories, for the Pixies are mostly connected with evil spirits rather than good, and their modes of revenge are sometimes cruel, as in the case of the farmer's ox. The stories are lengthened enough to suit the intermediate age between early childhood and youth, and being, as they are, extremely well related, we fully expect they will be popular. The volume is also well illustrated, well



Canterbury, which, since the recent death of the Rev. Godfrey Faussett, D.D. has been offered to the British Museum.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. Secretary, read a report of the excavations made by him in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Harnham Hill, near Salisbury, of which we gave a full account in our last Magazine, p. 514. Mr. Akerman made the remark that no traces of coffins were discovered, but the greater part of the bodies were protected by large flint stones; and among the earth, in immediate contact with the remains, were fragments of Roman or Romano-British pottery, evidently shards picked up by the way-side, and not broken purposely. These shards, already noticed by English and by continental antiquaries, have been supposed to illustrate a passage in Shakspeare (*Hamlet*, Act v. Scene 1.) The writer was for a long time disposed to withhold assent to this explanation, but the appearance of the shards found in the Harnham graves seems to settle the question, since they are all worn at the edges, and the major part belong to a period antecedent to that of these interments.

Mr. Akerman exhibited a Map of a considerable extent of land in the valley of the Avon, reaching from Britford to the western end of the county, and including perhaps with Harnham many places mentioned in a grant of Cœnwalh, the second Christian King of the West Saxons, to the church of Winchester. Aided by Mr. Josiah Goodwire, of Salisbury, he had been enabled to identify the chief localities mentioned in the land limits appended to the charter in question, which was perhaps granted in or about the year 646. This charter is important, as probably deciding the latest period of the interments at Harnham, although it must be borne in mind that pagan practices lingered among our Anglo-Saxon ancestors after their conversion.

This report was followed by one from Dr. Thurnam, on the crania of the skeletons. In the opinion of this gentleman the ancient inhabitants of Harnham were of a humble grade, probably of the lower rank of the Anglo-Saxon settlers and conquerors, an opinion which the relics discovered with their remains seem to confirm.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF  
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Nov. 2. The reception of a copy of the new work by the Rev. H. T. Scarth, on the Roman Antiquities of Bath, having suggested for consideration the importance of publishing engraved copies of the inscribed Roman stones in the possession of the Society, a resolution was passed that

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this proposition be carried out under the superintendence of Dr. Bruce and Mr. Story, the latter gentleman having offered his assistance in making the drawings.

John Clayton, esq. read a few notes of the disinterment of the remains of the Housesteads Castellum, or Mile Castle, which was thus noticed by Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland:—"Under the north wall of Borcovicus, the Housesteads crags begin to rise in rude and pillared majesty, and to the west were crowned with a Castellum, the remains of which, and of the Murus, are still very interesting. At the foot of these crags lie long columns of basalt, which, probably many centuries since, fell from their sides, and some of them worthy to be set up and inscribed as monuments." The writer, an ardent admirer of the beauties of Nature, proceeds to enlarge upon the natural beauties of the scene. He describes the crags of this district, upon the top of which the Roman Wall runs, as bearded with witchwood, rowantree, ferns, bilberry, and heath, and their heads everywhere perfumed with wild thyme, and garlanded with the sunflower cistus.

There are amongst us those who cherish a pleasing recollection of the amiable author, and who delight to dwell on the memory of his gentle nature, his simple manners, and the enthusiasm of his character, which sometimes inspired the use of language which the cold in blood are disposed to regard as extravagant. Those whose fortune it has been to wander through this solitude, on a calm and bright day of July or August, will acknowledge the truth of Mr. Hodgson's description of the natural attractions of the scene—which have since been further illustrated by the pen of our learned and esteemed colleague, Dr. Bruce, not less distinguished by the freshness and vigour than for the accuracy of his descriptions.

This Castellum stands 320 yards west of the western gateway of the station of Borcovicus (measuring along the military way); its distance from the Mile Castle to the east, near the Busy Gap, is somewhat less, and from the Mile Castle to the west in the Milking Gap, somewhat more,—than the usual distance of a thousand Roman paces. The building is, like the rest of the mile castles, a parallelogram, having its southern corners rounded off. It measures inside, from east to west, 58 feet; and from north to south, 50 feet:—dimensions very much the same as those of the Cawfields Mile Castle. In its western wall there are six courses of stones standing; and in the Murus, which is its northern wall, and which stands 14 feet high, no less than thirteen courses. The south-

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dus, is south of all the Castra, and could not have separated them from the Britons; and we find within the walls of Borcovicus, one of the strongest fortresses supporting the Wall, and evidently contemporaneous with it, this coin of Commodus fresh from the Mint, which must have been deposited in the place in which it was found a quarter of a century before the expedition of the Emperor Severus into Britain. The ground on which we tread in the mural district is pregnant with evidence of the existence of the Murus and its supporting stations anterior to the reign of Severus; and the time approaches when all will admit the truth of the proposition originated by Mr. Hodgson, and ably and successfully maintained by Dr. Bruce, that Hadrian built the Wall.

Mr. H. G. Potter asked Mr. Clayton if he had found any *vousoirs* before? Mr. Clayton replied in the negative. He had found several at this place, and the keystone of the arch.

#### ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF THE ARCH-DEACONRY OF NORTHAMPTON.

Oct. 19. The autumn meeting of this Society was held at Northampton, the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton in the chair, who, in introducing the business of the meeting, stated that Lord Overstone and Mr. Rainald Knightley, M.P. had become members of the Society, and it was proposed by the Committee that this meeting should elect them Vice-Presidents, which was done accordingly. The Committee were re-elected. His Lordship also stated that, since their last meeting, a curator of their museum had been appointed. The Rev. Thos. James, the Secretary, read the report, which enumerated various restorations, effected, in progress, and contemplated. Harleston Church is being reseated, and the chancel restored, after designs by Mr. Scott. Tysoe and Warrington are to be reseated by the same architect. Plans had been laid before them for reseating Castle Ashby, also by Mr. Scott. The plans for restoring Oundle church had been abandoned, and the large sum raised for the purpose had been restored to the subscribers. It was to be hoped that this fine church would some time or other be put into a proper condition; but, meantime, it was better to do nothing than not to do it properly. The church of Weldon had been almost finished by Mr. Slater. How far it was expedient to give a more ecclesiastical character to the lantern had not been determined; but that this curious feature should be preserved there could be no doubt: although its old use as a land-mark for travellers through Rockingham Forest

was gone by, it was, at least, interesting as a time-mark. Little Gidding had been thoroughly completed. Barnack was about to be reseated and repaired, but not a stone of the old Saxon work would be injured. The chancel of Barnwell had been refitted by Mr. Scott, that of Winwick by Mr. Law, and that of Wilby by Mr. Salvin. Exton had been restored by Mr. Pearson, of London. Adverting to St. Giles's church, Northampton, Mr. James stated that he need not reopen the discussion which had arisen on the subject of the alterations going on, but he was quite ready to reassert the principle upon which the Society had given its sanction to the work. While they were careful not needlessly to destroy anything that was worthy of preservation, they were yet bound to accommodate the church to the wants and the spirit of the times, and this was not to be done in a cheap and clumsy manner, but in the spirit of the church-builders of old, who added to the fabric whenever it became necessary for the accommodation of the parish. He should be willing, indeed, to rest the superior claim of Gothic architecture upon its capability of receiving additions as they might be needed. A more serious case was that of the church of St. Sepulchre, which, although a large sum had been subscribed, was still without sufficient funds for the contemplated improvements. It seemed impossible for a church to put forward stronger claims. St. Mary's, Stamford, had been completed, and the improvements certainly were very great, but he must protest against the benches with sloping backs, and pillars painted and sanded over. There could be no doubt of the awkward effect, architecturally, of the sloping backs; and it was a mistake to suppose them more comfortable than upright backs, because, if the seats were wide enough, people were sure to sit according to the angle most agreeable to them. Mr. James added that he hoped to lay before the next committee plans for such alterations in his own church at Theddingworth as should at least make it, not a model church, but one which the secretary of an architectural society need not be ashamed of, which he certainly was at present. The rev. gentleman then described the proceedings of the Society archæologically: Sir Henry Dryden, at the request of the Society, had undertaken to make careful plans of Castle Hill, which was threatened with demolition by the railway; Mr. De Saumarez had promised to watch the excavations for any remains that might turn up. The library of the Society had received a valuable addition of one hundred volumes, on archi-

teatural and other kindred subjects, from Lord Spencer.

The Dean of Peterborough, in moving the adoption of the report, said it was but simple justice to the late dean (Dr. Butler) to say that the improvements in the choir of Peterborough Cathedral had originated with him. During his long illness he had occupied himself in a careful translation of the Latin Statutes into English, and in the course of that task he became strongly aware of the duty of carrying out the choral service. The Dean added that he was most anxious to throw open the cathedral to the public, and he was making preparations to that effect.

The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne then read a paper on a remarkable stronghold of very remote antiquity in one of the Isles of Arran, at the mouth of the Bay of Galway, called Dune Aengus. The island is for the most part a bare and unproductive rock, paved, as it were, with slabs of splintery limestone, with wide and frequent fissures, through which grass grows luxuriantly. In some parts the coast line is 300 feet high. The flooring is extremely slippery, and is, in wet weather, impossible to be trodden by ordinary shoes. The Arranites wear sandals of an exceedingly primitive kind, being made of cowhide with the hair left on, and bound on the foot with whipcord. In this, as well as in their boats, which resemble the coracles on the Dee, the Wye, and the Severn, although much larger, traces are observable of an ancient race. These vessels are eight feet long, square at one end and pointed at the other, and the Arranites cross over to the main land in safety in them, when the turbulent state of the sea renders all other vessels useless. Mr. Hartshorne described the stronghold of Arran as one of the most magnificent barbaric monuments in Europe. It is a circular pile of dark grey masonry, the walls being fifty feet high and twenty in thickness, and as a work of dry masonry quite unequalled. The portal is four feet wide and three feet six inches high, with a heading formed of a huge monolith. It is surrounded by a glacis, two ditches, two walls, and, lastly, by a chevaux-de-frize of upright limestones. Mr. Hartshorne discussed at some length and with much ability the various conjectures as to the origin of this and similar monuments, arriving at the conclusion that they were defences round sacred buildings.

Sir Henry Dryden said he should some day, perhaps, produce plans of monuments in the north of Scotland and in Shetland, which, although they presented some radical differences, had some radical similarities also.

Rev. A. G. Poole then read a paper on Cathedral Derangements, regarding the subject in an artistic view.

MUSEUM OF IRISH ANTIQUITIES, IN THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION OF 1853.

The late Industrial Exhibition of Dublin possessed, as our readers are aware, two striking peculiarities which distinguished it from that of Hyde Park, namely, a fine collection of Ancient and Modern Paintings, and a Museum of Irish Antiquities of great extent, originated by the zeal and energies of Lord Talbot de Malahide, and to which all the chief local collections contributed.

The apartment in which the antiquities were exhibited was on the south side of the building, and of oblong form, about 24 yards long and 10 wide. An ancient architectural character was imparted to it by the introduction of casts of portions of some of the most singular religious edifices in the country. The apartment was divided as into a nave and chancel, by the six-times-recessed chancel-arch of Tuam, with its strange Egyptian-like sculptures; and the east end was lighted by the three curiously ornamented round-headed windows from the same building. The three entrances were casts of curiously carved and inscribed doorways of ancient churches, and over the west door was inserted the circular window, assigned to the eighth century, from Rahau Church, figured in Petrie's Round Towers, p. 241. In addition to these casts, the Fine Arts Committee also obtained casts of the two great crosses from Monasterboice, as well as the originals of four other curiously carved stone crosses from other parts of Ireland—that from Tuam being more than twenty feet high. These crosses were placed near the entrance of the great central hall, and in the Fine Arts Gallery were also casts of a number of the finest recumbent monumental figures in Ireland, as well as several fonts of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. In the small model-room was an extensive series of rubbings of sepulchral brasses (chiefly English), and an interesting collection of small models of various ruined civil and religious edifices, round towers, and crosses in Ireland.

The collection of Antiquities comprised the whole of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. The Royal Dublin Society and the collection of Dr. Petrie also furnished most valuable materials, as well as those of many other well-known collectors.

Down the middle of the apartment were ranged a series of glazed cases, contain-

ing the gold torques from Sherwood Forest, exhibited by the Queen, and the gold antiquities belonging to the Royal Irish Academy and to private individuals. These consisted of torques, bracelets, rings, bullæ, boxes, discs, and other ornaments, including many of the double-disked objects peculiar to Ireland, of which the use is not known. The gold of which these ornaments are composed is very rich in colour, and must have been found in early times in great quantity—one of the torques weighing as much as 27½ ounces, and one of the bracelets nearly 17 ounces.

Several upright glass cases contained a variety of ecclesiastical relics, in the precious metals, of extraordinary interest, as the dates of many of them are well ascertained. Among them were the Cross of Cong, of the early part of the twelfth century, remarkable for the elaborate intricacy of its workmanship and the inscriptions on its edges; several highly enriched *Cumhdachs*, or silver and jewelled cases of manuscripts of the Gospels; and a number of the equally enriched hand-bells of the early Irish saints, which in later ages were held in great veneration, and used for the administration of oaths. Of the latter, the bell of St. Patrick, belonging to the Rev. Dr. Todd, is by far the most splendid; although the golden bell of St. Senan is perhaps of equal interest, from its various covers exhibiting different styles of work from an early period to the fourteenth century. Here were also—the Book of Armagh, now the property of the Rev. Wm. Reeves, written A. D. 807, by Ferdomnach, precisely in the style of the Gospels of Mac Durnan, in the library of Læm-beth, with its very remarkable leather cover; a copy of the Psalms, of still greater antiquity, ascribed to St. Columba; and the *Domnach Airgid*, a beautiful silver shrine, containing a very early copy of the Gospels, in the same fine style of writing as the famous Book of Kells. The large shrine of St. Manchan, covered with bosses of the most intricate workmanship, and with small copper-gilt figures, was accompanied by a restored copy, executed with surprising skill by Dr. Carte; the Reliquary of St. Lachtin, of the size and shape of a human arm, covered with elaborate chasing, belonging to Andrew Fountaine, esq. of Narford Hall, Norfolk; the Shrine of St. Patrick's Hand; the *Dunvegan Cup*, belonging to the MacLeod, of MacLeod; the *Tara Brooch*, the most exquisite of its kind, and which has been admirably reproduced by Messrs. Waterhouse; and lastly, the set of *Waxed Tablets*, the property of the Royal Irish Academy, found in a bog near Maghera, co. Derry, inscribed with Latin sentences,

and described by Dr. Todd in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.

In several adjoining cases was a very extensive series of silver, bronze, and enamelled works of great antiquity, contributed chiefly by the Academy and by Dr. Petrie, including a number of more or less perfect pastoral staves of the early form, some of which are as elaborately executed as the finest brooches. Of these the largest is that of Cardinal Wiseman, which was exhibited in the Mediæval Museum at the Society of Arts in 1851. Several small chased and enamelled shrines were also contained in this part of the collection; one of which, belonging to Dr. Petrie, is enriched with a series of small figures of saints of very delicate workmanship. Here were also a large collection of the Irish brooches, some being three or four inches in diameter, with the pins from six to ten inches long. Many of these are extremely beautiful in their execution; and some with large knobs, resembling arbutus berries, appear to have offered much difficulty in their manufacture. Most of these brooches are of a type quite unlike that of the early British or Anglo-Saxon ones; and they are, for the most part, ornamented with intricate interlaced patterns similar to those on the crosses and in the early illuminated manuscripts of Ireland. Around the room, arranged in eighty-eight trays, was the general collection of stone, iron, bronze, and other articles belonging to the Academy: consisting of flint arrow-heads, celts, hammers, knives, daggers, swords, hatchets, spears, trumpets, hand-bells, rings, horse furniture, &c. In other cases were arranged many valuable objects: such as, the Limerick mitre and crozier, the latter being a formidable rival of that of William of Wyckham; the episcopal vestments discovered in a bricked-up recess in the church of St. Nicholas, Galway; and a number of Irish harps, commencing with that of Brian Boromhe and the *Regina Cithararum*, both carefully restored by Dr. Ball. There was also a curious series of carved stones, and casts of others inscribed with the Ogham characters, which have been recently so ably investigated by Dr. Charles Graves, who has proved them to be analogous to the Runic letters.

There were also exhibited various specimens of Irish jewellery-work of the Renaissance period, of great beauty; and a number of personal relics of comparatively modern times, the majority of which, however, had an Irish interest, although some are evidently of continental manufacture. Several carved horns of tenure were exhibited; and one chessman, a queen, in

Dr. Petrie's collection, which appears to be identical in its workmanship and design with the Lewis chessmen in the British Museum.

Whilst the earlier relics exhibited possess very great analogy, and even identity, with those of the Celtic population of England, a totally different style of art is apparent at a later period, coeval with the Christianity of Ireland; and among the relics of this later period, extending from the sixth to the twelfth century, are found some of the most elaborately finished metal-work objects, often decorated with crystal and precious stones, and of a character quite unlike that of any other nation. During this period the arts must have flourished in Ireland in a wonderful manner.\*

YORKSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN CLUB.

Oct. 26. The secretary gave an account of recent excavations of barrows at Aldrow, near Birdsall, situated at an elevation of 800 feet above the level of the sea. The table-land, on which the tumuli are placed, is surrounded by a double

dyke, having, at the north-west corner, a large mound, or "rath," from which the entrenchment is continued towards Acklam Wold. Four of the tumuli were excavated on this occasion. One had been opened before; the others were composed of the chalk rubble of the district, mixed with layers of blue clay. In the barrow situated most easterly, about two feet from the surface, was found a remarkably fine specimen of the British urn; it was rather flat, capable of containing about two pints, furnished at the sides with depressions and projecting bosses, and impressed on the sides and rims with the style and ornamentation found in relics at this period. In the next tumulus, about the level of the natural soil, a small cairn was met with, composed of flat stones: it was followed for some distance, but nothing further was discovered. All the tumuli contained more or less evidence of incineration, shown by the presence of oak charcoal and burnt bones. The bones found were human, and those of the horse, and a few of birds.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

Hostilities have actively commenced between *Russia* and *Turkey*. The Turkish army attempted to cross the Danube in several places with various success about the end of October, the principal points being Widdin, Giurgevo, and Oltenitza. At Widdin they appear to have crossed without resistance, and to have established themselves at Kalafat, on the opposite bank. At Giurgevo they met with opposition, and though they obtained possession of an island in the river they do not seem to have been able to secure a footing on the Wallachian side. At Oltenitza they crossed without opposition, and entrenched themselves on the left bank to the number of 9,000 men. They were attacked on the

4th of November by about the same number of Russians, whom they repulsed after a severe struggle. The Russians lost 14 superior officers and 136 men killed, and 24 officers and 476 rank and file wounded. Another account gives the loss at 1200 killed and wounded. The loss of the Turks is not known. The large number of killed and wounded among the Russians is owing to the excellence of the Turkish Chasseurs, a corps modelled on the French Chasseurs de Vincennes. On the 13th the Turks, being threatened by a much superior force, withdrew in good order across the Danube without being attacked.

It is believed that the force at present assembled under Prince Gortschakoff in Wallachia does not exceed 50,000 men. An equal number under General Osten Sacken is said to have crossed the Pruth on their way to reinforce the Russians on the 2nd and 3rd of November.

Prince Gortschakoff has proclaimed martial law in Wallachia, and executions are reported to be frequent. The Hospodar Prince Demetrius Stirbeg has withdrawn to Paris. Many of the Boyards have also

\* We are indebted to the Athenæum for this review of the Antiquities collected at Dublin, which we have partially compressed and corrected in some particulars. We have seen some very beautiful photographs of the principal antiquities executed by Mr. Delamotte for the Rev. Charles Graves, who proposes to publish a series of them.—*Edit.*

emigrated. Prince Ghika, Hospodar of Moldavia, has resigned his functions to a council of administration, and gone to Vienna.

In Asia Selim Pacha has crossed the Russian frontier, and a conflict has taken place at Batoum, in which the Russians were defeated. They are said to have lost 600 killed and wounded, 144 prisoners, and two pieces of artillery. The Russians retreated to Chevkedy. The town and fort at this place were also captured by the Turks on the 28th October. The fort contained 2000 muskets, four cannon, and a great quantity of ammunition.

The Turkish fleet has advanced into the Black Sea. Two English and French vessels are at anchor in the port of Constantinople, and the Admirals have landed. A Russian vessel of war had gone ashore at Iregri on the Black Sea, and was captured by a Turkish cruiser.

On the 1st of Nov. the Emperor of Russia published a manifesto, in which he states that "nothing is left to Russia but to have recourse to force of arms, in order to compel the Ottoman Porte to respect the treaties. The Russian arms must now exact satisfaction for the insults with which Turkey replied to the Czar's most moderate demands, and his loyal solicitude for the defence of the orthodox Church in the East." A circular has also been addressed to the Courts of Europe by Prince Nesselrode, but in a much less arrogant tone. He declares that the Emperor is still disposed for peace, provided his "just demands" are satisfied.

*Austria.*—On the 17th of Nov. the Duke de Nemours paid a visit to the Count de Chambord at Frohsdorf. The visit was one of reconciliation between the two branches of the Bourbon family, and as the sign of the fusion of the Legitimist and Orleanist parties.

General Prince Jablonski is appointed commander-in-chief of the Austrian forces, in place of Prince Lichtenstein, who has been transferred to the command at Verona. The Austrian army of observation on the Servian frontier consists of 40,000 men.

Serious differences have arisen between the Civil and Ecclesiastical authorities in *Baden*. The Archbishop of Fribourg has excommunicated the members of the Catholic Ecclesiastical Council, while the Grand Duke has attached to that prelate a commissioner, without whose signature no decree of the Archbishop will be recognised. A priest has been imprisoned for publicly reading the excommunication.

*France.*—The Emperor has issued an edict reducing the duties on sea-borne coal to the same amount as those

charged at the land frontiers. Twenty persons have been tried for a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor. Seven were acquitted, and the others condemned to various periods of detention, imprisonment, or transportation.

*Portugal.*—The Queen Donna Maria died in childbed on the 15th of November. The government was immediately assumed by her husband King Ferdinand as Regent for his son Dom Pedro Alcantara, who is in his seventeenth year. Fears were entertained that the opportunity might be seized by Dom Miguel to attempt a Revolution in his own favour, but Lisbon has been as yet undisturbed. The funeral of the late Queen was to take place on the 19th.

*Spain.*—Marshal Narvaez has returned to Madrid, and was received by the Queen and King on the 8th of Nov. He proceeded next day to Aranjuez.

The news from *Burmah* is of a very unsatisfactory character. Our troops are surrounded, and, with the single exception of Bassein, the whole of our new provinces are in possession of the enemy. The Burmese have two principal chiefs: the famous Mea-toon, said to be in the immediate command of between 4,000 and 5,000 men; and Mounng Young-gye, reported to have 6,000 followers under him. These two chiefs are said to be, with their 11,000 followers, within four days' march of Rangoon; whilst to defend that extensive position we have only 800 fighting-men available.

Much alarm has been excited in *India* by a reported alliance between Russia, Persia, and Dost Mahomed Khan. The account does not appear to obtain much credit among those who are best informed in this country.

*China.*—Shanghai was taken by the insurgents on the 7th September. At Amoy the rebels in possession are still successful in occasional fighting with the Imperialists, whose fleet is utterly ineffective. News of the fall of Peking is daily expected, and Canton is already threatened.

Gold is said to have been discovered in considerable quantities in *Porta Rica* in Central America. The mines are situated on the estates belonging to the brother of the President.

A revolution broke out at *Monte Video* on the 24th Sept. and the President (Giro) with different government officials took refuge on board the foreign vessels in the harbour. A provisional government, consisting of Frutuosa, Rivera, Lavellega, and Flores, had been appointed. The revolutionary party conducted themselves with the greatest moderation, and the town was quiet, business going forward as usual.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Visit of the Belgian Royal Family.*—His Majesty the King of the Belgians, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, arrived at Dover from Ostend, and passed through London to Windsor, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

On the 31st of Oct. the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, attended by Colonel Wyde and his Royal Highness's aide-de-camp, visited Woolwich.

On Tuesday, Nov. 1, her Majesty accompanied by her Royal relatives paid a visit to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. They were received by Mr. Laing, chairman of the Company, Mr. Francis Fuller, managing director, and Sir Joseph Paxton.

On the 14th Nov. the Duke and Duchess de Brabant went to Plymouth from Windsor. They visited several places in the neighbourhood; and after spending some time at the Citadel, they proceeded to Mount Wise, and embarked on board the Avon. They afterwards visited the Victualling Yard and Drake's Island, and steamed to the Breakwater, upon which the Duke alighted, and having inspected the lighthouse, a visit was next paid to H.M.S. Agamemnon, after which they left for Torquay. The next day their Royal Highnesses attended a review at Mount Wise, and afterwards returned to Windsor.

On the 22nd H.R.H. Prince Albert, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, conducted the Duke of Brabant to that university; where they were lodged at Trinity college. On the following morning the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon the Belgian Prince. They afterwards attended a lecture by Professor Willis on the machinery used in the manufacture of ropes; and visited as many of the colleges as their time would allow.

Oct. 31. The Great Irish Industrial Exhibition was closed, with fitting ceremony, by the Lord Lieutenant. The weather was unfavourable, but notwithstanding the rain, which fell during the whole day, it is believed that 22,000 persons assembled within the building to witness the closing ceremonial. There were upwards of 500 musical performers, under the leadership

of Mr. Joseph Robinson. At a quarter before three the Lord Lieutenant and Comptess of St. Germain arrived at the entrance, and were received by Alderman Roe, Mr. Dargan, and other members of the Exhibition Committee. After a selection of sacred music had been performed, Mr. Casack Patrick Roney, Secretary to the Exhibition, was introduced by Alderman Roe, and being desired to kneel, received the honour of knighthood from the hand of the Lord Lieutenant. Lady Roney was afterwards introduced to the Earl and Comptess St. Germain. His Excellency then formally declared the Exhibition closed, and passed a warm tribute to Mr. Dargan and to those who had by their zeal and assiduity seconded his generous design. Lastly, in the name of the assembly, he offered to Almighty God their heartfelt thanks for having blessed and prospered the undertaking. His Excellency then immediately called for three cheers for Mr. Dargan. The entire ceremony occupied little more than an hour. Mr. Dargan has suffered considerable pecuniary loss, but has won eternal fame by his patriotism.

Business is suspended in most of the manufacturing towns of Lancashire in consequence of combinations on the part of the masters to repel the injurious influence of the unions. At Preston, Blackburn, Wigan, and Bolton, almost all the cotton mills are closed. These steps have been taken by the Masters' Associations in consequence of partial strikes by the workmen of particular factories, and the declarations made at some of their meetings, that a war was to be waged against the masters in detail, in order to obtain a general rise of wages and a shortening of the hours of labour. Nearly 50,000 operatives are in consequence out of employment. Notwithstanding the distress which must exist good order has generally been preserved, but some disturbances have taken place at Blackburn and Wigan, which the police have not been strong enough to repress, and the military has been called in. It should, however, be mentioned that the whole police force of the former town, which had 46,536 inhabitants at the last census, is only 19 men, while that of Wigan, which had 31,941 inhabitants, is only 7 men.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

## GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Oct. 24. Peter Erle, esq. barrister-at-law, to be Chief Commissioner, James Hill, esq. barrister-at-law, Second Commissioner, the Rev. Richard Jones, M.A. Third Commissioner, and the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. G.C.B., Fourth Commissioner under the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853.—Ordnance Medical Department, Surgeon J. A. Davis to be Senior Surgeon.

Oct. 26. 2d Middlesex Militia, Major the Hon. G. H. C. Byng to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. W. S. Griffiths to be Major.

Oct. 28. Brevet, Capt. S. P. Peacocke, of the 59th Foot, to be Major in the army.

Oct. 31. Royal Artillery, Capt. and brevet Major J. G. Walker to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Nov. 4. 18th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. Grattan, C.B. to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major C. A. Edwards to be Major.—45th Foot, Capt. H. J. Shaw to be Major.

Nov. 11. 39th Foot, Major W. Munro to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. W. C. Wolfe to be Major.

Nov. 15. Corps of Royal Engineers, brevet Major B. S. Stehelin to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Robert Handyside, esq. to be one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland.

Nov. 16. James Craufurd, esq. to be Solicitor-General for Scotland.

Nov. 18. The Earl of Seafield elected a Representative Peer of Scotland.—Derbyshire Militia, Major Coke to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Rear-Admiral Houston Stewart is appointed a Member of the Council of Government of Malta.

*Member returned to serve in Parliament.*  
*Salisbury.*—Major-Gen. Edw. Pery Buckley.

## NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Oct. 22. Lieut. the Hon. Fitzgerald A. Foley to be first Lieutenant of the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert.

Oct. 24. Adm. Sir William Hall Gage to be Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

Oct. 26. Rear-Adm. Sir J. A. Gordon, K.C.B. to be Vice-Admiral of the Red, with seniority of 8th Jan. 1848.

Oct. 27. Commander John B. Cragg to the Devonport ordinary; Commander Matthew S. Nolloth to the Frolic, 16.

Nov. 19. To be Rear-Admiral on the reserved half-pay list, Capt. Percy Grace.—To be Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Capt. Henry Dundas.—To be Rear-Admiral of the White, Sir James Stirling.—To be Rear-Admiral of the Red, Sir Watkin Owen Pell.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. Griffin, D.D. Bishopric of Limerick. Right Rev. W. Higgin, D.D. translated from the see of Limerick to Derry and Raphoe.

Rev. R. W. Barnes (V. of Probus, Cornwall), Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Exeter.

Rev. J. Drummond (R. of Thorpe-Achurch), Hon. Canonry in Peterborough Cathedral.

Rev. T. Fell, jun. (P.C. of Holy Trinity, Ashby-de-la-Zouch), Hon. Canonry in Peterborough Cathedral.

Rev. F. H. Freeth, Hon. Canonry in Collegiate Church of Cumbrae.

Rev. E. H. Gifford (Head Master of Birmingham School), Hon. Canonry in Worcester Cathedral.

Ven. Rev. S. Hood (Dean of Argyll and the Isles), Hon. Canonry in Collegiate Church of Cumbrae.

Rev. E. Huxtable (Vice-Principal of the Theological College), Canonry in Wells Cathedral.

Rev. J. P. Keigwin, Hon. Canonry in Collegiate Church of Cumbrae.

Rev. H. M. Mapleton, Hon. Canonry in Collegiate Church of Cumbrae; and to be Chaplain to the Dowager Countess of Glasgow.

Rev. H. H. Westmore, Minor Canonry in Manchester Cathedral.

Rev. G. C. White, Hon. Canonry in Collegiate Church of Cumbrae.

Rev. A. E. Aldridge, Worton P.C. Wilts.

Rev. G. Alston, Studland R. Dorset.

Rev. G. Armitage, Silverdale P.C. Staffordsh.

Rev. G. Aspinall, D.D. Incumbency of Episcopal Chapel at Duffus, Morayshire.

Rev. H. N. Barton, St. Ervan R. Cornwall.

Rev. R. Bellis, St. James's Chapel, Jersey.

Rev. A. F. G. Bluett, Ballinaclash P.C. Dublin.

Rev. F. Borradaile, Bishop's Norton V. Linc.

Rev. W. E. Buckley, Middleton-Cheney R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. J. Bush, Ormskirk V. w. Scarisbrick C. Lancashire.

Rev. T. H. Chase, Lydbrook P.C. Gloucestersh.

Rev. J. F. Colls, D.D. Laindon w. Basildon R. Essex.

Rev. W. H. Edwards, St. Botolph R. Cambridge.

Rev. H. Farish, Ecclesall-Bierlow P.C. Yorksh.

Rev. H. T. Fletcher, Bicker V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. N. A. Garland, Deal R. Kent.

Rev. T. Garrett, Vere R. Jamaica.

Rev. J. Gibson, Acton-Round P.C. Salop.

Rev. C. Gilbert, Hemsby V. Norfolk.

Rev. J. C. Gregory, Laithkirk P.C. Yorksh.

Rev. M. W. Gregory, Roade P.C. Northamp.

Rev. R. Gregory, St. Mary P.C. Princes Road, Lambeth, Surrey.

Rev. G. Hales, Birch P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. C. R. Hay, Thundridge V. Herts.

Rev. E. Hoare, Holy Trinity P.C. Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Rev. W. Hollis, Bradfield R. w. Rushbrook R. Suff.

Rev. W. H. Huggall, Taddington P.C. Derbysh.

Rev. J. Husband, Thornton R. Bucks.

Rev. D. J. Jones, Llanarth V. w. Llanina V. Cardiganshire.

Rev. E. E. Jones, Gorsedd P.C. Flintshire.

Rev. W. Kenne, Whithy P.C. w. St. Michael C. and St. John C. Yorksh.

Rev. J. S. Lauder, Assistant Minister of St. Catherine's, near Niagara, Canada West.

Rev. J. Lawrell, St. Matthew P.C. Great Peter Street, Westminster.

Rev. F. B. Leonard, Llandevand P.C. Monm.

Rev. E. Male, Rathmel P.C. Yorksh.

Rev. F. V. Mather, St. Paul P.C. Clifton, Glouc.

Rev. H. Meeres, St. Bartholomew Chapel, Rochester.

Rev. J. Milner, Elton R. Durham.

Rev. A. P. Morris, Morning Preacher at Archbishop Tenison's Chapel, St. James, Westminster.

Rev. F. Morse, St. Mary P.C. Shrewsbury.

Rev. G. Naylor, Rougham R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Nunn, Thorndon R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. Oulton, Ballyrashane R. dio. Connor.

Rev. J. N. Peill, Newton-Toney R. Wilts.

Rev. G. A. S. Powell, South Burcomb P.C. Wilts.

Rev. C. Pratt, jun. Packington V. Leic.

Rev. H. G. Randall, St. Peter P.C. Bishopworth (or Bishopport) Somerset.

Rev. S. Bashleigh, St. Webb V. Corn. —  
 Rev. W. L. R. Weston, Kirby-Bellars P.C. Leic.  
 Rev. F. T. H. Webb, St. Stephen P.C. Leeds.  
 Rev. A. F. Jeppard, Lampugh R. Camb.  
 Rev. W. W. Clark, Newcastle P.C. Down.  
 Rev. F. S. Arden, Fildesbourn R. Essex.  
 Rev. J. Sterenton, Cooftacle R. and V. arch-  
 deo. Armagh.  
 Rev. C. V. H. Sumner, Ringwood R. Kent.  
 Rev. C. Taylor, Barnby-in-the-Wildons V. Notts.  
 Rev. H. Temple, Selattyn R. Salop.  
 Rev. R. D. Travers, Swanage R. Dorset.  
 Rev. C. M. Turner, Horndon-on-the-Hill V.  
 Essex.  
 Rev. J. S. Wasey, Compton V. Berks.  
 Rev. G. Williams, Howes V. w. Llanndewi-  
 Vach V. Radnor-shire.  
 Rev. W. H. Wilson, Birtley P.C. Northumb.  
 Rev. E. Wood, Braithford P.C. Yorkshire.

#### To Chaplaincies.

Rev. A. Browne (and Naval Instructor), H.M.  
 Screw-ship Arrogant, at Portsmouth.  
 Rev. S. E. Day, to the Mayor of Bristol.  
 Rev. D. C. Deiafoss, (R. of Shere, Surrey,) to  
 the King of Hanover.  
 Rev. A. W. Edwards, to the Bishop of Meath.  
 Rev. H. Goodwin, to the Mayor of Cambridge.  
 Rev. M. Hathaway, the Union, Walsall, Staff.  
 Rev. J. H. Lees, to Bromsgrove Union, Worc.  
 Rev. J. H. Lang, H.M.S. the Royal George, at  
 Sheerness.  
 Rev. H. Newport, to the Mayor of Exeter.  
 Rev. T. Protheroe, in Ordinary to the Queen.  
 Rev. J. S. Sidelotham, to New College, Oxford.  
 Rev. J. Thorp, to the County Gaol, Oxford.

*Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.*  
 Rev. E. F. Coke, Principal of the Victoria Park  
 Collegiate Institution, London.  
 Rev. F. H. Curtis, Sub-Mastership of the  
 Grammar School, Norwich.  
 Rev. M. H. Hole, Head-Mastership of Alford  
 Grammar School.  
 Rev. A. Pitt, Principal of the Diocesan Theo-  
 logical College, Oxford.  
 Rev. J. Powning, Head-Mastership of Totnes  
 Grammar School, Devon.  
 Rev. J. Ridgway, Assistant-Master, Grammar  
 School, Ditcham, Essex.  
 T. C. Gellhart, LL.D. Master of Trinity Hall,  
 to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of  
 Cambridge, 1853-4.  
 C. W. Lawrence, M.A. to be Steward of New  
 College, Oxford.

Right Hon. the Earl of Eglington and Winton,  
 K.T. to be Lord Rector of the University of  
 Glasgow.

#### BIRTHS.

Sept. 15. In Amen court, St. Paul's, the  
 wife of the Rev. J. H. Coward, Rector of St.  
 Bennett's-at-Hill, a dau.  
 Oct. 2. At Gouldsbrough hall, Lady Eliza-  
 beth Lascelles, a dau.—15. At Sotton rectory,  
 the wife of J. E. Thring, esq. Capt. R. Art. a son.  
 —17. In Albemarle-st. the Hon. Mrs. Silver-  
 top, a son and heir.—20. At East Sheen,  
 the wife of the Rev. Dr. Rowden, a dau.—The  
 wife of the Rev. C. P. Eden, Vicar of Aber-  
 ford, Yorkshire, a son.—21. At Polesden,  
 Lady Mary Farquhar, a dau.—At Lambeth  
 Palace, Mrs. Thon as, a dau.—22. At Philorth,  
 Lady Saloun, a son.—23. At Weybridge,  
 the wife of W. H. Martineau, esq. a dau.—  
 24. At Edinburgh, the wife of Alexander  
 Mitchell James, esq. jun. of Ayton castle,  
 Herwickshire, a son.—25. At Langley park,  
 the Marchioness of Chandos, a dau.—At  
 Brighton, the wife of Thos. Barrett-Lennard,  
 jun. esq. a son and heir.—At Highnam court,

Mrs. Gambler Fatty, a son.—26. At Buck-  
 nowie house, Dorset, the wife of Henry Den-  
 nett Cole, esq. a son.—26. At Walton hall,  
 Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Thornton  
 Wodehouse, a dau.—31. In Tinsley st. the  
 Viscountess D'Arville, a son.—At Langton  
 lodge, Dorset, the wife of George Fleydell Mas-  
 sel, esq. a son.

Nov. 2. At Drumavillen house, Antrim, the  
 wife of John Augustus Hugh Boyd, esq. a son  
 and heir.—3. At Castle Freke, co. Cork,  
 Lady Carbery, a dau.—At Heddroy, the  
 Hon. Mrs. E. Macancton, a son.—5. At Cran-  
 borne lodge, Dorset, the wife of John Trug-  
 well, esq. a dau.—At Dorking, the wife of  
 A. A. Mervile, esq. a dau.—7. At  
 France's gate, Hyde park, Lady Fanny Howard,  
 a son.—At Petersfield, the wife of J. Bon-  
 ham Carter, esq. M.P. a son.—8. At Ips-  
 wich, the wife of Octavian Royle, M.D. a dau.  
 —9. At Nettlesworth hall, the wife of Major  
 Fitz-Herbert, a son.—10. At Marlborough  
 hill, St. John's wood, the wife of Professor  
 Cressy, A.M. barrister-at-law, a son.—11. At  
 Brighton, the wife of Philip Salomons, esq. a  
 dau.—13. At Ipswich, Mrs. T. Hervey  
 Elwes, a dau.—14. At Killing hall, near  
 Harrogate, Mrs. Anderson, of twins.—16.  
 In Carlton terrace, the Countess of Arundel  
 and Surrey, a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

May 21. At Melbourne, Australia, Arthur  
 Davies, esq. of Strathfillan, eldest son of Arthur  
 Davies, esq. Withersdane hall, Wye, Kent, to  
 Elizabeth-Christiana, second dau. of the late  
 Charles Fenwick, esq. for many years Consul-  
 General in Denmark.

July 21. At Allahabad, East Indies, Robert  
 Patrick Anderson, esq. Interpreter of the 25th  
 Bengal N I to Henrietta, eldest dau. of Rev.  
 J. B. Hildebrand, Rector of Saxby.

Aug. 3. At Coonoor, Neigherry Hills, Chas.  
 D. Currie, esq. M.D. third son of Claud Currie,  
 esq. late Physician General, Madras, to An-  
 Isabella, only child of Abraham Goddall, esq.  
 surgeon Madras Army, and niece of Sir Henry  
 Lawrence, M.C.B.

5. At Inanda Magistracy, Port Natal, the  
 residence of L. E. Mesham, esq. W. H. Acuff,  
 esq. of D'Urban, to Agnes-Mary, youngest  
 dau. of the late Rev. J. H. Williams, Rector  
 of Llanellen, Brecknockshire.

Sept. 1. At Cheltenham, Marcus J. Annesley,  
 esq. late Capt. of the 5th Dragoon Guards,  
 eldest son of the late Hon. and Very Rev. Wm.  
 Annesley, Dean of Down, Ireland, to Frances  
 Middleton, of Honor hall, Herefordshire, and  
 relict of Lambert Middleton, esq. late of Lem-  
 mington, Warw.—At Sydney lodge, Edin-  
 burgh, John Rutherford Russell, esq. M.D. to  
 Georgina-Isabella, only surviving dau. of Sir  
 David Maxwell Bart. of Cardross.—At  
 Rochdale, Joseph Haldenorth, esq. of Bellevue,  
 Wakefield, to Mrs. Hargreaves, late of Summer  
 hill.—At Edinburgh, Thomas Pratt, esq. of  
 Hexham, to Mrs. Esber, of Millhouse grange,  
 Northumberland.—At Highweek, Devon,  
 John Beachey, jun. esq. solicitor, Newton Ab-  
 bot, to Mary, only dau. of the late Thomas  
 Nott, esq. of Southmolton, Devon.—At St.  
 James's, Notting hill, George Benson, esq. of  
 Mayfield lodge, Addis n road, Kensington, to  
 Julia Anne Ricketts, of Hyde Park terrace,  
 Cumberland gate.—At St. John's, Windsor,  
 the Rev. Thomas Griffin Cowell, of the Island  
 of Barbadoes, to Maria-Jane, relict of John  
 Poyer Poyer, esq. of Russell p. Fitzroy sq. and  
 of the same island.—At Headford, the Rev.  
 Weldon Ashe, M.A. to Katharine-Elizabeth,  
 eldest dau. of the



2. At St. James's, Norland sq. Ferdinand *Biloart*, esq. of St. Ann's villas, Notting Hill, to Ada, only dau. of Thomas Ridpath, esq., also of St. Ann's villas.—At Kensington, Cornelius Lawson, son of William Henry *Mariotti*, esq. of Grove house, Bayswater, to Mary-Scott, only dau. of Charles Hertslet, esq. of the Grange, Brompton.

3. At the Catholic Chapel, Spanish pl. and afterwards at St. Mary's Bryanston sq. John *Kirwan*, eldest son of the late Clement Kirwan, esq. of Kendal lodge, Epping, Essex, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late John Russell, esq. of Summerhill, Dartford, Kent.—At Charlton, J. Orwell, only son of John *Phillips*, esq. of the Grove, Camberwell, to Anna-Maria, younger dau. of Henry Robinson, esq. of the Lee road, Blackheath.—At Deptford, William *Thorburn*, esq. City, London, second son of John Thorburn, esq. Hawick, to Jane, youngest dau. of John Morgan, esq. Blackheath road.—At St. James's, Paddington, William Campbell *Gillan*, esq. barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's inn fields, and Berw, Anglessa, to Stella, youngest dau. of the late Robert Phelps, esq. of Tewkesbury.—At Swanage, the Rev. A. G. S. *Shirley*, to Mary-Beaton, widow of Francis Jackson, esq.

5. At Belfast, the Rev. H. A. *Coles*, Vicar of Marnham, to Charlotte, dau. of the late J. S. Ferguson, esq.

6. At Liverpool, Thomas *Earle*, esq. eldest son of Hardman Earle, esq. of Allerton Tower, to Emily, second dau. of William Fletcher, esq. of the Liverpool Branch of the Bank of England.—At St. Pancras, John *Robson*, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Ellen-Heydinger, elder dau. of William Henry Leftwich, esq.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Wm. *Sandys*, esq. of Gray's inn, to Eliza, sole surviving dau. of Charles Pearson, esq. of Saville row.—At Hastings, Sussex, James-William, only son of J. H. *Chamberlain*, esq. solicitor, of University st. to Catherine-Stratton, eldest dau. of Joseph Fallows, esq. solicitor, Piccadilly.—At Hartlebury, Herbert Richard *Peel*, esq. second son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester, to Georgiana-Maria, only dau. of the Rev. Thomas Baker, Rector of Hartlebury, and Honorary Canon of Worcester.—At Hamilton, John *Boyle*, esq. barrister-at-law, third son of the late Right Hon. David Boyle, of Shewalton, to Jane, second dau. of Theodore Walrod, esq. of Calder park, Lanarkshire.—At Antony, Cornwall, Charles W. *Chubb*, esq. to Annie-Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Boyle Travers, of the Rifle Brigade.—At Suckley, Worc. Augustus *Lavie*, esq. Lieut. R.N. son of the late Capt. Sir Thomas Lavie, R.N., K.C.B. to Eleanor-Louisa, second dau. of James Best, esq. of Grove hill, Suckley, Worc.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Capt. Arthur *Cunning*, R.N. son of Gen. Sir Henry Cumming, Col. of the 12th Royal Lancers, to Adelaide, dau. of Charles Stuart, esq. of Norfolk street, Park lane.—At Falmouth, James-Davison, fourth son of the late Thomas *Wadham*, esq. of Frenchay, Glouc. to Emily-Jane, dau. of the Rev. William John Coope, Rector of Falmouth.—At Clonegal, co. Wexford, Dawson *Borner*, esq. second son of William Borner, esq. of Barrow hill, Sussex, to Georgiana-Margaret, eldest dau. of Thomas Bradwell, esq. J.P. of Coolmelagh, co. of Wexford.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Rev. William L. *Feilden*, third son of Joseph Feilden, esq. of Witton house, Lancashire, to the Hon. Jane Elizabeth St. Clair, youngest dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Sinclair.

7. At Battersea, Jonathan, only son of W. H. *Darby*, esq. of Leap castle, King's County, to Caroline-Curteis, only dau. of John Graham, esq. of Clapham common, and Eastbourne,

Sussex.—At Llanvihangel-y-Traethau, Merionethshire, the Rev. J. J. *Brown*, M.A. Rector of Llandanwg with Llanbedr, to Jane, second dau. of Comm. R. Baker, R.N. Glynn, Merionethshire.—At Wandsworth, Francis-William, only son of Francis *Blake*, esq. of Money hill, Rickmansworth, Herts, to Margaret, youngest dau. of James Howell, esq. of Wandsworth.—At Rugby, the Rev. J. Boys *Smith*, of Trinity college, Cambridge, and Curate of Tenby, to Rosamond-Georgiana, third dau. of the late S. F. Cox, esq. Capt. in the 1st Life Guards.—At Bradninch, Newell, second son of Woodham *Cannop*, esq. of Farringdon house, to Anne-Yarde, only child of the late Lieut.-Col. Ball, R.M. and eldest dau. of Mrs. Besly, of Dunmore house.—At Jersey, Elphinstone *Aplin*, esq. Comm. Royal Navy, second son of Capt. Aplin, R.N. to Eliza-Fanny, younger dau. of Capt. James Morgan, R.N. K.H. of Brighton.—At St. John's Westminster, John-Jacob, eldest son of John *Lidgett*, esq. of Morden hill, Blackheath, to Maria-Elizabeth, elder dau. of the Rev. John Scott, Principal of the Wesleyan Training College, Westminster.—At St. Andrew's Marylebone, Augustus Henry *Novell*, esq. of Wood house, Dulwich, to Sarah-Helena, dau. of the late Rev. Evan James, of Stepney.—At Manchester, George W. *Railton*, eldest son of John Railton, esq. Victoria park, to Amelia, third dau. of the late Robert Ogden, esq. of The Oaks.—At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, W. Edward *Jones*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, only son of William Jones, esq. of Spring hill, Staffordshire, to Ellen, eldest dau. of F. H. Byrne, esq. of Prince Edward Island.—At Newington, Stephen Lewes *Gower*, esq. son of the late Rev. William Gower, Rector of Heston, Totnes, Devon, to Helen-Douglas, fourth dau. of John Hunt, esq. of London.—At St. Luke's, Chelsea, George-Thomas, second son of the late Rev. Joseph *Parson*, Rector of Campsea Ash, to Laura, second dau. of the late Rev. Francis Roper, Minor Canon of Windsor, and Vicar of Sutton Courtney, Berks.

8. At Chichester, Sidney *Cousens*, esq. Lieut. 13th Bombay Inf. youngest son of James Cousens, esq. J.P. of Sidcup house, Kent, to Frances-Mary-Sarah, only dau. of the Rev. W. Watkins, of Farringdon house, Chichester, and Minor Canon of that Cathedral.—At St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, the Rev. G. H. *Moore*, Rector of Tunstall, Kent, to Augusta, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Russell, Canon of Canterbury, and Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.—At Dover, Thomas-William, son of J. D. *Poules*, esq. of Barham lodge, Elstree, to Clarissa, dau. of Robert Wilmot Schneider, esq. of Dover.—At Lisburn, John B. *Taylor*, esq. of the 9th Regt. to Jeannette, second dau. and at the same time, Charles *Smith*, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Dora-Josephine, youngest dau. of H. J. Higginson, esq. J.P. of Lisburn.—At Plymouth, Thomas *Webster*, esq. of Great George street, Westminster, barrister-at-law, to Mary-Frances, only dau. of J. C. Cookworthy, esq. M.D.—At Winteringham, Edwd. *Cruet*, esq. to Emily, youngest dau. of W. H. Drifill, esq. of Thealby, Linc.—At Ludlow, Jeremiah Stansfeld *Ranson*, esq. of Green Boyde, near Halifax, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late R. N. Sankey, esq. of Ludlow.—At Islington Chapel, Geo. William *Noad*, esq. surgeon, second son of the Hon. Joseph Noad, Surveyor-Gen. of Newfoundland, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. W. H. Elliott.—At Newton Ferrers, the Rev. Joseph *Heath*, of Almondsbury, Glouc. to Anna-Camilla, youngest dau. of H. K. Roc, esq. Gnaton hall, Yealton, Devon.—At Weymouth, Isaac *Farner*, esq. solicitor, Winchester, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Wm.

Thring, esq. of Wilton, near Salisbury.—At Durham, the Rev. John Parker *Birkett*, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Jesus college, Camb. and Rector of Graveley, Hunts, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late William Stoker, esq. of Durham.—At Binfield, the Rev. E. *Saroy*, to Diana, dau. of the Rev. J. Randall, Rector of Binfield, and Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Oxford.—At Prince Edward Island, the Hon. Joseph *Hensley*, Her Majesty's Attorney-General, to Frances-Anne-Poyer, only dau. of the Hon. Robert Hodgson, Chief Justice of that Island.

9. At Plymouth, Karl Albert Emil Baron *Von Sturmfels*, to Lavinia, dau. of Mr. Wm. Nott, of Plymouth.

10. At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. F. A. *Piggott*, M.A. of Lower Belgrave street, Eaton sq. to Eliza, dau. of the late T. Taylor, esq. of Kensington.—At St. James's Paddington, William *Stewart*, esq. only son of the late Major Stewart, of Rathdonnell, co. Donegal, to Fanny-Emelia, youngest dau. of Col. Hoag, of Gloucester pl. Hyde pk. and Emerydown, Hants.—At Camberwell, George Edw. *Field*, esq. to Mary-Ann, only dau. of William Williams, esq. of Peckham.—At Brixton, John Frederick *Wieland*, esq. to Jane, second dau. of the late Col. Thatcher, H. E. I. C. S.—At St. Pancras, George *Eland*, esq. of Thrapston, Northamptonshire, to Frances, dau. of the late Robert Blackburn, esq. of Well hall, Eltham, Kent.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Ambrose *Isard*, esq. of Ecton, to the Hon. Frances-Elizabeth, widow of the Hon. Charles John Murray, and sister to the Earl of Lichfield.

11. At St. George's, Bermuda, A. W. *Triss*, esq. Lieut. R.A. to Ann-Eliza, eldest dau. of Rev. T. D. Winstlow, Vicar of Napton-on-the-Hill, Warwickshire.

12. At Birkenhead, Charles *Nicholls*, esq. Brook house, near Eccleshall, Staffordshire, to Frances-Hannah, youngest dau. of Saint George Smith, esq. solicitor, Derby.

13. At St. Marylebone, Woodham *Nash*, esq. of Bishop's Stortford, to Charlotte, dau. of John Jeffery, esq. of Weymouth st. London.—At Gravesend, the Rev. J. *Joyce*, Incumbent of St. James's, to Cassandra, dau. of Charles Grimes, esq.—At All Souls' Marylebone, the Rev. E. J. *Parker*, B.D. Vicar of Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks, to Anna, relict of Major-Gen. Sir H. Watson, C.B. C.T.S. and fourth dau. of the late W. Thoyts, esq. of Southamstead house, Berks.—Chas. Richardson *Wright*, esq. First Bengal Eur. Reg. of Fusiliers, son of Capt. Wright, R.N. to Mary-Sarah-Catherine, eldest dau. of George Whittington, esq. Plymouth.—At Reading, Comm. J. A. L. *Wharton*, of H. M. ship Plumper, to Matilda, sixth dau. of the late Capt. James Gomm, R.N.—At Llanbeblig, the Rev. Ralph Cumine *Morton*, to Harriette-Anne, widow of Capt. W. Henry Rogers, 58th Regt.—At Dringhouses, York, the Rev. Gilbert H. *Phillips*, M.A. to Georgiana, second dau. of Major Henry Dixon, late of the 81st Regt.—At Wenbury, Devon, the Rev. Limebear *Harding*, Rector of Littleham, to Maria-Emilia, only dau. of N. Barwell, esq. late of Ashford and East Cowes castle.—The Rev. John *Foster*, Rector of Foxeath, Essex, to Elizabeth-Georgina, eldest dau. of the Rev. William N. Andrews, Rector of Chilton, Suffolk.

14. At St. George's Hanover square, Capt. Francis Augustus Plunkett *Barton*, of the Coldstream Guards, only son of Rear-Adm. Ryder Barton, to Sarah-Charlotte-Elizabeth, S. Erie-Drax, dau. of J. S. W. S. Erie-Drax, esq. M.P. of Charlborough park, Dorsetshire.—At Whitby, James *Walker*, esq. of Airy hill, near Whitby, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of

the late Thomas Simpson, esq. of Meadowhit house.

15. At St. James's Westbourne terrace John *Freeland*, esq. eldest son of the late Re Henry Freeland, Rector of Hasketon, Suffolk to Charlotte-Anne, third dau. of the late Ed. Hanson, esq. of Leytonstone.—At Newport Isle of Wight, the Rev. John *Hopkins*, of Racliffe, Manchester, to Fauny-Amelia, eldest dau. of F. H. Withers, esq. of the Hampsh bank, Newport, Isle of Wight.—At East Bant, Charles, third son of Charles *Inman*, esq. of Liverpool, to Decima-Isabella-Catherin only dau. of the late Thomas Davies, esq. M.D. of Newbattle, Jamaica, and Mrs. R. C. Crear Rushall, Wilts.—At Albury, near Guildford H. R. *Burne*, esq. third son of the Rev. H. Burne, of Bath, to the Hon. Caroline Penelope Addington, third dau. of the Rev. Viscount Sidmouth.—At Bishopstoke, Hants, George T. *Porter*, esq. of London, solicitor, to Emily, eldest dau. of the late George Trynam, esq. of Winchester.—At Maidstone, Thomas Heatcote *Stated*, esq. 12th Royal Lancs, son of the late Col. Stisted, King's Own Light Dragoons, to Camilla-Sophia, eldest surviving dau. of Edwin Stacey, esq. of Maidstone.—At Handsworth, Staff. the Rev. John *Sheldrake*, M.A. Curate of Granborough, Bucks, to Ann, youngest dau. of William Sharp, esq. of Endwood Court.—At Bilston, the Rev. William B. *Benison*, M.A. Incumbent of Balsall Heath, Worc. to Mary, second dau. of Edward Best, esq. Bilston.—At Liverpool, William Jesse *Bowyer*, esq. of Almshebury, Herts, to Anna Sophia, only child of Lieut.-Colonel Percy Pratt of Bath.—At Leicester, the Rev. Edwin Robert *Birch*, Norland terrace, Notting hill son of Dr. Birch, Gresham Professor and Rector of St. George Woolnoth, London, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Richard Tibbits, esq. Manor House, Flecknoe, Warw.—At Sturminster, Dorset, the Rev. H. Morland *Austen*, Rector of Crayford, Kent, to Mary, youngest dau. of William Parke, esq. of the Thickets Jamaica.

17. At Woolwich, James, youngest son of the late Henry *Rouse*, esq. of the East India House, to Matilda-Caroline, only dau. of Col. Chalmer, R. Art.—At Hove, Edward, son of James *Coxonore*, esq. to Louise, second surviving dau. of Capt. Gustavus Evans, R.N. of Brighton.

19. At St. Helier's, Jersey, Charles *Poingdestre*, esq. to Frances-Maria, fifth dau. of Rear-Admiral Le Geyt, C.B.—At Boston (Thorpatch), James William *Wild*, esq. of Craven hill, Hyde park, to Ellen, second dau. of the late Benjamin Holroyd, esq. of Leeds.

20. At St. John's, Notting hill, the Rev. James William *Maltby*, of Thrumpton, Notts, to Sarah-Eliza, eldest dau. of John Hardwick, esq. of Ladbroke sq.—At West Derby, Nicolas Smith *Glazebrook*, esq. to Sarah-Anne, second dau. of Richard Tetley, esq.—At St. Michael's Pimlico, Arthur Comyn *Pigou*, Capt. R. Art. to Jennima-Fredrica, dau. of the late Richard Norris, esq. of Basing park, Hants.—At Dublin, the Rev. B. J. *Clarke*, to Henrietta-Elizabeth, second surviving dau. of the late Rev. G. L. Gresson, of Ardnorcher house, King's County.—At Donnington, Salop, the Hon. and Rev. Archibald G. *Campbell*, Rector of Knuipton, Leic. second son of the Earl of Cawdor, to Charlotte-Henrietta-Howard, second dau. of the Dean of Lichfield.—At Onchan, Isle of Man, Capt. W. Douglas *Scott*, late King's Own Light Inf. to Rose-Ellen, youngest dau. of Henry Harrison, esq.—At Littleport, Richard *Laaton*, esq. of Chessington lodge, Surrey, to Frances-Catherine-Earl, second dau. of the late George Earl, esq. of Apshall, Isle of Ely.—At St. Paul's, Herne hill, John Laug-

ton *Butcher*, esq. of Herne hill, to Fanny, only dau. of Capt. Reeve, R.N. of Pole hill, Surrey.

21. At Belbroughton, the Rev. Edwd. James *Newcomb*, of Kidderminster, to Helen-Maria, eldest dau. of the late William Waldron, esq. of Springfield house, Belbroughton.—At Fulwood, Yorkshire, the Rev. George *Nightingale*, Incumbent of Holcombe, Bury, to Fanny, second dau. of J. L. Armitage, esq. of Stomperlow hall.—At Painswick, Glouc. Henry Cox *Goadlake*, esq. of Hamfield house, Painswick, to Emma, youngest dau. of Alfred Protheroe, esq. of Castle Godwyn.—At Sledmere, the Hon. Thomas Alexander *Pakenham*, brother of the Earl of Longford, to Sophia-Frances, third dau. of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.—At Staverton, the Rev. T. W. *Ebrington*, to Isabella, eldest dau. of the late Rev. N. C. Fenwick, Vicar of Kilnwick, Wexford.

22. At Carlisle, Edw. Lunley *Haworth*, esq. 28th Regt. only surviving son of the late John Haworth, esq. of Lichfield, to Sarah-Grace, eldest dau. of John Fawcett, esq. of Petter-bank, Cumberland.—At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Francis-Jones, eldest son of the Rev. R. W. *Morrice*, M.A. of Hoddesdon, Herts, to Caroline-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Young, esq. of Burton st. Eaton sq.—At St. James's, Paddington, Frank *Chaplin*, esq. Capt. in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, to Marianne, third dau. of W. J. Chaplin, esq. M.P.—At Verryan, Cornwall, Major Frederick Charles *Aylmer*, 89th Regt. son of the late Adm. John Aylmer, to Maria-Anne, youngest dau. of John Gwatkin, esq. of Parc Behan.—At Tranmere, A. *Bevis*, esq. to Catherine, second dau. of Comm. G. S. Parsons, Royal Navy, of Holt hill, Cheshire.—At St. John, Hampstead, the Rev. Henry *Munn*, Incumbent of Christchurch, Nailsea, Som. to Henrietta-Louisa-Richmond, only dau. of the Rev. John Ayre, Minister of St. John's Chapel, Downshire hill, Hampstead.—At Harpenden, Herts, the Rev. T. G. *Onslow*, Rector of Catmore, Berks, to Maria-Augusta, second dau. of John Hawkins, esq. of Byelands, Herts.—At Merthyr Tydfil, the Rev. Gilbert C. F. *Harries*, M.A. second son of Gilbert James Harries esq. Llannercoas, Pemb. to Eleanor, eldest dau. of David Evans, esq. Brecon Old Bank, Merthyr Tydfil.—At All Souls's, Langham pl. Walter Francis *Baynes*, esq. second son of Sir William Baynes, Bart. to Amelia-Sarah, younger dau. of the late William Malton, esq. of Wimpole street.

23. At Lindridge, Worc. Charles G. *Shaw*, esq. to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Sir C. S. Smith, Bart. of Earūston, Worcestershire.

24. At Aghnameadle, John Hastings *Jephson*, esq. to Elizabeth-Esther-Rose, eldest dau. of the Rev. A. M. Evanson, Rector and Vicar of Aghnameadle, co. Tipperary.—At Watlington, Norfolk, Joseph Thomas *English*, esq. of Stamford, to Rachel-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Wallis, A.M.

27. At Cocking, Sussex, the Rev. Frank *Hudson*, B.A. only son of Francis Hudson, esq. of Minworth, Warwickshire, to Anna-Maria, third dau. of the Rev. T. Valentine, A.M. Canon of Chichester.—At Iken, Edward Carter *Hughes*, esq. of Neully, Paris, to Mari- anne, second dau. of the late Rev. G. P. Marriott, Canon of York, and Rector of Hazeleigh, Essex.—At West Brompton, James, fourth son of George *Godwin*, esq. of Pelham crescent, Brompton, to Caroline-Esther, only surviving dau. of the late C. P. Gwilliam, esq. of Lingfield, Surrey.—At Bexley, the Hon. Claude Bowes *Lyon*, of the 2nd Life Guards, to Francesca, dau. of Oswald Smith, esq. of Blendon hall.—At Ottery St. Mary, the Rev. Edward Clarke *Love*, of Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, to

Harriet-Duke, eldest dau. of Francis George Coleridge, esq.—At Danbury, John Jolliffe *Tufnell*, jun. esq. of Langley park, Essex, to Eleanor-Margaret, youngest dau. of the Lord Bishop of Rochester.—At Langton Long, Blandford, the Rev. George Wilson *Keightley*, Rector of Dunsby, Lincolnshire, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Keightley, 11th Regt. to Emily-Elphinstone, third dau. of the late William Donaldson, esq. of Lyttleton house, Blandford.—At Eckington, the Rev. Frederick *Gipps*, Vicar of Corbridge, to Charlotte-Eleanor, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. B. Estcourt, Rector of Eckington, Derb.—At Ockbrook, near Derby, the Rev. John *Colbourne*, Curate of St. George's Birmingham, to Emma-Jane, eldest dau. of William Leaver, esq. of Ockbrook.—At Stoke, near Halstead, the Rev. William Chapman *Roselinson*, Rector of Chedburgh, Suffolk, to Cecilia, dau. of the late T. M. Welsh, esq.—At Thorpe, Norwich, the Rev. Thomas White *Holmes*, Perp. Curate of Hardley, to Anne, dau. of the late William Webb, esq. of Fulham St. Mary.—At Dublin, the Rev. W. H. *Halpin*, of Ballingarry, co. Limerick, to Elizabeth-Gaston, only surviving dau. of the late surgeon H. G. Rogan, R.N. of Strabane.

28. At Grassmere, Westm. John, second son of Christopher *Pilkington*, esq. of Liverpool, to Elizabeth-Hill, eldest dau. of James Holme, esq.—At Peckham, Thomas *Atterton*, esq. of Northampton, to Margaret-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Maurice Jones, of Jamaica.—At St. James's, Westbourne terrace, Robert M'Leod *Sutherland*, Capt. 92d Highlanders, to Charlotte, younger dau. of the late Major Basil Fisher, of Aberdeen.—At Newton Solney, Derbyshire, Rev. Francis Henry *Brett*, M.A. Head Master of Wirksworth Grammar School, to Annie, only dau. of Thos. Small, esq. of Hladon castle.—George Harry *Clarke*, esq. of Enfield, third son of the Rev. Thomas Clarke, Vicar of Micheldever, Hants, to Selina-Mary, youngest dau. of the late John Benson Gale, esq. of Weyhill, Hants.—At Slough, G. A. *Searle*, esq. 35th Regt. M.N.I. to Susan, dau. of the late Thomas White, esq. Bombay Civil Service.—At Dundas Castle, James Maitland *Wardrop*, esq. to Anna-Maria, youngest dau. of James Dundas, esq. and Lady Mary Dundas.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Peter Young *Black*, esq. Solicitor, Glasgow, to Isabella, fourth dau. of J. R. M'ulloch, esq.

29. At South Kelsey, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Samuel Wright *Andrews*, M.A. of Claxby rect. to Annie-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of George Skipworth, esq. of Moorton-house, South Kelsey.—At Boston, the Rev. John Copeland *Poole*, Rector of Claycoton, Northampton, to Anne-Esther, youngest dau. of Alexander Davinson, esq. of London.—At Carlton, near Worksop, the Rev. Henry *Jebb*, of Askham Byron, near York, to Emma-Louisa, second dau. of Robert Ramsden, esq. of Carlton hall.—At Milton, Wilts, David *Buchanan*, esq. of Broomlands, Roxb. to Anna-Wyndham, second dau. of the late Charles Penruddocke, esq. of Fyfield Manor house.—At Wroughton, Som. Willoughby Hurt *Sitwell*, esq. only son of the late Hurt Sitwell, esq. of Ferney hall, Salop, to Harriet-Margaret, only dau. of William H. Harford, esq. of Barley wood.—At Churchstoke, Salop, William *Holden*, esq. youngest son of the late John Greenwood, esq. Palace house, Lanc. to Julia, only dau. of the late E. Paulet, esq. of Seaforth house, Lanc.—At Exeter, William-Creagh, eldest son of Wm. *Hickie*, esq. J.P. of Kilton, co. Kerry, and Janemoint, co. Cork, to Mary-Ann-Caroline, only child of the late Charles Davison Scott, esq. of Gordon st. Gordon sq. and granddau. of John Scott, esq. secretary to Adm. Lord Viscount Nelson.

## OBITUARY.

## THE EARL OF KENMARE.

Oct. 31. At Great Malvern, in his 64th year, the Right Hon. Valentine Browne, second Earl of Kenmare and Viscount Castlerosse (1800), Viscount Kenmare and Baron Castlerosse (1798), in the peerage of Ireland, Baron Kenmare of Castle-Rosse, co. Kerry, in the peerage of the United Kingdom (1841), the sixth Baronet (1621-2), Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kerry, a Privy Councillor of Ireland, and Colonel of the Kerry Militia.

Lord Kenmare was born on the 15th Jan. 1788, and was the eldest son of Valentine the first Earl by his second wife Mary, eldest daughter of Michael Aylmer, esq. of Lyons, co. Kildare.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Oct. 3, 1812; and in 1841 he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Kenmare of Castle-Rosse. He was appointed one of the Visitors of Maynooth College in 1845, having been for many years previously one of its Trustees. He was a steady adherent of the Whig party, but took no active part in politics. In the neighbourhood of his residence near Killarney he was much esteemed for his beneficence and personal worth.

He married July 1, 1816, Augusta-Anne, second daughter of the late Sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, co. Derby, Bart. Her Ladyship survives him, without issue.

The Irish dignities of peerage devolve on his next brother the Hon. Thomas Browne, who married in 1832 Catharine, daughter and coheir of Edmund O'Callaghan, esq. of Kilegorey, co. Clare; and has issue one son, Valentine-Augustus, now Lord Castlerosse, M.P. for the co. Kerry.

## THE BISHOP OF DERRY AND RAPHOE.

Oct. 27. At the Palace, Derry, aged 82, the Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Ponsonby, D.D. Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe.

Dr. Ponsonby was brother to Viscount Ponsonby, G.C.B. to Major-Gen. Sir William Ponsonby, K.C.B. who fell at Waterloo, and the dowager Countess Grey. He was born in Dublin in 1772, the third son of William-Brabazon first Baron Ponsonby of Imokilly, (a grandson of the first Earl of Bessborough,) by the Hon. Louisa Molesworth, fourth daughter of Richard third Viscount Molesworth, and who married, secondly, the late Earl FitzWilliam.

He was promoted to the deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin, in 1818, and whilst he held that dignity he was a very popular preacher. He was consecrated Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora in 1828; translated to Derry in 1831; and became in addition Bishop of Raphoe, in pursuance of the Church Temporalities Act, on the death of Dr. Bissett in 1834. His Lordship was a member of the Ecclesiastical Board, a Governor of Erasmus Smith's schools, and President of the Church Education Society.

"The deceased prelate was distinguished for suavity and refinement of manners, and it was impossible to be brought frequently into contact with him without entertaining feelings of personal esteem and regard for him. Except during his attendance in Parliament, it might be said that his Lordship resided constantly in the diocese. Although himself favourable to the National system of education, he never attempted to coerce his clergy into the support of that system, nor did he confine his patronage to its adherents, but, in a liberal and impartial spirit, sometimes promoted its most earnest opponents, when they had shown themselves faithful in the discharge of their ministerial functions, and on various occasions he presided at the meetings of the Church Education Society. While in health his Lordship was always accessible to the clergy of the united dioceses, and none could charge him with being deficient in that qualification which the Apostle Paul says should distinguish a bishop—'given to hospitality.' Indeed, whether at home or abroad, he was a most amiable and agreeable companion, and his demise has inflicted an irreparable loss, not only upon his bereaved and sorrowing family, but upon a large circle of friends."—*Derry Sentinel*.

Dr. Ponsonby married in 1824 his cousin Frances, daughter of the late Right Hon. John Staples by the Hon. Henrietta Molesworth; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue one son and six daughters: 1. Harriet-Catharine, married in 1835 to the Rev. Thomas Lindsay, Rector of Kiltrea, and died in the following year; 2. Captain William Brabazon Ponsonby; 3. Louisa-Elizabeth-Eleanor, married in 1836 to Simon George Purdon, esq. of Tinerana, co. Clare; 4. Frances-Charlotte; 5. Mary-Georgiana, who died young; 6. Emily-Augusta-Grace, married in 1852 to the Rev. Charlton Maxwell,

Rector of Lower Badoney; and 7. Georgian-Anne, who died young.

The Bishop on the 3d of July fell down stairs, since which time he had gradually sunk under weight of years and extreme debility.

LADY ELIZABETH NORMAN.

Oct. 4. At her residence near Melton Mowbray, aged 77, Lady Elizabeth Isabella Norman, sister to the Duke of Rutland.

Her Ladyship was born on the 28th Sept. 1776, and was the eldest child of Charles fourth Duke of Rutland, by Lady Mary Isabella Somerset, fifth daughter of Charles-Noel fourth Duke of Beaufort. On the 21st Aug. 1798, she was married to Richard Norman, esq. a private gentleman, who died at Melton Mowbray, on the 31st Jan. 1847, at the age of eighty-nine.

Lady Elizabeth Norman was a lady of great amiability, much esteemed by her equals, and honoured by her dependants, during a life devoted to the practice of every Christian charity. Her body was interred on the 12th October in the new cemetery at Melton Mowbray, attended by the whole of her surviving sons and daughters; namely, the Rev. Charles Norman, Rector of Northwood, Norfolk; the Rev. Frederick John Norman, Rector of Bottesford, Leicestershire, who married in 1848 his cousin Lady Adeliza Manners; the Rev. Octavius Norman, Rector of Harby, Leicestershire; Richard, Robert, and George Norman, esqs.; Lieut. Henry Norman, R.N.; Mrs. Straton, of Aylestone; Mrs. Francis Grant, of Melton; Mrs. Forrester, of Broseley, Salop; Mrs. Powis, of Tichmarsh; and Mrs. Hurt, of Derbyshire; her step-daughters Mrs. Carr of Pinner, and Mrs. Pochin of Misterton, with their respective husbands and wives; her brother Lord Charles Manners; her nephew the Marquess of Granby, and other members of the family, to the number of thirty-four. The procession was joined by more than eighty of the townspeople, all attired in deep mourning.

LORD CHARLES V. F. TOWNSHEND.

Nov. 5. At St. Leonard's on Sea, aged 68, Lord Charles Vere Ferrars Townshend, of Raynham Hall, Norfolk, and of Tamworth Castle, Staffordshire, a Deputy Lieutenant of Norfolk.

He was the younger son of George second Marquess Townshend, by Charlotte, second daughter of Eton Mainwaring Ellerker, esq. of Risby Park, Yorkshire; and was born at Balls Park, Hertfordshire, on the 16th Sept. 1785.

He was returned to parliament as one of the members for Tamworth at the general election of 1812. In 1818 he was defeated by the Peel family, Mr. William Yates Peel being then returned in conjunction with his father Sir Robert; but at the five subsequent elections the seats were divided between these two families without further contest, and Lord Charles sat as one of the members until the dissolution of 1835.

The present Marquess Townshend having no children, Lord Charles was the heir presumptive to the peerage; but Mr. John Margetts, elected to parliament for Bodmin in the year 1841, having assumed the courtesy title of Earl of Leicester, Lord Charles Townshend obtained in 1843 an act of parliament declaratory that the children of Sarah-Gardner Marchioness Townshend, (who had been separated from her husband the Marquess since the 8th May 1808,) "are not, nor were, nor shall they nor any of them be taken to be, or be deemed, the lawful issue of the said George-Ferrars, Marquess Townshend." Shortly after, Mr. Margetts assumed, by royal licence, the names of Dunn-Gardner, which were those of his maternal grandfather.

Lord Charles Townshend married, on the 24th March 1812, his cousin Charlotte, eldest daughter of General William Loftus, by Lady Elizabeth Townshend. Lady Charles is still living, having had no issue.

The next male heir is Capt. John Townshend, R.N. of Balls Park, Hertfordshire, M.P. for Tamworth, elder son of the late Lord John Townshend, son of the first Marquess.

SIR SIMON BRADSTREET, BART.

Oct. 25. At Clontarf, near Dublin, in his 83d year, Sir Simon Bradstreet, the fourth Baronet of Stracummie, co. Kildare (1759).

He was born at Mespil, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin, in 1771, and was the son and heir of Sir Samuel, the third Baronet, some time Recorder of Dublin, and M.P. for that city, and afterwards one of the Justices of the King's Bench, by Miss Tully of Glasnevin. He succeeded his father in March, 1791.

Sir Simon was formerly the possessor of large estates in Ireland, which have since nearly all passed away into other hands. He was an old follower of Daniel O'Connell, and for many years a member of the Repeal Association.

He married Miss Murphy of Dublin, and is succeeded by his son, now Sir John Bradstreet, born in 1815.

## SIR WILLIAM BETHAM.

Oct. 26. At his residence, Rochfort House, Blackrock, near Dublin, Sir William Betham, Knt. aged 74, Ulster King of Arms of all Ireland, Genealogist of the Order of St. Patrick, Deputy Keeper of the Records of the Birmingham Tower at Dublin Castle, and Keeper of the Parliamentary Records of Ireland, M.R.I.A. F.S.A. F.L.S. Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Lisbon, &c. &c.

Sir William Betham was born at Stradbroke in Suffolk. He was one of the numerous family of the Rev. William Betham, sometime of Stonham Aspal in Suffolk, and afterwards Rector of Stoke Lacy, Herefordshire, author of Genealogical Tables of the Sovereigns of the World, folio 1795, and of a Baronetage in five volumes quarto, 1801-1805.

He was originally bred to the business of a printer in London; but appears to have inherited from his father a taste for genealogy and antiquities. His first literary labour, we believe, was to revise the third and fourth volumes of the second impression of Mr. Gough's edition of Camden's *Britannia*, in which he was employed by Mr. Stockdale, the bookseller, in Piccadilly.\*

About the year 1805 he went to Dublin as clerk to Sir Chichester Fortescue (then Ulster King of Arms) and Athlone pursuivant. In or before the year 1809 he was appointed Deputy Ulster, and on the death of Sir Chichester in 1820 he became Ulster King. In 1812 he was appointed Genealogist Attendant on the Order of St. Patrick, on which occasion (on the 15th July), he received the honour of knighthood from the Lord Lieutenant. In 1819 he attended as Deputy Ulster at the fourth Installation of the Knights of St. Patrick in St. Patrick's cathedral, which was very magnificently performed, chiefly under his direction. Soon after his arrival in Ireland he was also appointed Deputy Keeper

of the Records of the late Birmingham Tower† at Dublin Castle.

These official appointments were less desirable from their actual emoluments, than from the facilities which they afforded for pursuing the researches connected with his professional engagements as a herald. "The fees for searches in Birmingham Tower, and the Parliament Records (Sir William stated in 1837), have not, I verily believe, netted me 10*l.* a year:‡ the principal business has been returns required by Parliament and Government, for which I get nothing whatever, but an allowance of 40*l.* late Irish currency per annum for a clerk. And the searches in the Office of Arms, before I had it, did not pay the salary of a clerk: so that my emoluments in that respect would scarcely tempt the jealous avidity of any one. My emoluments arise from my private collections of references to records, which I have collected and compiled for the last thirty years, with almost incredible labour and application; which now consist of many hundred volumes, all methodized, indexed, and rendered easy of reference in every possible way: by which I am enabled to assist a solicitor, or other inquirer, on any given subject, genealogical, topographical, legal, or any other question on which the records in any office can throw light. I can generally make out the descent of property, or heirship of law, to any given individual, and point out the records to establish the necessary facts, in a few days, or perhaps hours, and for a few pounds (or even shillings) fee; which, without my books, would occupy weeks, months, and even years to accomplish; and in some cases could not otherwise be made out at all.

"I have abstracted all the ancient records of Birmingham Tower, as well the Rolls of Pleas, as those of the Patent and the Pipe. I abstracted the Inquisitions in the Rolls and Chief Remembrancer's

\* Of this edition Mr. Gough superintended (and very much enlarged) the first volume only; after which, the property having changed hands, he publicly disclaimed any connection with the remaining three. (See Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. vi. p. 283.) The second was printed and edited by Messrs. Nichols. The two others were produced (during the same time) by other printers, under the care of Mr. Betham: and the completed work was published in 1807 by Mr. John Stockdale.

† The present Record Tower is sometimes called the Birmingham Tower, but properly it is the Wardrobe Tower. The Birmingham Tower, in which the records were formerly deposited, was taken down before the year 1800.

‡ For the safe custody of the valuable records of the Birmingham Tower Sir William was paid out of the public purse the annual sum of 12*l.* 12*s.* As the head Keeper the present Earl Stanhope has been in the receipt of a salary of 500*l.* late Irish currency (461*l.* 11*s.*) from the date of his patent, Nov. 29, 1805. Upon his Lordship's death his salary will be abolished in pursuance of the Act 57 Geo. III. ch. 62. As Keeper of the Parliamentary records Sir William received no salary whatever. Prior to the passing of the Act above mentioned a salary of 923*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* was paid to the Keeper of the records. To the office of Ulster a salary of only 75*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* is annexed.

Offices before the Record Commission existed; also the whole of the wills in the Prerogative Office, from the earliest period to the year 1800; the Administrations and Marriage Licences, which are now arranged in dictionary order, and the latter in tabular arrangement, so that all persons of one name may be found with as much ease as a word in a lexicon.

"I have also acquired by purchase many MS. works by others, both ancient and modern, as the genealogical collections of the late John Lodge, in ten folio volumes; and have had copies made of several of the genealogical and historical MSS. in Trinity College Library and other depositories, which assist in my researches; such as abstracts of the parish registers of Dublin, genealogical abstracts from the ancient pleadings of the Irish Chancery, and copies of Irish chartularies of monastic houses, &c. &c., so that I may say I have centralized a body of information into my own library, such as no individual can do again who is not endowed with the same bodily health, ardent desire for such pursuits, unremitting assiduity, unwearied application, and, above all, the ready access I was allowed to the records; which, however, must be understood not to have exceeded the liberty prescribed by the rules of office to others, or to differ in any respect but exemption from the payment of fees."

Sir William Betham's greatest MS. work was his Index to the names of all persons mentioned in the wills at the Prerogative Office in Dublin. It consists of forty large folio volumes; begun in 1807, and not completed before 1823, during a great part of which period he devoted to it from eight to ten hours a day.

Among the most valuable manuscript collectanea which were purchased by Sir William were the repertories which had been made for Mr. William Lynch to the ancient records of the Exchequer of Ireland, deposited with the Chief Remembrancer of that court. These he purchased for the sum of 200*l.* He was also sometimes the purchaser of original records; as, for instance, a Book of Recognizances, which (like the records which were lately brought back from Switzerland through the intervention of the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe) had been formerly deposited in one of the public Record depositories of Dublin. He had also formed a valuable

collection of Irish manuscripts, which he sold to the Royal Irish Academy in 1851.

With respect to the national records of Ireland, Sir William Betham advocated the concentration of them in some general repository. Intimately acquainted with their importance in an historical as well as a legal point of view, and at the same time aware that they are fast hastening to decay, he has repeatedly urged the necessity of some attempt towards their more effectual preservation.

In 1811, when the Irish Record Commission was constituted, Sir William Betham, being then Deputy Keeper of the Records of Birmingham Tower, in conjunction with Mr. Warburton, was at once appointed one of the Sub-Commissioners "for the purpose of arranging and methodising the several records, rolls, books, and papers in that repository; and of making proper indexes to the same, and also of preparing a general catalogue or repertory thereof." His own account of his conduct in that capacity is as follows: "I projected the new Calendar to the Wills in the Prerogative Office, and acted till the beginning of 1812. But I saw plainly that the system on which the Commission was conducted was to do the least possible good at the greatest expense; and that it would not confer adequate advantage on the country, and little credit on those concerned. I therefore resigned, and gave my reasons for so doing. Since which time, until the superseding of the Commission [in 1830], I had nothing whatever to do with it, except, when called upon by the Government, I gave my opinion on what I considered an improvident and wasteful expenditure of the public money."\* (Observations, &c. p. 18.) On the superseding of the Commission, the papers, documents, books, and transcripts were confided to his care, to be preserved in the Record Tower at Dublin Castle.

Sir William Betham was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy about the year 1825, and shortly after his admission he became its Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, as well as an active member of the Council on the Committee of Antiquities. He ceased to occupy the office of Foreign Secretary (which is always held by a member of Council) on not being re-elected on the Council in March 1840. At that period he was dissatisfied with the Council in consequence of their refusing to continue to insert in their Transactions

\* Observations on the Evidence taken before the Committee of the House of Commons on the Record Commission in 1836, and the Report, so far as it refers to the MSS. in question, pp. 28. In this pamphlet Sir William defended the state of the MSS. in Dublin from the cursory but condemnatory remarks made in the Report in question.

his philological papers,—more particularly one on the Eubian inscriptions (see the Society's Proceedings, 8vo. vol. i. p. 127), which was condemned in a formal report of the Committee of Publication, but subsequently (with certain enlargements and modifications) introduced into Sir William's *Etruria Celtica*. At the same time Sir William arraigned the conduct of the Council in respect to the expense incurred in the publication of Mr. Petrie's *Essay on the Round Towers*, (which formed a whole volume of the Society's Transactions,) and carried his remonstrance before the Lord Lieutenant; by whom, however, the arrangements of the Council were approved (see the papers relative to this matter in Appendix No. I. to vol. iii. of the Proceedings). For five or six years after this Sir William Betham took no part in the proceedings of the Academy, and he was not again a member of Council; but in latter years he was an occasional contributor on antiquarian matters. The only papers of his which are printed in the Society's Transactions were all read before it in the months of May and June 1836: they are: 1. On an Astronomical Instrument of the Ancient Irish; 2. On the Ring Money of the Celts\* and their System of Weights, which appears to have been what is now called Troy Weight; 3. On the affinity of the Phœnician and Celtic Languages, illustrated by the Geographical Names in Ptolemy and the Periplous of Arrian. (All printed in vol. xvii.) No Irish scholar could be found to agree with Sir William in his presumed identity or affinity of the Irish language with the Phœnician.

Sir William Betham was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, May 6, 1824, and he also made occasional communications to that learned body. Two of them are printed in the *Archæologia*, viz. "Copies of two Bills in Chancery, respecting property in Ireland, alleged to have been usurped upon by Edmund Spenser the Poet," in vol. xxi.; and the description (with an engraving) of an ancient Seal, found in a bog in the county of Derry, conjectured to have belonged to Moriartagh O'Neill, in vol. xxii.

We are not aware of any distinct work published by Sir William Betham before his "*Irish Antiquarian Researches, or Illustrations of Irish History*," a series of detached papers, of which the first part appeared in 1826, and the second in 1827, in octavo, illustrated with engravings.

In 1829 he published two genealogical

memoirs upon noble families for whom he was professionally engaged, one on the ancient family of Talbot, of Malahide, co. Dublin (fol. pp. 10), and the other on that of Fleming, of Slane, in the county palatine of Meath (fol. pp. 29).

In 1830 he published "*Dignities, Feudal and Parliamentary, and the Constitutional Legislature of the United Kingdom*," the first volume of a work intended to be continued; and in 1834, a volume entitled "*The Origin and History of the Constitution of England, and of the Early Parliaments of Ireland*," 8vo. The late Mr. J. J. Park, Professor of Constitutional Law in King's College, London, gave his deliberate opinion, that a clearer and more accurate conception of our early constitution might be attained from this volume than from all the books on the subject that had previously been written put together, while it corrected a mass of fallacies with which our standard histories have been impregnated.

Shortly after Sir William published "*The Gael and Cymri: or, an Inquiry into the Origin and History of the Irish, Scots, Britons, and Gauls; and of the Caledonians, Picts, Welsh, Cornish, and Bretons*. 1834." 8vo.; and, pursuing the current of the same researches, he afterwards produced the result in his "*Etruria Celtica. Etruscan Literature and Antiquities investigated; or, the Language of that People compared and identified with the Ibero-Celtic, and both shown to be Phœnician*. 1842." 2 vols. 8vo.

Sir William Betham's philological deductions were not generally deemed satisfactory; and it may be regretted that these speculative studies withdrew his attention from those more tangible questions affecting our political and constitutional history, of which he had made himself a master, and for the illustration of which he had formed such ample collections.

Few men have been more useful in public life than Sir William Betham. In the absence of an Irish aristocracy, his name was one which was in great request in the city of Dublin. As President, Vice-President, or Director, it graced the lists of almost every public body. Were a chairman required for any religious, charitable, or scientific purpose, Sir William Betham was always ready, and delighted to render all the assistance in his power. To his fellow labourers in the field of letters he was ever courteous and obliging; and as few were more fully capable of affording aid to the historian, the anti-

\* This article was also printed in our Magazine for April, 1837. It is now generally admitted by antiquaries that Sir William was mistaken in regard to this "Ring Money," and that the objects in question are fibulæ.



quary, or the genealogist, so he was always ready to give them the benefit of his extensive reading and research.

Sir William Betham was twice married. His first wife died shortly after their union; leaving no children. He married secondly in 1807 Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Cecil Burleigh Crampton, Rector of Headfort, co. Galway (younger son of the Ven. John Crampton, Archdeacon of Tuam, and Rector of Headfort, by Charlotte daughter of Fiennes Twisleton, esq. and sister to Lord Saye and Sele), sister to the Hon. Philip Cecil Crampton, now one of the Justices of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, and cousin-german to Sir Philip Crampton, Bart. M.D. Surgeon-in-Ordinary to her Majesty in Ireland, and to Sir Henry Marsh, M.D. Physician-in-Ordinary to her Majesty in Ireland. By this lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons and two daughters.

His eldest son, Molyneux-Cecil-John Betham, esq. of Clarges-street, Piccadilly, is a member of the Irish bar, Cork Herald, and Deputy Ulster; and married, June 17, 1837, Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Sir Richard Ford, a Police Magistrate at Bow-street, by whom he has issue a son, Cecil-Crampton, now at Westminster School, and a daughter. Sheffield-Philip-Fiennes, Sir William's second son, is Dublin Herald, and resides in Dublin. He is married and has issue. Sir William's two daughters are, Nicola-Mary, who is unmarried; and Frances-Jane-Charlotte, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Harding.

There was an excellent bust of Sir William, by J. E. Jones, in the late Dublin Exhibition.

#### SIR WILLIAM BAIN.

[A brief notice of this gentleman was inserted in our last Magazine, p. 532; but we gladly avail ourselves of the following Memoir from one of his most intimate friends.]

Sir William Bain was born in the year 1771, of a respectable family residing at Culross, in Perthshire. Being of an active and adventurous disposition he joined the merchant service, and made several voyages to the West Indies. He next entered the navy in the year 1793, and joined the Centurion frigate under Admiral McBride, in which he was engaged at the siege of Dunkirk. She afterwards proceeded to the East Indies, having the good fortune to capture off the Isle of France the *Princesse Royale* of 50 guns, with several smaller vessels. On the 22nd Oct.

the Centurion, in company with the *Centurion*, engaged three French frigates of 18 guns. In this action, the Centurion was kept aloof, for which

the captain was brought to a court martial, the Centurion was severely cut up, and lost nearly half her crew, but was able to reach Bombay for repairs. In 1795 Bain was present at the reduction of Trincomalee, and was wounded while serving in the batteries on shore. He was next engaged in the reduction of Malacca, Amboyna, and Banda, and was employed for two years afterwards in guarding convoys and coasts, and visiting the Red Sea for intelligence respecting the movements of Bonaparte. It is not easy to describe the severe privations endured by officers and men on this service from the want of provisions and scarcity of good water. In 1800 the Centurion and other frigates were employed in blockading Batavia, where, during five months' hard service, not a day passed without ships or boats being in action. The expenditure of human life was enormous; but seventy-one of the enemy's vessels were taken or destroyed.

Mr. Bain was now employed in cruising in the Eastern Archipelago, where much hard service was seen. He was then ordered from the Straits of Banca to Amboyna, as master in charge of two large ships prizes to the Centurion, to be disposed of in favour of the captors. On his arrival at Madras from that duty Captain Rainier was so pleased with his conduct that he used every means with the commander-in-chief to get him placed on the list of Lieutenants; but, owing to hostilities having ceased, and most part of the vessels having been sent home, he was unsuccessful. Captain Rainier, however, still anxious to serve him, and knowing that he had acquired with wonderful facility both the Hindostanee and Malay languages, procured for him the command of the ship *Commerce*, which then went to Amboyna to bring away the English governor and garrison, that colony having been delivered over to the Dutch.

On his return to India Lord Exmouth, then Sir E. Pellew, advised Mr. Bain to re-enter the service, and appointed him master of the *Caroline* and pilot of the *Culloden*, his flag-ship. His first service after this was framing and maturing a plan for the destruction of the Dutch fleet at Batavia, and if possible Batavia itself; but this project was for a time arrested by the intelligence that Jerome Bonaparte, with ten sail of the line, had arrived in the Indian Seas.

Having obtained an accurate account of the naval force at Batavia, on the 25th Oct. 1806, the *Caroline* dashed in through the Paramatta passage, engaged the *Marie* (afterwards the *Java*), and another fine frigate of 36 guns and 270 men, with the *Zeerop* and several other vessels. Undaunted by the great disparity of numbers

the Caroline captured the Maria and Zeerop in forty-five minutes, while the other vessels, with a number of merchantmen, cut their cables and ran on shore. The Caroline had between 30 and 40 killed and wounded; but, although amongst the latter, Mr. Bain kept his post, and would not allow his name to be put on the list.

This is admitted to have been one of the most brilliant actions during the war; yet, owing to the despatches having been lost in the unfortunate Blenheim, it was scarcely heard of in England. It may be proper to state that Mr. Bain was the only person on board who had ever been at Batavia before, and had not his knowledge of that most intricate passage been most accurate the Caroline dared not have ventured so dangerous an experiment. Captain Rainier was so sensible of this circumstance that he handsomely acknowledged it in a public letter to their Lordships. "I cannot," he wrote, "speak too highly of Mr. Bain, the master, in laying me alongside the Maria, and whose accurate knowledge of these seas enabled me to take the ship into Batavia."

The captors brought with them four of the prizes to Pulo Penang, and on the 27th January, 1807, they captured the Spanish annual register ship *St. Raphael*, from Lima bound to Manilla, having on board 616,000 dollars. The capture of this galleon completed the destruction of the long enjoyed monopoly of the once powerful Royal Philippine Company, and the authority of Spain over that rich and valuable colony. Mr. Bain was entrusted with this noble prize to Madras, where, as a mark of personal respect and gratitude for his exertions on this and other occasions, a power of attorney was given him as joint prize-master; but circumstances connected with public service prevented him from reaping the great pecuniary benefit consequent thereon.

In the *Phaeton* frigate, to which he now removed, while in search of some French and Spanish treasure vessels, he witnessed the fury of a typhoon, which burst upon them with awful violence, tearing all their masts off by the board, the boats being absolutely blown off the quarters, and the ship herself laid on her beam ends. It was only by the greatest exertions that this noble vessel was saved, and brought into Bombay, in company with a valuable convoy from China.

Mr. Bain's health having been seriously affected by the arduous duties he had so unsparingly fulfilled, he was invalided to England, and after sixteen years' absence returned to his native shores.

In 1811 he was appointed to the *Sybille*, in which frigate he served during the remainder of the war, and was e

mployed in the Channel, the Cork station, America, and the coast of Greenland, but no opportunity was afforded of engaging with the enemy except in the capture of a few privateers, not sufficient to satisfy the ardent desires of the officers and well-disciplined crew. But from this very cause various opportunities were afforded Mr. Bain, whose mind, ever active, required an object of pursuit, in the investigation of that branch of magnetic science called Local Magnetic Attraction, and his observations and experiments on that important subject were published by Messrs. Blackwood in 1817, in "An Essay on the Variation of the Compass." Many of the first mathematicians of the day had been employed on this subject, but Mr. Bain engaged heart and soul in practical experiments at sea, and his work was thought so valuable that he received the thanks of the Admiralty and the East India Company, besides various pecuniary awards.

After the Peace he entered warmly into the subject of Steam Navigation, foreseeing a brilliant future, and built from his own designs, at Dundee, a vessel fit for ocean navigation, larger than any then built on the Eastern coast, and called the *Tourist*, which he commanded and ran between Edinburgh and Aberdeen, and then from Edinburgh to London. This vessel is now in the possession of the General Steam Navigation Company, and is engaged in the trade between London and Calais. Mr. Bain afterwards commanded the finest steam vessels in this employ, and was for many years highly respected by the numerous passengers who entrusted themselves under his command. In 1825 he found time, however, to forward to the East India Company a plan, which he had well weighed and matured, for employing steam to India by the Mediterranean and Red Sea; but this project, which is now so successfully carried out, was then considered impracticable.

The harbours of Leith and Newhaven attached to the city of Edinburgh are tidal, and afford little facility for large passenger vessels. To remedy this defect he surveyed the coast higher up the Firth of Forth, and found at Granton all that could be required for a noble port. The Duke of Buccleuch, to whom this property belongs, shortly after entertained the same idea, and hearing of the researches that Mr. Bain had already made, he sent for him, and was much gratified with what he had done. He afterwards appointed him harbour-master of Granton, where he received her Majesty on her first visiting Scotland, from which circumstance, and the knowledge of his past career, she conferred on him the honour of knighthood.

Sir William held the appointment of

harbour-master for ten years with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his noble employer. But an attack of paralysis having made it necessary for him to resign all active employment, he retired to Erith in Kent, and subsequently to Romford, where he died on the 15th Sept. last, at the residence of one of his sons, at the age of 82.

GENERAL MONTHOLON.

*Lately.* At Paris, the General Count de Montholon, one of the favourites of the first Napoleon.

His father was colonel of a regiment of dragoons, under the old system, and the young Montholon entered the *ancien regime* army at the age of fifteen. He commenced his career by serving under Bonaparte, on the celebrated day of the 18th of Brumaire, and was in the list of the officers who received swords as marks of distinction, from the first Consul on that memorable occasion. It is understood that Napoleon, when only Lieutenant-Colonel of artillery, in 1792, had known and noticed Montholon in Corsica. However that may be, it is certain that the young soldier, from his entrance into public life, closely connected his fortunes with those of his master. Appointed aide-de-camp to Marshal Berthier before he had attained the age of twenty-one, he served in that capacity in every campaign subsequent to that period, and distinguished himself in a more eminent degree at the battles of Austerlitz, Wagram, Jena, and Friedland. During a time when the state of his health and the effects of his wounds did not permit him to undergo the fatigues of actual military service, Napoleon employed him in various important missions, and attached him to his own person as one of his Chamberlains. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the department of the Loire, and was proceeding to oppose a vigorous resistance to the Austrians, when he received the news of the Emperor's abdication. His first thought was to resign his command, and hasten to his master at Versailles. From this hour his fate and that of Napoleon became inseparable. He held the rank of General during the one hundred days; he served Napoleon as Chamberlain after the battle of Waterloo, both at the palace Elysée and at Malmaison; and, finally, with his wife and children, voluntarily partook of the ex-Emperor's imprisonment at St. Helena, and continued with him till the period of his decease.

He leaves a widow, who is an Irish lady, and a son, who cannot, however, it is believed, succeed to the title in conse-

quence of the circumstances connected with his birth. General Montholon suffered occasionally and severely from a wound which he received in battle, and which had never been thoroughly healed. He had at one time a large fortune, but lost it in commercial and manufacturing speculations. For some years his means must have been very limited.

LIEUT.-COLONEL D. E. JOHNSON.

*Lately.* At St. Helier's, Jersey, Lieutenant-Colonel David England Johnson, late of Devonshire.

He served 46 years in the 5th Fusiliers, having joined his regiment in Guernsey in 1804. His commissions were dated—2nd Lieutenant 9th Feb. 1804; Lieutenant and Adjutant, 29th Dec. 1804; Captain, 12th March, 1812; Brevet-Major, 22nd July, 1830; Major (by purchase), 29th Dec. 1837; Lieutenant-Colonel, 9th Nov. 1846. He embarked with his regiment in 1805 on the expedition to Hanover, and was shipwrecked and taken prisoner; accompanied the expedition to South America in 1806, and was present at the storming of Buenos Ayres; served afterwards in the Peninsula, from June 1808 to Jan. 1809, and from June 1809 to Dec. 1812 (during the interval he was sick in hospital), including the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, Lugo, Corunna, Busaco, Redinha, Sabugal, where he was wounded, Fuentes d'Onor, El Bodon, the first siege of Badajoz and assault and capture of the citadel, the siege and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, where he was severely wounded at the assault, and the battle of Salamanca. For these services he received a medal and nine clasps. He also served seven years in the West Indies.

M. ARAGO.

*Oct. 2.* At the Observatory, Paris, in his 68th year, Dominique François Jean Arago, Director of the Observatory, Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, and grand officer of the Legion of Honour.

M. Arago was born in the village of Estagel, near Perpignan, in the Pyrenees, on the 26th Feb. 1786. Gifted by nature with powers of a higher order than those which are ordinarily bestowed on man, he possessed, or acquired, habits of industry which enabled him to develop them in all their fulness. Like the majority of really great men, he was the architect of his own fortune. When a youth in the College of Perpignan, his ambition was excited by the appearance of, and the respect paid to, an engineer *en chef*. He learned that this honour might be obtained by means of the

Polytechnic School, and that a searching examination in mathematics must be gone through to insure his admission to that institution. Upon this, he seriously commenced mathematical studies, and in 1804 he entered the school in question with the highest honours.

In 1806, when only twenty years of age, so much had he distinguished himself, that he was appointed a Secretary of the Board of Longitude; and almost immediately afterwards, his acquirements having attracted the attention of Monge, he was recommended as a fitting assistant to Biot for undertaking the measurement of an arc of the meridian in Spain. This scientific labour was considerably advanced in 1807, when Biot returned to Paris, leaving Arago in charge of the important work. The war commencing at this time between France and Spain put an end to this scientific mission; and the young mathematician had to make his escape from an enraged and ignorant peasantry in disguise. He escaped death only to become a prisoner; and when eventually liberated by the Spaniards, he fell into the hands of an Algerine corsair, and remained in captivity until 1809. At the age of twenty-three, Arago returned to Paris; and on the death of the great astronomer Lalande, as a reward for his zeal, he was elected a member of the Institute of France—in the Astronomical Section. Within a very short period, he was also appointed Professor of Analysis, Geodesy, and Social Arithmetic to the Polytechnic School.

M. Arago was the author of more than sixty distinct Memoirs on various branches of science. His first essay was read before the Institute on the 24th March, 1806. It was an investigation, in which he was assisted by Biot, On the Affinities of Bodies for Light, and particularly on the Refracting Powers of different Gases. With M. Petit, he investigated "The Refractive Powers of certain Liquids, and of the Vapours formed from them." With Fresnel, he examined "The Action which the Rays of Polarized Light exercise upon each other;" and on those subjects much valuable matter will be found in his Memoirs. Among his more important Astronomical essays were those, On the Comets of Short Period,—On the Pendulums of MM. Breguet,—On Chronometers,—On the Double Stars,—and on the vexed question, Does the Moon exercise any appreciable Influence on our Atmosphere? He also wrote On Nocturnal Radiation,—The Theory of the Formation of Dew; and other allied subjects. Indeed, the whole of the phenomena to which Dr. Wells had directed attention in his

excellent work On Dew were thoroughly investigated by M. Arago. His memoirs on The Ancient Relation of the Different Chains of Mountains in Europe.—The Absolute Height of the most Remarkable Ridges of the Cordilleras of the Andes.—Historical Notices of the Steam Engine.—On Explosions of Steam Boilers.—Historical Notices of the Voltaic Pile,—and those connected with the Polarization of Light, the phenomena of Magnetic Rotation, and on the Egyptian Hieroglyphics, were also of a most important character.

The French nation may be justly proud of such a man as Arago; but in their eagerness to do honour to his name they have claimed for their philosopher discoveries to which his title may be disputed. Amongst these is the electro-magnet, which common consent has allowed to be the invention of Sturgeon.—and again, although Arago extended the inquiry into the remarkable phenomena of magnetic rotation, the preliminary researches of Sir W. Snow Harris should not be forgotten. The weakness here indicated is one common to our French neighbours, and from which the distinguished man of whom we write was himself far from free. On several occasions, M. Arago endeavoured to claim for his countrymen discoveries which had long previously been made in England and elsewhere. On one of these, when discussing the merits of the discovery of a Frenchman, he was reminded that an Englishman had already, through M. Biot, made his invention known in France by a communication to the Academy of Sciences:—he declined, however, to withdraw the claim, on the expressed ground that it was for the honour of France that he should maintain it. The same feeling was shown in M. Arago's Historical Eloge of James Watt—in which he claimed for Papin a position certainly due to Savery, Newcomen, and Watt. Still more recently he took a similar part in the discussion respecting the rival claims of Adams and Leverrier to the discovery of the planet Neptune.

In order to give to the public all the advantages of the discoveries of science with the least possible delay—and with the utmost freedom from mere technicalities, M. Arago established, in 1816, in connexion with M. Gay-Lussac, the *Annales de Physique et de Chimie*:—and, on his pressing representation, on the 13th of July, 1835, the Academy commenced, in charge of its Perpetual Secretaries, *Les Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires*.

In 1830, he was made Director of the Observatory,—and he succeeded Forster as Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences. His able activity led his

difficulty through an amount of labour which would have overwhelmed an ordinary man. There was a remarkable clearness in his perception of those matters to which his attention was directed. He readily stripped them of any adventitious clouding or mystery by which they might be surrounded, and fearlessly and energetically expressed his convictions. In politics, he was a consistent philosophical Republican; and we find in his *Lettre à MM. les Electeurs de l'Arrondissement de Perpignan* in 1831, his *Lettre sur les Forts détachés*, and his *Lettre sur l'Embastillement de Paris*, in 1833, evidences of a bold and liberal mind ever alive to the social interests of his fellow men. As a deputy, M. Arago delivered a great number of speeches to the Chamber. Speaking of these, M. Cormenin says—"There is something perfectly lucid in his demonstrations. His manner is so expressive that light seems to issue from his eyes, from his lips, from his very fingers. He interweaves in his discourses the most caustic appeals to ministers—appeals which defy all answer—the most piquant anecdotes, which seem to belong naturally to the subject, and which adorn without overloading it."

In 1848 he was elected a member of the Council-General of the Seine. He was named a member of the Provisional Government—and Minister of War and Marine *ad interim*. He laboured with all honesty to subdue the tempest, and displayed his courage in the sad days of July in the streets of Paris—endeavouring, but in vain, to stay the hand of the slayer:—but the result put an end to the political career of the philosopher. Another strong evidence of moral and political courage was given by M. Arago in his refusal when summoned as a public officer to take the oaths to the Government of Louis Napoleon. Rather than sacrifice his principles he resolved to quit the Observatory, and, in his old age, cast himself upon the world. This resistance was made the more remarkable by its result. Before his attitude the spirit of menace retreated. Government made an exception in his favour:—and at his death he still held the public offices which he filled so well, and which he so highly adorned.

The troubles of his later days—or rather those of his country—deeply afflicted him, and did their work in undermining his robust frame. General debility gave rise to slow disorganisation of his system, his vital powers became gradually exhausted, and the influence of a general dropsy his

philosophy the name  
ring fame, not  
made, but

from the aid which he gave to science in all its departments by his prompt and un-failing penetration. Owing to his rare qualifications, the universality of his genius, and his remarkable industry, he placed himself in the relation of centre to a system,—and became the guiding and directing power to an extensive class of European philosophers. A member of nearly all the scientific societies in Europe, he was the point uniting them in a common bond. In every part of the civilised world his name was regarded with reverence,—and all scientific communities felt that they had lost a friend when they heard of the death of the astronomer of France.

In his career as a statesman his scrupulous integrity, the purity of his conduct, and the perfect disinterestedness with which he devoted himself to the service of the State, as far removed above the shadow of suspicion of sordid motives as ever was an old Roman in the best times of the Republic,—have been often the subject of unstinted praise, even from those whose opinions most widely differed from his, and who were the most opposed to the government of which he was a member. He was, in fact, a thorough Republican in his principles, and conscientiously attached to that scheme of polity; but he was tolerant of the opposite opinions, and incapable of oppressing those who held them.

The obsequies of M. Arago were attended by the Conte Vaillant, grand marshal of the palace, and M. Tascher de la Pagerie, on the part of the Emperor; by Colonel Démarest, premier aide-de-camp, on the part of his Imperial Highness the Prince Napoleon; by M. Théodore Ducos, Minister of Marine and the Colonies, filling *ad interim* the functions of the Minister of Public Instruction; and by a large body of naval and military officers, public *employés*, and distinguished *savans*. The chief mourners were the two sons of the deceased, and MM. Mathieu and Jacques Arago. The *cordons* of the pall were held by MM. Roux, Admiral Baudin, Flourens, Lionville junior, and Lebé-Gigien, the last as representative of the scholars of the Polytechnic School. At the cemetery of Pere le Chaise, funeral discourses were delivered by Admiral Baudin, on the part of the Bureau des Longitudes, by M. Barral, on that of the Municipal Council, of which Arago was a member, and by M. Flourens.

#### M. ST.-HILAIRE.

Sept. . . . At Paris, in his 74th year, M. Auguste St.-Hilaire, a member of the Botanical Section of the Academy of Sciences.

His first botanical publications were on

the local vegetation of France. In 1812 he published a notice of seventy species of phenogamous plants discovered in the department of the Loiret. In the same year he published observations on the new Flora of Paris. In 1816 his memoir appeared on those plants which have a free central placenta. At this time he went to South America for the purposes of investigating the vegetation of that vast continent. He remained there till 1822; and during the time of his residence in America and since, he published a number of valuable memoirs and papers on the plants of South America. The most important of these were:—1. A History of the most remarkable Plants of Brazil and Paraguay. It contained figures of the plants, and was published in Paris in 1824. 2. The Plants used economically by the Brazilians; also published in 1824, with plates. 3. From 1825 to 1832 appeared in parts, illustrated with folio plates, his "Flora Brasiliæ Meridionalis." In this and in the foregoing works M. St-Hilaire was assisted by MM. A. de Jussieu and J. Cambepedes. They comprise by far the most complete account extant of the exuberant vegetation of the Brazils. M. St-Hilaire has also published accounts of his various travels in South America. In 1830 appeared his travels in the provinces of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes. In 1833 he published an account of his travels in the Diamond districts and on the shores of Brazil. On his return from the Brazils, his herbarium contained seven thousand species of plants which he had collected during his travels in South America.

#### LIEUT. BELLOT.

Aug. 21, 1852. When serving as a volunteer in H.M.S. Phoenix, employed in the Arctic regions, Lieutenant Bellot, of the French Imperial Navy.

M. Bellot was born at Paris on the 18th March, 1826. At the age of fifteen years and a half, he was admitted to the Naval School, which he left with a high reputation in 1843, standing fifth on the list of eighty pupils of the second class who were promoted on the 1st of September in that year. After serving successively on board the Suffren and Friedland for nearly six months, he obtained the favour much sought for by young naval officers, of being sent on a long cruise. On the 23rd June, 1844, M. Bellot sailed from Brest for Bourbon on board the corvette Berceau, which was subsequently lost in the Madagascar waters. He was still in the Berceau when in April, 1845, he distinguished himself by saving at the risk of his life a man who fell overboard.

In the expedition of 1845 against Tamatave, commanded by Captain Romain-Desfosses, the young sailor gave proof of the most brilliant courage, combined with presence of mind. At the moment when he was spiking a gun he was severely wounded by a Madagascar chief, whose brains he immediately afterwards blew out with a pistol, stretching him lifeless at his feet. After this bloody expedition M. Bellot was recommended for the cross of the Legion of Honour, which was conferred upon him by a royal decree of Dec. 2, 1845. He had not then attained his 20th year. His promotion as a pupil of the first class was dated Nov. 1, 1845. From the corvette Berceau, whose sad destiny M. Bellot would inevitably have shared, he was transferred to the Belle Poule frigate, 60 guns. He was then attached to the staff of the station, and specially charged with the duty of superintending signals. Although greatly occupied by this service, which requires as much vigilance as precision, he found time to give lessons in geometry and navigation to such of the crew as desired to qualify themselves for passing the examination necessary before they could be eligible to command a merchantman. On Feb. 1, 1847, when Captain Romain-Desfosses was about to relinquish the command of the station, he wrote to the Minister of Marine—"M. Bellot is by his character, his great intelligence, and sailor-like qualities, the most distinguished pupil at this station. He is fit for everything, and full of ardour to do anything, and is in every way superior both to his age and his position."

On the 1st Nov. following, M. Bellot was promoted to the rank of Enseigne de vaisseau, a grade answering to that of Lieutenant in the army. After a short term of service on board the Pandore frigate, he was removed to the corvette Triomphante, which on the 23rd July, 1848, sailed for La Plata. His conduct during the voyage and at La Plata obtained the most flattering testimonials from his commanding officer Capt. Sochet, and Admirals Vaillant and Laplace. The Triomphante returned to Rochefort on the 25th Aug. 1850, and on the 20th Sept. M. Bellot quitted the corvette and was attached to the dépôt company at Rochefort, where he remained till the 8th of May, 1851. At that date he wrote to the Minister of Marine for permission to join the expedition then preparing to set out in search of Sir John Franklin. The desired permission was granted, and he accordingly sailed in 1851 in the Prince Albert, sent out by Lady Franklin, and commanded by Mr. Kennedy. During that voyage he made various discoveries,

which are shown in a map published by Mr. Arrowsmith. At a time when the commander and other officers were on shore at Port Leopold the ship was drifted away, and Mons. Bellot took the command. After having been carried a considerable way to the southward, he steered to Batty Bay, on the west side of North Somerset, and proceeding on foot regained his companions very far to the north, and brought them back to the ship, which passed the winter safely in Batty Bay. He afterwards accompanied his gallant commander in an excursion on foot. He was of small stature, but he dragged his own sledge, and accomplished a very difficult and arduous journey of at least 1,100 miles over the ice, making in his way a great geographical discovery, to which his name was given, and which will remain for ever on the map of the world. "Bellot's Strait" is attached to the narrow arm of the sea which separates the land of Somerset from Boothia Felix, the whole of that land having been previously supposed to form one continent.

On the 5th Feb. 1852, M. Bellot, who had not yet served five years as an *Enseigne de vaisseau*, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, as a recompense for the noble impulse which the Minister and the whole French navy admired.

When Lieut. Bellot returned home, his first object was to seek employment under his own government, and to induce them to send out a separate expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. In the meantime, other expeditions, public and private, were projected in this country, and when Lady Franklin again fitted out a vessel under the same commander, the gallant Kennedy, Lieut. Bellot volunteered to accompany him a second time. Mr. Kennedy felt so much the superiority of Lieut. Bellot, that he would have been content to serve under him. Just at this period, however, the expedition of Capt. Inglefield was resolved upon by the Admiralty, and Lieut. Bellot obtained permission to accompany it as a volunteer, hoping that he might thereby achieve something so decisive, that when he returned to France he would be able to impress upon the French government the great advantage of sending out an expedition much further to the North than any that had yet been attempted.

In point of assiduity, Lieut. Bellot was an example to all on board the *Phoenix*. Late and early he was at his duty. The needle occupied his attention night was devoted to scientific at the time of his death, and left the ship, to communication with a journey across

the ice. Capt. Pullen, returning in Capt. Inglefield's absence, was desirous to make a further communication to him. Lieut. Bellot volunteered for this service; and left the ship with four British sailors, a sledge, and an India-rubber canoe. Very shortly after his quitting the ship a fatal storm arose, which destroyed the *Breadalbane*, the consort of the *Phoenix*. The same gale severed from the shore the ice upon which Lieut. Bellot was then travelling. He immediately sent two of the four men in the canoe to the land; but he was drifted rapidly away with the remaining two. When he observed the full extent of the danger, and hope was almost extinguished, he expressed his joy that the other two sailors were safe, and that he was with the two that were exposed to such imminent peril. The snow descending rapidly, he taught them the way to shelter themselves by accumulating it somewhat in the shape of a hut. Whilst they were thus protected, he went twice to ascertain in what direction the floe was drifting. A third time he went forth, and returned no more. A violent gust of wind had carried him into a deep crack in the ice, and thus he perished by drowning. His two companions, after driving about on the floe for thirty hours without food, were enabled to regain the ship, bringing back the despatches in safety.

Lieut. Bellot was at all times foremost in the offer of his services for any difficult or dangerous undertaking. He had made a great number of magnetic and other scientific observations, which will be placed in the hands of Colonel Sabine for publication. He had won the friendship and esteem of all the officers on board the *Phoenix*, and the news of his untimely fate has been received with the strongest expressions of regret and admiration both in his own country and in England. The Emperor of the French has granted from his private purse a pension of 2,000 francs to his family, for the lives of his two parents and his brothers and sisters.

A public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms on the 4th Nov. last, Sir Roderick I. Murchison in the chair, at which the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James Graham, after an eloquent and feeling speech, moved the first resolution, to promote a general subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Lieutenant Bellot, to be placed at an appropriate spot in or near the Royal Hospital of Greenwich. There it was that Bellot embarked on board the *Phoenix*, and bade his friends, both French and English, his last farewell. A second resolution expressed an intention "That the surplus of the subscription, after defraying the cost of the

monument, be invested for the members of the family of Lieut. Bellot."

A portrait of Bellot has been published in the Illustrated London News.

COMMANDER ARTHUR DAVIES, R.N.

July 13. In Cambridge-street, Pimlico, Arthur Davies, esq. Commander R.N.

Mr. Davies entered the service, June 1, 1800, as first-class volunteer on board the *San Fiorenzo* 60, employed at the blockade of Havre de Grace, and also in the East Indies, where he served from May 1803 to Jan. 1807 with the present Sir Josiah Coghill, as midshipman in the *Rattlesnake* sloop and *La Concorde* frigate; and for the next three years with Rear-Adm. Pellew and Wm. O'Brien Drury, in the *Culoden* and *Russell* 74's, of which last ship he was made a Lieutenant Dec. 27, 1808. He returned home in convoy with the *Bellemeux* 64, in 1811; was appointed in August 1812 to the *Lyra* 10, on the north coast of Spain, and in January following to the *Hamadryad* 36, which in Dec. 1814 captured the *Abigail* Danish national cutter, and afterwards served on the Newfoundland station. On the 30th May 1815 he was made Second of the *Brazen* 18. In Sept. 1816 he invalidated home from the West Indies.

On the 26th April 1823, Lieut. Davies was appointed to the Coast Guard service, in which he continued for some time. He was subsequently employed as Emigration Agent at Hobart Town.

He married May 6, 1824, Elizabeth, second daughter of George Matcham, esq. of Ashford Lodge, Sussex, and niece of Admiral Horatio Lord Nelson, K.B.

MRS. NICOLLS.

July 6. At Chichester, in her 97th year, Miriam, widow of General Oliver Nicolls, Colonel of the 66th Regiment.

The circle of military relatives with whom this venerable lady was connected is very remarkable.

She was the eldest daughter of General Sir William Green, who was commanding engineer during the whole of the memorable siege of Gibraltar, and for his services there was created a Baronet in 1786; he was also the last officer who held the appointment of "Chief Engineer." Her brother, the late Sir Justly Watson Green, succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1809, and sold out of the service as Lieutenant-Colonel. As Captain Green, he had the honour to be selected to travel abroad (principally in Germany) with his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, then Prince Edward. Sir Justly Green died in 1827, unmarried, and the baronetcy became extinct. It had been the wish of Sir Wil-

liam, that in case his only son should die without male issue, the baronetcy should descend to the son of his eldest daughter, but his death prevented this arrangement being completed. Sir W. Green had two other daughters; one married the late Major-Gen. Sir Charles Holloway, Royal Engineers, whose son, the late Colonel W. Holloway, C.B. died at Plymouth, while Commanding Engineer of the Western district, in 1850; he had seen much service, and was shot through the body at Badajoz. Sir C. Holloway had another son, a Captain in the Royal Artillery, who died at Gibraltar. He had also three daughters (all deceased). The eldest married the late Lieut.-Colonel F. Smith, Royal Artillery; the second married the late Lieut.-Colonel Fitzgerald, of the 60th Regiment; and the third married Captain C. Leslie, of the 60th Regiment, now Lieut.-Colonel Leslie, K.H. Sir W. Green's youngest daughter, still living, is the widow of the late Major Chatterton, formerly of the 27th Regiment; she has a son a Captain in the 35th Regiment, and a daughter, the widow of Colonel Peter Hawker.

Mrs. Nicolls was descended, on her mother's side, from a family of the name of Watson, her grandfather and great-grandfather (who was killed) having both been Colonels of Artillery.

General Oliver Nicolls (also descended from a family almost exclusively military) entered the army as Ensign in the Royals in 1756, in the reign of George II.; he had seen much service both in the East and West Indies, and had held high commands both abroad and at home; he became Major-General in 1796, and died in his 90th year, at Chichester, in 1829, one of the oldest generals in the service, having been in the army upwards of 73 years. He had been Colonel of three regiments—the 4th West India Regiment, the 54th Regiment, and the 66th Regiment. The eldest son of this marriage, a Lieutenant in the 45th Regiment, died of yellow fever in the West Indies; the second son, a Captain of the Artillery, was killed at the Helder in 1799; the youngest son, who survives, sold out of the service in 1820 as Lieutenant-Colonel. The second daughter is the widow of the late General William Brooke, formerly commanding the 5th Dragoon Guards. General Oliver Nicolls was uncle to the late General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., whose last appointment was Commander-in-chief in the East Indies; to the present Lieut.-General Nicolls, Royal Engineers; and to a third brother, the late Lieut.-Colonel W. Nicolls, Royal Artillery, who died on his voyage homewards from the West Indies. Several of the sons of these officers are now serv-



ing both in the Queen's and Company's services. Mrs. Nicolls was thus the daughter, wife, mother-in-law, sister-in-law, and aunt of general officers.—*United Service Gazette.*

R. J. SMYTH, ESQ. M.P.

Sept. 19. Suddenly, aged 38, Roger Johnson Smyth, esq. M.P. for Lisburn, a magistrate for the counties of Down and Antrim, and a deputy-lieutenant of the former county.

He was a son of Thomas Johnson Smyth, esq. of Lisburn, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the counties of Down and Antrim, by Charlotte, sister of Edward Brice, esq. of Scontbush and Kilross, co. Antrim, who assumed the name of Bruce in 1811. His brother was the Rev. Edward Smyth, Rector of Glenavy, in the diocese of Connor.

He was educated on the continent; and was elected to Parliament for Lisburn only in December last, on the retirement of Sir James Emerson Tennent. He was opposed by Mr. Inglis, then Lord Advocate of Scotland, who had the influence of the Marquess of Hertford, which was formerly supposed to be predominant in the borough. The Lord Advocate had 87 votes, and Mr. Smyth 99.

Mr. Smyth's politics were those of a moderate Conservative. He was in favour of free trade based on sound principles, and of an equitable tenant-right bill, which should have regard to the proper rights both of landlord and tenant. He was opposed to the idea of repealing the Union. He has died unmarried.

CHARLES BARING WALL, ESQ. M.P.

Oct. 14. At Norman Court, Hampshire, aged 58, Charles Baring Wall, esq. M.A., M.P. for Salisbury, a Deputy-Lieutenant and magistrate of Hampshire.

This gentleman was son of the late Charles Wall, esq. (who purchased Norman Court in 1805, and died in 1815,) by Harriet, daughter of Sir Francis Baring, Bart. He was a member of Christ church, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821.

He was first returned to parliament for Guildford without a contest in the year 1819, on the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Sir William Draper Best to the Bench; and he was re-chosen, also without opposition, at the general election of 1820. At that of 1826 he was returned for the borough of Wareham; but in 1830 he was again a candidate for Guildford, elected after the following poll, in the Hon. George Chapple Norton, the former members, was de-

Charles Baring Wall, esq. . . 117  
George Holme Sumner, esq. . . 82  
Hon. G. C. Norton . . . 60

In the following year, during the Reform excitement, Mr. Baring Wall was himself unsuccessful, the poll being as follows:—

Hon. C. Francis Norton . . 123  
James Mangles, esq. . . 100  
George Holme Sumner, esq. . 73  
Charles Baring Wall, esq. . . 56

Shortly after, Mr. Weyland, one of the members for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, having been elected for Oxfordshire, Mr. Baring Wall was chosen to fill the vacant seat, defeating Mr. G. Prendergast by 425 votes to 165.

But when Reform had been enacted, Mr. Baring Wall, though a Conservative, regained his seat for Guildford, the following being the result of the poll of 1832—

James Mangles, esq. . . . 299  
Charles Baring Wall, esq. . . 180  
Hon. C. F. Norton . . . . 138

He was not able, however, to retain his seat for Guildford without repeated struggles; but on three other occasions he was successful. In 1835—

James Mangles, esq. . . . 299  
Charles Baring Wall, esq. . . 214  
Henry A. C. Austen, esq. . . 131

In 1837—

Charles Baring Wall, esq. . . 252  
Major J. Yorke Scarlett . . 188  
James Mangles, esq. . . . 159

In 1841—

Ross Donnelly Mangles, esq. . 242  
Charles Baring Wall, esq. . . 221  
Hon. J. Yorke Scarlett . . . 177  
Henry Currie, esq. . . . 161

At the general election of 1847 he contested Salisbury, and was returned after a contest which terminated thus—

William James Chaplin, esq. . 491  
Charles Baring Wall, esq. . . 374  
John Smith, esq. . . . . 170

And again in 1852—

William James Chaplin, esq. . 381  
Charles Baring Wall, esq. . . 331  
Fred. William Slade, esq. . . 173  
Daniel Higford D. Burr, esq. . 131

Mr. Baring Wall was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Hampshire in 1846.

His politics were originally Conservative, but he frequently opposed both the Liverpool and Wellington ministries, and at last was returned for Salisbury as a Liberal.

He had been for many years a Director of the British Institution, and his aid was usually sought in Committees of the House

of Commons on matters relative to art. Among his immediate friends and dependants he was much esteemed for his kindness of disposition and unaffected simplicity of manners.

THE REV. GODFREY FAUSSETT, D.D.

*July*— At Oxford, aged 73, the Rev. Godfrey Faussett, D.D. of Heppington, Kent, the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, and a Canon of Christ Church.

Dr. Faussett was descended of a family settled for more than two centuries in the county of Kent. His grandfather the Rev. Bryan Faussett, M.A. who was a Fellow of All Souls' college, and Rector of Monks' Horton, inherited from his father the estate of Heppington. His father Henry Godfrey Faussett, esq. of the same place, died in 1825; having had issue, by his first wife, Susan, only daughter of Richard Sandys, esq. of Canterbury, the subject of this memoir, and two other sons, long since deceased.

Dr. Faussett at the age of 16 was chosen a scholar of Corpus Christi college, and took his B.A. degree as a member of that house in 1801. He was elected probationary fellow of Magdalene July, 1802, and proceeded M.A. 1804, B.D. 1822, and D.D. 1827, in which year he was elected Margaret Professor of Divinity, and as such became a Prebendary of Worcester. When the changes ordained by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners took place, this preferment was exchanged for a canonry of Christ Church, and the Margaret Professor took possession of the stall allotted to him upon the decease of Dr. Woodcock.

Dr. Faussett was twice married; first, to Marianne-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Bridges, esq. of St. Nicholas Court, Thanet; and, secondly, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Thomas Wethered, esq. of Great Marlow. By the former lady he had issue two sons, Bryan, born in 1812, and Godfrey, born in 1813; and two daughters. By the latter, Henry Godfrey, and other issue.

Dr. Faussett represented, through his great-grandfather, the family of Godfrey of Heppington, a junior branch of that old Kentish family of which Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey was a member, and some notices of whom were introduced to our readers in our Magazine for Nov. 1848.

The following, although probably an incomplete list of Dr. Faussett's publications, is nevertheless the most perfect that we can at this moment collect. They are all sermons:—

On the necessity of Educating the Poor in the principles of the Established Church.

Oxford, 1811, in which year there are two editions.

The Claims of the Established Church to exclusive Attachment and Support. Eight Sermons at the Bampton Lectures, Oxford, 1820.

Jewish History Vindicated from the scriptural View of it displayed in "History of the Jews" (by the late Dean of St. Paul's). Oxford, 1830.

The Alliance of Church and State explained and Vindicated: Oxford, 1833.

The Revival of Popery: a Sermon, Oxford, 1838.

The Thirty-nine Articles considered the Standard and Test of the Doctrine of the Church of England: a lecture delivered in the Divinity School before the University of Oxford (against The Times for the Times, No. 90). Oxford, 1841.

COLIN CAMPBELL MACAULAY, Esq. Oct. 20. At Knighton Lodge, Leicester, in his 54th year, Colin Campbell Macaulay, esq.

This gentleman was the second son of the late Rev. Aulay Macaulay, Vicar of Rothley, and was born at that vicarage Nov. 19th, 1799. He received his education from his accomplished father and was subsequently placed at Rugby under Dr. Wooll, where he was distinguished for his rapid advance in all studies of the school, and uniformly loved for his amiability and kindness of disposition. On quitting Rugby, in 1811 (after some hesitation whether he should not go to the University and qualify for Holy Orders), he was placed with Thorpe Burbidge, esq. then town clerk of Leicester, and a solicitor in extensive practice. He continued in Mr. Burbidge's office till 1828, when, on some symptoms of delicate health, he was recommended to abstain from professional employment and try the effects of relaxation and warmer climate. He spent the winter of 1829, 1830, and 1831, in Portugal during which he greatly renovated his health, and considerably improved his acquaintance with classical and general literature. In 1831 he resumed active life and joined the highly-respectable firm of Greaves and Berridge—of which he continued a partner till his decease. His legal acumen was universally admitted, and his high sense of honour could never escape any one who had either business or friendly intercourse with him. Perhaps there was no man to whose talents and exertions the Midland Railway Bill was so largely indebted for its success. In fact, from their able management of that most important measure, the office of Messrs Berridge and Macaulay acquired a rep-

tation in railway matters scarcely second to any in the kingdom. For fourteen years Mr. Colin Macaulay filled the responsible office of clerk to the county magistrates for the Leicester district with acknowledged ability.

Ever ready to render himself useful to his native county in any way in his power, Mr. Macaulay accepted a commission in the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry in 1823. He was gazetted Lieutenant Aug. 8, 1829; and partly owing to ill-health, and partly to his twice waiving his claim in favour of the Marquess of Hastings, and his friend E. B. Hartopp, esq., he did not obtain his Captaincy until Aug. 12, 1850. One who well knew him in his troop says, "he was as eminent as a soldier as a civilian. He was beloved by the whole corps, and his social good qualities will be long and affectionately remembered."

Literary tastes are so hereditary in the Babingtons and Macaulays, that it would have been strange not to find them in Colin. Frequent intercourse with his near relatives, the gifted and amiable family at the Temple, and the refined and excellent Gisborne, greatly tended to foster and cultivate these tastes. He was a very early member of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, and he rendered that now eminent society very essential service. In 1847 he was elected president, and on the 13th of October in that year delivered an inaugural address of great power. In addition to many valuable contributions, Mr. Macaulay signalled this year of his presidency by two able papers on "The English Poets of the Present Half Century." So well pleased was the society with their president's exertions, that the honour of re-election was conferred upon him, and it was in his second presidency that the transfer of the museum to the Municipal Corporation took place. Few that had the good fortune to be present on that memorable occasion will forget Mr. Colin Macaulay's eloquence, or the brilliant and just compliment paid him by Lord John Manners. In that year he favoured the society with two papers on "Cardinal Wolsey;" in 1849, with one on "The Association of Ideas;" in 1850, he discussed "John, Duke of Marlborough," and in 1851, "Queen Elizabeth." The whole of these Essays gave evidence of powers of no ordinary kind—of a very pure taste, and of a very extensive range of acquirements. His last appearance in public was in January last, when he left a sick room to advocate the Mechanics' Union. His whole life, in fact, had afforded proof of his anxiety to benefit his kind—and there

were few societies in Leicester of a benevolent nature that did not receive from him a very willingly-accorded assistance. In politics, Mr. Colin Macaulay was a Conservative—but such was his amenity of manner, and such his really tolerant spirit, that his advocacy of his views never made him an enemy or cost him a friend.

He married, in 1850, Mary-Kendall, eldest daughter of Richard Warner Wood, esq. of Stonegate, near Leicester, by whom he leaves issue a son, born April 3, 1851, and an infant daughter. His mortal remains were interred in the family resting place at Rothley.

#### JAMES AINSWORTH, Esq.

Oct. 28. At his residence, Cliff Point, Lower Broughton, near Manchester, aged 70, James Ainsworth, esq. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of London.

Mr. Ainsworth was descended from an old Lancashire family originally of the township of Ainsworth, a member of which married the only daughter of Winkley by the heiress of Plessington, and so acquired that property in the reign of Richard II. In later times the Ainsworths were connected by marriage with the Hopwoods of Hopwood, and possessed property at Scotland, in the neighbourhood of Rochdale. At Plessington Hall the arms are still visible over the arched stone entrance. The name and arms of Ainsworth are also in the glass of one of the windows at Kersal Cell (Miss Atherton's). Of this ancient family several distinguished themselves in various walks.

Henry Ainsworth (who was born at Plessington in 1560, and died 1629), the traveller, celebrated Hebraist, and Biblical commentator, author of "Annotations upon the Five Books of Moses" (1627), and many other works, was one ancestor; being the second son of Laurence Ainsworth of Plessington, gentleman, by Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Grimshaw, of Clayton. Another not less celebrated was the grammarian and lexicographer Robert Ainsworth, F.S.A. author of the well-known Latin Dictionary (first edition 1736) and other works. He was born at Woodgate, Eccles, in 1660, and died in London in 1743.

Jeremiah Ainsworth, the father of the gentleman whose recent decease has called forth this brief notice, was an accomplished scholar, and well known as a mathematician. He was on very intimate terms with Sir Thomas Egerton, afterwards created Earl of Wilton. Many references have recently been made to this Mr. Ainsworth in "Notes and Queries" with relation to the history of the rise of science in Lancashire, for he is regarded

as the founder of a local school of mathematicians.

The late Mr. James Ainsworth was born in Manchester on the 5th of March, 1783. He was educated at the Manchester Free Grammar School, during the rule of Mr. Lawson as head or high master, Messrs. Durbey, Peiley, and Holt being the other masters; and, after leaving the school, Mr. Ainsworth was a private pupil of the eccentric but able teacher the Rev. Joshua Brookes. About the year 1798, when he was only fifteen, Mr. Ainsworth went to the Infirmary as an apprenticed pupil: there being an express stipulation in his indentures that he should be allowed a portion of the day to go and take his lessons. This time he devoted to the study of Latin classics, a taste for reading which he retained to the close of his life. After completing his apprenticeship, he was for some time a clerk at the Infirmary, and acted as house apothecary for nearly a year during a period when fever was raging to a fearful extent. He took the complaint, which nearly proved fatal to him. At this time the eminent Charles White (whose biography has yet to be written) was one of the surgeons of the Infirmary, and amongst Mr. Ainsworth's most intimate acquaintances and friends were Doctor Ferriar and Mr. Benjamin Gibson; and Mr. Ainsworth subsequently became a student at the University of Edinburgh, contemporaneously with Lord Brougham, with whom he was at that time on intimate terms. When he had finished his medical education he was, from his recognised ability, invited to join the grandfather of the present Dr. Henry in partnership. Mr. Henry is well known as the inventor of the calcined magnesia and other chemical preparations still held in high estimation. Mr. Ainsworth was a very intimate friend of the late Dr. Edward Holme, and the late Mr. Robert Thorpe, surgeon; the latter commencing his professional career at a much later period than Mr. Ainsworth.

In the year 1806, when only twenty-three, Mr. Ainsworth was elected surgeon to the Infirmary. He is stated to have been the first to commence anatomical lectures in Manchester, which he began in conjunction with the late Mr. Ransome, surgeon; and he may therefore be regarded as the originator of what has since become the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, in Pine-street. It is worthy of notice, as one of the "small beginnings," that Mr. Ainsworth converted the layloft over his stable into a lecture theatre. He was most indefatigable and enthusiastic in the pursuit of professional knowledge, and an

exceedingly skilful manipulator. Some of his preparations, we are assured, are not to be surpassed even at the present time. As an instance we may mention an injected preparation of a large mastiff dog, in which all the principal arteries of the body (with the sole exception of the aorta) had been successfully secured by ligature, without destroying the animal's life, and which it is believed was the first instance of the internal iliac artery being successfully tied. Mr. Ainsworth was always esteemed one of the ablest operators of his day. In consequence of declining years, he resigned his office of surgeon to the Infirmary some time ago, and was then elected one of the consulting surgeons to that institution, the duties of which honourable post he continued to discharge up to the close of his life. He was one of the founders of the Natural History Society and of the Botanical and Horticultural Society, and always took a strong and deep interest in the well-being and progress of both these societies, and in the museum and the gardens which they established. He was elected a member of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society in January 1805, so that he had been enrolled nearly half a century, and was with one exception the oldest of its surviving members. In conjunction with the late Mr. Thomas Fleming and others, he was one of the revivers of an old Manchester club, which is still continued, and which in its day was famous, under the appellation of "John Shaw's," from the name of the landlord, who is said to have enforced early hours upon his guests by the cracking of a large horsewhip at a fixed time. This club, of which Mr. Edmund Buckley is now president, and which numbers three or four surviving members, may be regarded as the only link between the social and convivial institutions of "Old Manchester" and those of the present day.

Mr. Ainsworth's hospitality is well known. His charity had the best attributes: it was large and catholic, while it was most unostentatious, and indeed carefully kept from the knowledge of the world at large. He has left a widow and one son, Dr. Ralph Ainsworth.

#### MICHAEL SCALES, Esq.

*Aug. 22.* At Wanstead, aged 76, Michael Scales, esq. formerly of Aldgate.

The name of this gentleman was for some years kept prominently before the public, in consequence of his repeated but unsuccessful efforts to attain the dignity of Alderman of the city of London. He had for many years carried on the business of a carcase-butcher at Aldgate,

and acquired considerable wealth. On the appointment of Sir James Shaw to the Chamberlainship in the year 1833, the inhabitants of the ward of Portsoken elected him as their Alderman, but the Court of Aldermen exercised their right of *veto*, and refused to admit him as one of their body.\* He was elected a second time: and the contest was not finally decided until the 8th June, 1836, when judgment was pronounced by Lord Chief Justice Tindal in the Exchequer Chamber. This judgment overruled the writs of error which had been brought by Mr. Scales against decisions in the Court of King's Bench.

In 1832, at the first election for the city of London after the enactment of Reform, Mr. Scales was proposed as a candidate. He professed himself to be a Reformer in politics; but there were also four other "good Reformers" in the field, in the persons of Mr. Grote, and Aldermen Matthew Wood, Robert Walthman, and Sir John Key, and they were all returned; whilst Mr. Lyall, the Conservative candidate, and Mr. Scales, were excluded,—with this difference, that Mr. Lyall polled 5112 votes, and Mr. Scales 569.

Mr. Scales for many years resided at Old Ford, near Stratford-le-Bow. He subsequently went to reside in France; and three weeks before his death he came over on a visit to his daughter at Wanstead, where he died, after two days' illness.

THOS. JONATHAN WOOLLER, Esq.

Oct. 29. In Carburton-street, Portland-road, aged 67, Thomas Jonathan Wooller, esq. formerly editor of the "Black Dwarf."

Mr. Wooller was a native of Yorkshire, but we are uninformed of his parentage or early education. He was apprenticed to a printer, and for some years followed that occupation.

When in business in Shoreditch, he began a periodical work called "The Stage," which acquired considerable celebrity, not only from the spirit of its criticisms, but also from his almost unparalleled practice of setting-up his paragraphs without the usual intervention of pen and ink. About the year 1810, he is remembered as a member of a private debating society, consisting of about a dozen members, which was called the Socratic Union, in which questions on various subjects were discussed, exclusive of any on religion or politics. He then displayed considerable talent, not

only as a speaker on all subjects that were proposed, but as possessing a great fund of general information, particularly in history and general polite literature. At that time he was preparing for a public career, in which he afterwards, during the stormy period that occupied the succeeding years, took an active part. He distinguished himself, during what we may call his noviciate, in the public debating societies, such as the British Forum and others, as the opponent of Gale Jones on political subjects, and displayed a copiousness of language and elegance of diction, as well as intimate knowledge of his subject, always equal, and often superior, to his popular adversary. Such had been the severe character of his studies, and the command he had acquired over the subjects within his range, aided by a most faithful and retentive memory, that after having toiled at the press all day, he would enter the debating room without any preparation but a momentary knowledge of the question of the evening, and deliver a speech of two hours' length, answering every argument without taking a note, with a facility, power, and eloquence which would have put many of our M.P.'s to the blush. About the year 1812 the little society first named became public, owing to the decision of the majority, and opened its proceedings at the Mermaid Tavern, Hackney. At the same time a small periodical was started by the members called "The Reasoner," consisting of essays, poetry, and a summary of the debates, of which Mr. Wooller was both printer and editor. The scheme of publicity, however, proved a failure, and the society and the periodical were abandoned together.

Shortly after this period Mr. Wooller came before the world as a political writer, by the publication of the weekly paper called "The Black Dwarf." In this he displayed a vein of pungent satire in his unsparing attacks on the ministry of the day, which produced many imitators, but no successful rival, for though Dwarfs White and Grey appeared on the scene, they soon vanished, and their remains were consigned to the "tomb of all the Capulets." For some papers in this publication Mr. Wooller was prosecuted for libel. He undertook his own defence; and in one of the most brilliant speeches ever heard, he contrived to divide the jury in opinion; when, although a verdict was given against him by part of them, the others declared their dissent, and the proceedings were in consequence nullified. At the time of the agitation of the question of Parliamentary Reform, and when the popular fever was at its height, he was elected "legislatorial attorney"† for Birmingham, a proceeding

\* The late Lord Mayor (Challis) is said to have been the first butcher admitted to the office of Alderman.

which was manifestly illegal, and led to his incarceration for a period of eighteen months in Warwick Gaol. When the *Reform Bill* was passed, he wisely concluded that the field of his political labours was closed, and abandoned political life altogether. His imprisonment, we believe, was shared by Mr. George Edmonds, at present clerk of the peace for Birmingham, and the late Sir Charles Wolseley.

He still continued the business of a printer, and in his defence on the former occasion he argued that he could not be said to be the writer of his obnoxious passages, since he did not write a line of them, but set them up line by line in letters from the case as they were formed in his mind. This was literally true, and he has been seen to compose page after page of original matter, both in prose and poetry, without a line being written, at the same time sustaining a long and animated conversation.

The fact of his prosecution acted as an impediment to his being called to the bar, for which, as was well known, he had gone through all the preliminary studies, and he became a prisoner's advocate at the police courts. His conduct for some time a *Standard* paper called the *British Gazette*; but disappointment of his early hopes led, it is to be feared, to habits of dissipation, and so doubt shortened his days.

Mr. Wooller married the daughter of John Deck, esq. of Kingsland, by whom he had a son.

In person Mr. Wooller was tall and intelligent, with a countenance of plain and unobtrusive features, which shewed no indications of the master mind that dwelt within. He was caricatured by G. Cruickshank, *Caricatures* (George IV.) addressed to the citizenry in the words of the *Standard*.

Wooller's features are correctly described, but he is placed as a diminutive "Dwarf" in contrast to the

**MR. ISAIAH DECK.**

of Cambridge, aged 61, Mr. R.G.S.

youngest son of Mr. Philip Deck, of Bury St. Edmund's, notice will be found in *Antiquarian Anecdotes*, vol. iii. p. 100. He was many years followed by the Whig Whig in King's Parade, and was not only well versed in the practice of that branch of the law, but had acquired a very considerable amount of information upon various subjects, especially in geology. He was always a discoverer of ancient remains in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, and had a collection of relics of anti-

quity, accompanied by minerals, fossils, and curiosities. His discoveries at Little Wilbraham now form an interesting feature among our national antiquities in the British Museum. He made various communications on these subjects to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society and the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain; and was a zealous supporter of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. His last public act, as a member of the Town Council, was to move a resolution inviting the Archaeological Institute to Cambridge next year, and pledging the Corporation to give them a hearty reception.

He always supplied the local papers with such facts as he deemed deserving of notice in matters of natural history and meteorology, as well as archaeology.

In private life he was truly estimable. His hospitality was unbounded, and a more generous heart than his never animated a human breast. He had endured a long illness with fortitude, and contemplated its fatal termination with resignation and cheerfulness.

His body was interred in the Cemetery, Mill Road, followed by many of his friends and neighbours of the parish of St. Edward.

**CLERGY DECEASED.**

Sept. 29. At Bondleigh, Devon, aged 55, the Rev. George Staw, Rector of that parish (1842). He was of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825; and instituted in 1829 to the Vicarage of Long Burton with Holnest, Dorsetshire. On his leaving that parish in 1842 the inhabitants presented to him a silver salver in testimony of their esteem. He married in 1849 Georgiana, only dau. of John Cree, esq. of Ower-moigne, Dorset.

Oct. 1. At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 61, the Rev. William Harris Parker, Perp. Curate of St. Paul's, Whippingham, of which he was appointed the first incumbent in 1844. He was of Downing college, Camb. B.A. 1823, M.A. 1826.

Oct. 4. Aged 64, the Rev. Richard Pransford Jones, Rector of Charfield, Glouc. (1816) and Vicar of Compton, Berks (1829). He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1813, M.A. 1817.

At Runney, Monmouthshire, aged 75, the Rev. William Jones, Vicar of that parish (1847) and Perp. Curate of Peterstone Wentloog, co. Monmouth (1823).

Oct. 5. At Accrington, Lanc. aged 68, the Rev. John Hopwood, Perp. Curate of St. James's, Accrington (1817).

Oct. 5. At Bordeaux, aged 33, the Rev. John Denny Hilton, B.A. (1843) of University college, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. John Hilton, of Sarre Court, near Margate.

At Withycombe Raleigh, Devon, the Rev. Charles Utermarck Raleigh, Rector of East Dulleigh, with Withycombe Raleigh. He was the son of Thomas Utermarck, esq. of Guernsey, and was of Exeter college, Oxford, B.A. 1848.

Oct. 7. At Scarning, Norfolk, aged 70, the Rev. William Girling, a magistrate for that county. He was of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1808.

At Buckland, Surrey, aged 73, the Rev. Thomas Hulce, Rector of that parish. He was the youngest son of Sir Edward Hulce, the third Bart. of Dros-

more House, Hants, by Mary, dau. of John Lothiellier, esq. He was of All Souls college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1807.

At Ringwood, Kent, aged 66, the Rev. *John Monins*, M.A. Rector of that place (1811). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1808, M.A. 1811.

At Hatfield House, near Doncaster, the Rev. *John Loxley*, Vicar of Barnby in the Willows, Notts (1849). He was of St. Catharine's hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1833, M.A. 1842. He was formerly Curate of Doncaster and Chaplain to the Doncaster workhouse. He was taken ill at Burlington, where he had been staying for some days, and returning homeward stopped with some of his wife's relations at Hatfield, where he died of cholera, within twenty hours of the appearance of the more malignant symptoms.

## DEATHS,

## ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

*March 8.* At Hobart Town, Mary-Ann, wife of Lieut.-Col. O. D. Ainsworth, Brigade Major, also relict of the late R. W. Loane, esq. of Kinsale, Ireland, and eldest surviving dau. of the late Col. Henry Lee, R.M. Portsmouth.

*April ...* At Sydney, aged 23, Edmund Giles, esq. the only son of Mrs. Giles, of Tavistock-place.

*April 7.* On board the *Albemarle*, on her passage to Sydney, N.S.W. Mr. John Attwood, surgeon, son of the late Abraham Attwood, esq. of Southampton.

*May 11.* At Boree-Nyrang, Australia, aged 18, Charles-Edward, third son of the Rev. James King, Rector of Longfield, Kent.

*May 13.* By the upsetting of a boat, off Auckland, New Zealand, G. B. W. Jackson, esq. son of Dr. Jackson, of Kew; and, by the same melancholy accident, his brother-in-law, assistant staff surgeon Matthew, third son of the late T. P. Matthew, esq. of the War Office.

*May 21.* At Calcutta, of cholera, aged 34, Fanny, wife of Capt. H. H. Sevenoaks, H.E.I.C.S. shortly after her arrival in India from England, dau. of Lieut. Tobias Young, R.N. and niece of the celebrated Tyrone Power, and of the Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor.

*June ...* Wrecked on his passage from Melbourne to Sydney, aged 27, Alfred-Prior, third son of Mr. Thomas Rowley, of King-st. Regent-st. and Pembridge Villa, Westbourne-grove.

*June 5.* At Melbourne, William, second son of the late Francis Henderson, esq. of Stockwell.

*June 21.* At Arcadia, near Melbourne, Victoria, aged 31, Henry Clifton, esq. youngest son of W. S. Clifton, esq. of Wellow.

*June 26.* Aged 7, Martha, youngest dan. of J. B. Burrell, esq. of Arthur's Seat, Port Philip Bay, Australia. Also, on July 1, aged 14 months, Edmund-Arthur, son of the above.

*June 27.* Off Cape Horn, on his homeward passage from Melbourne, aged 22, Henry, youngest son of Samuel Hobbs, esq. Wells, Somerset.

*July 1.* At Geelong, Australia, aged 34, Robert, only surviving son of Benjamin Cort, esq. of Grantham, formerly of Leicester.

*July 11.* At Sydney, New South Wales, aged 68, Sarah, wife of Edmund Lockyer, esq. of Lockyersleigh, Sergeant-at-arms to the Legislative Assembly there, and late Major 57th Regt.

*July 18.* At Melbourne, South Australia, aged 27, William Charles Lyon, esq.

*July 19.* At her residence, Miller's Point, Sydney, New South Wales, aged 29, Octavia-Sophia, relict of John Campbell Lyall, esq. and dau. of the late Roger Nunn, esq. M.D. Colchester.

*July 27.* At Sealkote, O. G. Shand, esq. Ensign H.M. 24th Regt.

*July 31.* At Moulmein, India, aged 59, James Gardiner, esq.

*Aug. 9.* At sea, on board the bark *Calphurnia*,

Edward J. F. second son of W. Mitchell, esq. of Highgate.

*Aug. 15.* At Melbourne, Australia, aged 18, Thomas, son of the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Rector of Stockleigh English.

At Moulmein, Burmah, John Owen, esq. C.E., F.A.S. late of Ceylon, and of Shrubland-road, Dalston, London.

*Aug. 16.* At St. Helena, Alice, wife of Capt. W. C. Stace, Royal Eng. and dau. of Edward Mansell, esq. of Killeneure, Athlone.

*Aug. 27.* At New Amsterdam, Berbice, of yellow fever, aged 31, the Rev. John E. S. Williams, Wesleyan Minister, and Missionary to the Hindoo emigrants in British Guiana.

*Aug. 28.* At Penang, George Dalrymple Gordon, esq. M.D. assistant surgeon 9th Madras N. Inf.

*Sept. ...* At Matanzas, in Cuba, whither she had proceeded for the recovery of her health, Mary-Maberly, the eldest dau. of Capt. Crease, R.N. and granddau. of Edward Smith, esq. late of Ince Castle, Cornwall.

*Sept. 3.* At Port Louis, Mauritius, aged 21, Ens. A. Marquis, Bengal N.I. youngest son of the late Robert Marquis, esq. Durn House, Banffshire.

*Sept. 4.* At Madras, East Indies, Charlotte-Amelia, wife of Capt. Charles Arthur Moore, first N. Vet. B., and dau. of the late William Oliver Shakespear, esq. Madras Civil Service.

*Sept. 5.* At Abbottabad, near Attock, Capt. W. W. Repton, Commandant of the 3d Sikh Infantry, fourth son of the Rev. Edward Repton, Canon of Westminster.

*Sept. 12.* At Cades Bay, Antigua, aged 48, E. F. Lipscombe, esq.

At Bermuda, of yellow fever, aged 28, Lieut. Alexander George Woodford, 56th Regt. third son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander Woodford.

*Sept. 14.* At the Copso Estate, Montego Bay, Jamaica, Charles, third son of the late George Robinson, esq. of Albury House, St. John's-wood-pk.

*Sept. 17.* In Jamaica, of yellow fever, Charles, youngest son of the late H. Barnett, esq. of Cobrey, near Ross, Herefordshire.

At sea, on board the steamship *Argo*, aged 48, Phillip Friell, esq. on her voyage from Australia to Southampton.

At St. George's, Bermuda, after three days' illness, of yellow fever, aged 30, Capt. Edward Frederick Hare, 56th Regt. eldest surviving son of Major W. H. Hare, of the *Retreat*, near Plymouth; and on the 18th of the same month, aged 20, his wife, Fanny-Louisa, eldest dau. of Col. W. H. Eden, commanding 56th Regt. to whom he had only been united a few months.

*Sept. 18.* At Nasserabad, Bombay, from the effects of an accident while riding, Lieut. and Quartermaster Edward Henderson, 23d Native Light Inf. second son of J. P. Henderson, esq. Bolton-st. Piccadilly.

*Sept. 21.* At Broach, in Gujerat, Major George Fulljames, political agent of Iteva Kanta.

At St. George's, Bermuda, of yellow fever, aged 54, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Congreve Robe, commanding the Royal Artillery in those islands. He was the third son of the late Col. Sir William Robe, K.C.E., K.T.S., and K.C.H., of the Royal Horse Artillery, and is the fourth of that officer's sons who have died while serving their country on foreign stations.

*Sept. 22.* Killed in action, at Aurrangabad, in an engagement between a detachment under the command of Brigadier Mayne, which he joined as a volunteer, and an Arab force, in the Nizam's territories, aged 21, Horace de Berckem Bosworth, Ensign in the 26th Bombay N.I. third son of Thomas Holmes Bosworth, esq. of Westerham, Kent.

At St. George's, Bermuda, of yellow fever, aged 23, Georgina-Maria-Louisa-Phillis, wife of Lieut. Montagu Whitmore, Royal Eng.; and, *Sept. 17.* their infant dau.

*Sept. 24.* At Madras, aged 21, Elizabeth, wife of William Henry Harris, esq. surgeon 1st Madras

Fusiliers, and dau. of Thos. Reddrop, esq. of Boreham, near Warminster, Wilts.

Sept. 27. At St. Vincent, West Indies, aged 81, Alexander Cumming, esq. of Lot 14 and Habaca Estates, in that island.

Sept. 30. At Monkstown House, near Dublin, aged 78, Katharine dowager Viscountess Gullimore. She was the second daughter of the late John Thomas Waller, esq. of Castletown, co. Limerick; became the second wife of Standish first Viscount Gullimore, Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, in 1790; and his widow, in 1840, having had issue seventeen children, of whom four sons and four daughters survive, the eldest Viscountess Gort.

Oct. 1. At Bordeaux, aged 64, David Johnston, esq.

Oct. 3. At Torquay, aged 38, Margaret, wife of John Hornby, esq. late M.P. for Blackburn, and dau. of the Rev. C. Bird, at Chollerton, Northumberland.

Aged 26, Ellen-Victoria-Mosbery, wife of George Grey McBean, esq. Royal Exchange, and youngest dau. of the late Wm. Jewell, esq. of Her Majesty's Dockyard, Portsmouth.

Aged 56, John Payne, esq. of Milverton, Somerset, solicitor.

Oct. 4. Sarah-Adelaide, second dau. of John Pain, esq. of Houghton, near Stockbridge.

Oct. 5. At Frankville, Ayr, aged 86, Mrs. Gemmell, relict of Andrew Gemmell, esq. of Langlands.

At Ramsey, in the Isle of Man, aged 43, Mrs. Wynyard, widow of the late Wm. Rowley Wynyard, esq. R.N.

Oct. 6. In Great Ormond-st. aged 59, Catherine-Gregorie, widow of the late James Morris Collier, esq. of the Island of Tobago.

In Canterbury-pl. Lambeth, John Charles Farebrother, eldest son of the late John Farebrother, esq. of Millbank-street, Westminster.

On board the African mail steamer "Hope," at sea, aged 46, Lieut. Charles Wethered Pears, R.N. Admiralty Agent.

At Wellingborough, aged 86, James Whitworth, esq. an inhabitant of that town for 72 years.

Oct. 7. Martha, wife of W. J. de Buck, esq. of Broad-street-buildings.

At Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, aged 77, Elizabeth, widow of George Clode, esq. late of Gordon-place, and Bishopgate-st.

Aged 66, Thomas Robt. Wilson France, esq. of Rawcliffe Hall, Lancashire, for many years a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county.

At Petersham, aged 84, Mrs. Lucy Johns.

At Marks Tey vicarage, aged 18, Catherine-Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Meadows Theobald.

At Plas Bellin, Northop, aged 68, Lucretia-Ann, wife of James Wills, esq.

Oct. 8. In Mornington-road, Regent's-park, Ann, relict of Stephen Groom, esq. of H.M. Ordnance.

At Hackney, aged 76, David Glegg, esq. He was the last son of the late Adam Glegg, esq. for many years chief magistrate of Montrose.

At Leamington, aged 78, Sholto-Charlotte, widow first of Major-Gen. Fringle, and secondly of the late Stuart B. Inglis, esq. and dau. of the late Sir John Halkett, of Pittfrane, Bart.

At Pakefield, aged 76, Charles Johnson, esq.

At Ivy Cottage, Albany-road, Camberwell, aged 80, Sarah Nodes, relict of John Wildman, esq. of H.M. Customs, London.

Oct. 9. At Ryburgh rectory, aged 70, Jane-Maria, relict of late D'Esterre Hemsworth, esq. of Shropham-hall, Norfolk, and daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. James Hethersett.

At Tavistock, Devon, Mrs. John Jessop.

Aged 17, David-John, youngest son of Gilbert Lyon, esq. M.D. Clifton.

At Ramsgate, aged 87, Mrs. Ellen Othwaite.

At Woolwich, aged 69, Sarah, relict of James Thomas, esq. of the Royal Navy.

At Walworth, aged 73, Charles Townley, esq.

At the residence of her brother, at Buffalo, New

York, U.S. aged 18, Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Capt. George Truscott, R.N.

At Southgate, Middlesex, aged 59, Isaac Walker, esq. of Arno's-grove.

Aged 60, Col. Walter, late of the 95th regt.

Oct. 10. Aged 79, Maria, widow of Amieus Al-leson, esq. of Streatam-pl. Brixton-hill.

At Earsham-house, Norfolk, aged 64, Capt. John Windham Dalling, R.N.

At Parson's-green, aged 85, John Daniel, esq.

At Coltness House, Lanarkshire, aged 79, Henry Houldsworth, esq. of Coltness.

At her son's, Eastbourne, Sussex, aged 79, Ann, widow of Thomas Sampson, esq. late of Huretton-chaux, Sussex.

Aged 20, Amy-Maria, second dau. of the Rev. John Stoddart, D.D. Rector of Lowick and 15th, Northamptonshire.

In St. Mary's-place, Highbury, Mary-Anne, wife of Edward Weatherall, esq.

At New York, the widow of Professor Webster, who was executed in New York about a year ago for murder.

Oct. 11. At Cato Lodge, Gilston-road, Mary-Ann, wife of James Childs, esq.

At Halton, Hants, Ellen, wife of Major W. H. Christie, Postmaster-Gen. for Australia.

At Brussels, aged 31, Mary-Jane, wife of R. Peel Floyd, esq.

In Gordon-st. Gordon-sq. aged 50, Margaret-Baring, wife of Rawson Boddam Gardiner, esq.

Aged 63, Col. Newell, of the Madras Army.

In Hamilton-pl. New-road, aged 40, Ada-Annie, eldest dau. of E. J. Stuckey, esq.

Oct. 12. At the Vicarage, Edmonton, Sarah Otley Tate, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. J. Tate, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, London.

At Ayott St. Lawrence, Herts. aged 91, Mrs. Sams, formerly of Hitchin, Herts.

Oct. 13. In Harley-st. aged 48, George Lear Curtis, esq. second son of the late Sir William Curtis, Bart.

At Dinton Hall, Bucks, aged 86, Mrs. Rebecca Goodhall.

At the Grove, Addlestone, Surrey, Catharine, second dau. of James H. Greive, esq.

At Seapatrik House, Banbridge, Ireland, aged 50, Frederick William Hayes, esq.

Mr. William Hill, silk manufacturer, of Sepulchre-st. Sudbury, one of the Town Council of the borough, and brother of James Hill, esq. of Spial-square, London. He has left a widow and six children.

At Richmond, aged 92, Mrs. Mary Hindl.

At Hooe Lodge, Sussex, aged 23, Frances-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late John Jones, esq. of Liverpool, and of Berwyn House, Llangollen.

At Beverley, aged 58, John Thomas Macfall, esq. son of the late Lieut.-Col. Machel. He was present at the siege of Badajoz, and served in the 18th Hussars at Waterloo.

In Bedford-pl. Bloomsbury, aged 23, Henry Mackenzie, esq. eldest son of the late Lord Mackenzie, of Belmont, Edinburgh.

In Cadogan-pl. aged 64, Capt. Henry Edward Napier, R.N. F.R.S. youngest brother of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. J. Napier, G.C.B.

At Islington, Liverpool, aged 69, Adam Norris, esq.

At Hastings, John Brook Rush, esq. eldest son of John Roger Rush, esq. of Craven-hill, Hyde-pk.

At an advanced age, John Squire, esq. of Sharnburn, near Ferrybridge.

At Southsea, Hants, aged 82, Elizabeth, relict of Provo Featherstone Wallis, esq. of Nova Scotia.

Oct. 14. At the residence of her uncle, Sir William Betham, near Dublin, Harriette, dau. of the late Capt. John Betham, I.N.

At Baring Lodge, Heavitree, Anna-Horatia, wife of Philip Wyatt Crowther, esq.

At the Tower, Surbiton-hill, aged 65, Mary, relict of the late W. Dickinson, esq. Contrivance-General of H. M. Customs.



more House, Hants, by Mary, dau. of John Lothieller, esq. He was of All Souls college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1807.

At Ringwood, Kent, aged 66, the Rev. *John Montus*, M.A. Rector of that place (1811). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1808, M.A. 1811.

At Hatfield House, near Doncaster, the Rev. *John Loxley*, Vicar of Barnby in the Willows, Notts (1849). He was of St. Catharine's hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1833, M.A. 1842. He was formerly Curate of Doncaster and Chaplain to the Doncaster workhouse. He was taken ill at Burlington, where he had been staying for some days, and returning homeward stopped with some of his wife's relations at Hatfield, where he died of cholera, within twenty hours of the appearance of the more malignant symptoms.

## DEATHS,

## ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

*March 8.* At Hobart Town, Mary-Ann, wife of Lieut.-Col. O. D. Ainsworth, Brigade Major, also relict of the late R. W. Loane, esq. of Kinsale, Ireland, and eldest surviving dau. of the late Col. Henry Lee, R.M. Portsmouth.

*April ...* At Sydney, aged 23, Edmund Giles, esq. the only son of Mrs. Giles, of Tavistock-place.

*April 7.* On board the Albemarle, on her passage to Sydney, N.S.W. Mr. John Attwood, surgeon, son of the late Abraham Attwood, esq. of Southampton.

*May 11.* At Boree-Nyrrang, Australia, aged 18, Charles-Edward, third son of the Rev. James Ring, Rector of Longfield, Kent.

*May 13.* By the upsetting of a boat, off Auckland, New Zealand, G. B. W. Jackson, esq. son of Dr. Jackson, of Kew; and, by the same melancholy accident, his brother-in-law, assistant staff surgeon Matthew, third son of the late T. P. Matthew, esq. of the War Office.

*May 21.* At Calcutta, of cholera, aged 34, Fanny, wife of Capt. H. H. Sevenoaks, H.E.I.C.S. shortly after her arrival in India from England, dau. of Lieut. Tobias Young, R.N. and niece of the celebrated Tyrone Power, and of the Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor.

*June ...* Wrecked on his passage from Melbourne to Sydney, aged 27, Alfred-Prior, third son of Mr. Thomas Rowley, of King-st. Regent-st. and Pembroke Villa, Westbourne-grove.

*June 5.* At Melbourne, William, second son of the late Francis Henderson, esq. of Stockwell.

*June 21.* At Arcadia, near Melbourne, Victoria, aged 31, Henry Clifton, esq. youngest son of W. S. Clifton, esq. of Wellow.

*June 26.* Aged 7, Martha, youngest dau. of J. B. Burrell, esq. of Arthur's Seat, Port Phillip Bay, Australia. Also, on July 1, aged 14 months, Edmund-Arthur, son of the above.

*June 27.* Off Cape Horn, on his homeward passage from Melbourne, aged 22, Henry, youngest son of Samuel Hobbs, esq. Wells, Somerset.

*July 1.* At Geelong, Australia, aged 34, Robert, only surviving son of Benjamin Cort, esq. of Grantham, formerly of Leicester.

*July 11.* At Sydney, New South Wales, aged 68, Sarah, wife of Edmund Lockyer, esq. of Lockyerleigh, Sergeant-at-arms to the Legislative Assembly here, and late Major 57th Regt.

*July 18.* At Melbourne, South Australia, aged 27, William Charles Lyon, esq.

*July 19.* At her residence, Miller's Point, Sydney, of

Edward J. F. second son of W. Mitchell, esq. of Highgate.

*Aug. 15.* At Melbourne, Australia, aged 18, Thomas, son of the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Rector of Stockleigh English.

At Moulmein, Burmah, John Owen, esq. C.E., F.A.S. late of Ceylon, and of Shrubland-road, Dalston, London.

*Aug. 16.* At St. Helena, Alice, wife of Capt. W. C. Stace, Royal Eng. and dau. of Edward Mausell, esq. of Killeneure, Athlone.

*Aug. 27.* At New Amsterdam, Berbice, of yellow fever, aged 31, the Rev. John E. S. Williams, Wesleyan Minister, and Missionary to the Hindoo emigrants in British Guiana.

*Aug. 28.* At Penang, George Dalrymple Gordon, esq. M.D. assistant surgeon 9th Madras N. Inf.

*Sept. ...* At Matanzas, in Cuba, whither she had proceeded for the recovery of her health, Mary-Maberly, the eldest dau. of Capt. Crease, R.N. and granddan. of Edward Smith, esq. late of Ince Castle, Cornwall.

*Sept. 3.* At Port Louis, Mauritius, aged 21, Ens. A. Marquis, Bengal N.I. youngest son of the late Robert Marquis, esq. Durn House, Banffshire.

*Sept. 4.* At Madras, East Indies, Charlotte-Amelia, wife of Capt. Charles Arthur Moore, first N. Vet. B., and dau. of the late William Oliver Shakespear, esq. Madras Civil Service.

*Sept. 5.* At Abbottabad, near Attock, Capt. W. W. Repton, Commandant of the 3d Sikh Infantry, fourth son of the Rev. Edward Repton, Canon of Westminster.

*Sept. 12.* At Cades Bay, Antigua, aged 48, E. F. Lipscombe, esq.

At Bermuda, of yellow fever, aged 28, Lieut. Alexander George Woodford, 56th Regt. third son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander Woodford.

*Sept. 14.* At the Copse Estate, Montego Bay, Jamaica, Charles, third son of the late George Robinson, esq. of Albany House, St. John's-wood-pk.

*Sept. 17.* In Jamaica, of yellow fever, Charles, youngest son of the late H. Barnett, esq. of Cobrey, near Ross, Herefordshire.

At sea, on board the steamship Argo, aged 48, Philip Friell, esq. on her voyage from Australia to Southampton.

At St. George's, Bermuda, after three days' illness, of yellow fever, aged 30, Capt. Edward Frederick Hare, 56th Regt. eldest surviving son of Major W. H. Hare, of the Retreat, near Plymouth; and on the 15th of the same month, aged 20, his wife, Fanny-Louisa, eldest dau. of Col. W. H. Eden, commanding 56th Regt. to whom he had only been united a few months.

*Sept. 18.* At Nussurabad, Bombay, from the effects of an accident while riding, Lieut. and Quartermaster Edward Henderson, 23d Native Light Inf. second son of J. P. Henderson, esq. Bolton-st. Piccadilly.

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At Madras, aged 21, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Harris, esq. surgeon 1st Madras

Drowned off Beechy Head, Charles, youngest son of the late Frederick Fitch, esq. Sible Hedingham, second officer in the ship Dalhousie.

At Eton, aged 9, Francis Coke Denman Hodgson, eldest son of the late Rev. Francis Hodgson, B.D. Provost of Eton, and grandson of Lord Denman.

At Town House, near Rochdale, Harry-Farrant, only child of George Poulton, esq. barrister.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 20, Edward Brabazon Urnston, youngest son of the late Sir James Brabazon Urnston.

Aged 39, Edward Lloyd Ward, esq. 1st Lieut. in the Royal Denbigh Rifles, and son of Thomas Edward Ward, esq. of the Lodge, Chirk.

At St. Helen's Villa, Queen's-road, St. John's-wood, aged 74, Mrs. Yeld.

Oct. 20. In Weymouth-st. aged 50, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. Charles Ayre, R.N.

At Peckham, Surrey, aged 75, Samuel Bowring, esq. of Tower-st. London.

In Tavistock-sq. Elizabeth-Ursula, wife of Julius Cahlmann, esq. London.

In London, Emmeline, the wife of Capt. Harger, 2nd West India Regiment.

At Allan Park, Strirling, aged 75, Robert Henderson, esq.

At Stamford-hill, aged 94, Ann, relict of J. C. Hornblower, C.E.

At the house of her brother Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart. M.P. in Bedford-sq. aged 64, Mary Louisa Inglis, youngest and last surviving dau. of the late Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart. of Milton Bryan, Beds. where for the last fifteen years she lived the loved and honoured occupant of the Manor House.

In Chester pl. Hyde Park, aged 73, V. C. Kemball, esq. late of the H.E.I.C. Medical Service on the Bombay Establishment.

Aged 29, Charles, only son of Charles Lawrence, esq. of Medina Villas, Dalston, Hackney.

At Dover, Harriet-Emma, younger surviving dau. of the late Rev. Henry Portington, of St. John's-wood, Regent's-park.

After a severe illness, at Clapham, aged 73, Lieut.-Col. Andrew Tilt, late of the 37th Regt. Col. Tilt was a native of Brighton, and son of the late Mr. Thomas Tilt, proprietor of the Castle Hotel, which once stood in Castle-sq.

In Gloucester-pl. Hyde Park-gardens, aged 75, Eliza, relict of Edward Vaux, esq. of Lloyd's.

Oct. 21. At Shalden, aged 51, Mrs. Mary Bye.

At the vicarage, Faversham, Kent, aged 25, Eleanor-Constance, wife of William Westwood Chafy, esq. of Charlton-park, near Canterbury.

At Bath, aged 81, Thomas Hutton, esq. formerly of Calcutta.

At Daventry, aged 77, Caroline-Miles, relict of Rev. Charles Kipling, LL.B. late Rector of Costow, Leic. and Perpetual Curate of Stony Stratford, Bucks.

At Dundalk, Robert, second son of the late David Murray, esq. of Dundalk.

At her brother-in-law's, the Rev. W. C. Thompson, Rector of Blackborough, Devon, Mary-Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Joseph Stroud, Perpetual Curate of Williton, Somerset.

At Hastings, aged 17, Miriam, dau. of John Tombs, esq.

At Lower Norwood, Charles Warner, esq. late of Halkin-st. West.

At Birkenhead, aged 74, Charlotte, wife of John Wilson, esq.

Oct. 22. Aged 52, E. A. Batt, esq. Witney, Oxon.

At St. Omer, France, aged 52, T. Capreol, esq.

At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, John-Edward, son of John Chandless, esq.

At Ashford, aged 68, Mary, widow of the Rev. Whitfield Curteis, successively Rector of Burwash, Sussex, and Smarden.

In London, aged 66, George Henry Dansey, esq. son of the late D. R. Dansey, esq. late of Easton-court, Herefordshire.

At Mile-end-road, aged 69, And. German, esq.

In Bedford-sq. Lydia-Maria-Louisa, only surviving child of Charles E. Murray, esq.

Suddenly, aged 64, Mr. Charles Palmer, of High-st. Southwark.

In London, aged 52, Charles Frederick Smith, esq. late of Harborne-heath, near Birmingham.

In Albert-road, Regent's-park, aged 59, John Spence, esq. late of Calcutta.

At Reading, Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Pratt, Vicar of St. Mary Cray, and Orpington, Kent, by Mary-Pomeroy, his wife, relict of T. S. Salmon, esq. M.D. of Reading, Berks.

Oct. 23. Penelope, wife of the Rev. J. Mopsy Bartlett, incumbent of Marazion, Cornwall.

In Nottingham-pl. aged 78, Joseph Briggs, esq.

At Stoke Newington, aged 58, John Burbank, esq.

At Edinburgh, Alan Colquhoun Dunlop, esq.

At Framfield, aged 85, Anna, wife of the Rev. J. H. Foster, pastor of the Baptist congregation, Uckfield.

At Beverley, aged 65, Martha, relict of Richard Harrison, esq. of Braudesburton Hall.

At Clare, Suffolk, aged 50, Mr. James Reynolds Ray.

In King's-row, Pentonville, Miss Mary Rodd, sister of the late Thomas Rodd, of Newport-st.

Oct. 24. At Liverpool, aged 63, Margaret, widow of George Blake, esq.

Aged 53, Mr. George Bridges, for more than 20 years Master of Hampton and Hampton-with Grammar School.

At Coney Weston Hall, aged 72, Edward Brigman, esq.

In Portman-pl. Maida-hill, aged 65, Mrs. Susannah Chapman.

At Hastings, aged 72, John Henry Clive, esq. of Staffordshire, and late of Bath.

In Bell-lane, aged 80, Thomas Davis, esq. of Gloucester, solicitor.

At Hayes-pl. Lisson-grove, London, Margaret-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Admiral Daly, C.B.

At Woolwich, Elizabeth, wife of Commander Michael Dwyer, R.N. and eldest dau. of John Hall, esq. of Weston Colville.

At the rectory, Little Yeldham, Essex, aged 3, Stephen, second son; and on the 30th of Oct. aged 5, Anna-Louisa, third dau. of the Rev. J. Gasbet.

In Lowndes-sq. aged 64, John Hassall, esq.

At Exeter, aged 87, Mrs. Elizabeth Neale, of Berkeley, Gloucestershire.

At Stockton, aged 67, Mary, widow of Leonard Ealsbeck, esq.

At Brighton, aged 75, Eleanor, widow of Capt. Hugh Reid, Cornwall-terr. Regent's-park.

At Upper Montagu-st. Montagu-sq. aged 21, John-James, only surviving son of the late Wm. H. Renwick, esq. of Canterbury.

At Milton, near Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, Herbert Henry Rice, esq. youngest son of the late Major Walter Rice, of Llwyn-y-Brain, Carmarthenshire.

Oct. 25. At Bruges, aged 73, Elizabeth, widow of Wm. Butterfield, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red.

In Leonard-pl. St. John's-wood, aged 55, Lieut.-Col. E. W. Jones, 13th Regt. Bombay N.I.

At Kennington, Ann, widow of James Williams Longman, esq. paymaster of the 1st or King's German Legion.

At Whitfield Hall, aged 68, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late William Ord, esq. of Fenhams and Whitfield, Northumberland, and sister to William Ord, esq. Whitfield Hall, late M.P. for Newcastle.

John Edward Sanderson, esq. Gloucester-sq. Hyde-park.

At Bedford, aged 49, George Henry Sharpe, esq. of the island of St. Vincent, West Indies.

At Newcastle, aged 85, Robert S. Stanhope, esq. one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, of which corporation he was Master last year.

Aged 52, Edward John Teale, esq. of Leeds.

At the Grove, Hertford, aged 29, Thomas Darmer Young, esq.

Oct. 26. At Stoke Bishop, Edward Deicher, esq.

Aged 31, Wm. Henry, eldest son of the late Sir W. Anning Hungeate, Bart. B.N.

At Gibraltar, aged 21, Georgiana-Sophia, wife of assistant-surgeon Mackesey, 30th Regt.

At Leamington, aged 60, Robert Mather, esq. late of Grantham.

In Cork-st. Bond-st. Helen Hayes, only dau. of the late Capt. Maxfield, E.I.N.

In Whitechapel, aged 69, Miss Mary Mears.

Aged 80, Ann, widow of John Owithwalte, esq. of Islington.

At Fareham, Hampshire, aged 68, Caroline, sixth dau. of the late Vice-Admiral Francis Parry.

At Hackney, aged 40, Miss Frances Penn.

At Berkeley-sq. London, aged 25, Marianne, wife of Edward Rigby, esq. M.D.

Aged 26, E. J. Stapleton, esq. of the Valley, Cambridgeshire.

In Carlton-gardens, the Right Hon. Lady Vernon. She was Caroline-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Cuthbert Ellison, esq. of Hepburn Hall, near Newcastle, and was united on the 30th of October, 1824, to the present Lord Vernon, by whom she has left issue.

Aged 74, Maria, widow of R. Wallis, esq. Eye.

Oct. 15. At Pinner, aged 62, Lieut. Wm. Adams, Royal Navy (1829).

At Herne Bay, Thomas Badcock, esq. late of Clifton, Oxon.

At Heavitree, aged 91, Mrs. Dowdney.

Aged 52, Captain John Doveton, late of the Nizam's service.

At Trim, co. of Meath, Ireland, Charles Joseph Freeman, esq. son of the late Rev. Keeling Freeman, of Peilmore Hall, Worcestersh. and nephew of Sir Compton Domville, Bart.

At Clifnop, Mrs. Eleanor Monkland, of Belmont, Bath.

At Pitt, near Hastings, Lieut. Choice W. Moyses, R.N. (1815) on the reserved half-pay list.

At Sidmouth, aged 91, Elizabeth, last surviving dau. of the late Roger Sanders, esq.

Oct. 16. In the Old Kent-road, Ann-Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Alkin, esq.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 89, Elizabeth, relict of Samuel Bidwell, esq. of East Dereham, and eldest dau. of Gregory Wood Sparke, esq. of Haby, Suffolk.

At the Admiralty, Whitehall, aged 73, Charlotte, widow of Capt. Clavell, R.N.

While on a visit at Piccadilly, Eliza, wife of Thomas Compton, esq. the Lains, Andover.

At Bath, aged 35, Agnes, wife of Capt. James Dalphin, and dau. of William Crawshaw, esq. of Cyfartha Castle and Caversham Park.

Aged 60, Frances-Mary, wife of Dr. Henry Davies, of Duchess-st. Portland-pl.

In Queen-sq. Westminster, of cholera (30 hours), aged 32, Francis Mercer, wife of the Rev. Mercer Davies.

At Tunbridge Wells, Miss Sophia Day, late of Gloucester-pl. London.

At Ramsgate, aged 60, Lieut. W. Gray, R.N.

At Honiton, at a very advanced age, Miss Catherine Groube, sister to the late Adm. Groube.

In Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park, aged 32, Eliza, wife of Frederick Keats, esq. of Brazers, Oxon.

At Union Admiral, near Christchurch, the wife of C. R. Reynardson, esq. dau. of the late Simon Yorke, esq. of Wrexham, North Wales.

At Liverpool, aged 24, Mrs. Alexander Nowell Robertson, eldest dau. of William Poy, esq. Stoke Newington, Middlesex.

At Cork, Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Denis McCheane, esq. of London.

Aged 61, Nathaniel Edgar Sloper, esq. late of Finsbury-sq. London.

At Crescent-pl. Blackfriars, London, aged 37, Mr. John Adkins Tibbitts, publisher of the Morning Chronicle, eldest son of Mr. John Tibbitts, of East Lodge, Dalston, and only brother of Mr. Jarvis Tibbitts, of Portsmouth.

At Longport, Canterbury, aged 48, F. Wood, esq. late of Beaksbourne.

Oct. 17. At Ifracombe, Julia-Honora, fourth surviving dau. of the Rev. William Allen, and granddau. of the late Rev. Thomas Ferris, D.D. Dean of Battle.

Suddenly, at Adisham, aged 94, Mrs. Ann Baker.

Aged 72, John Beames, esq. of Bashley Lodge, Hants, a deputy-Lieut. for the co., a Bencher of Lincoln's-inn, and one of Her Majesty's Counsel.

Suddenly, at her brothers', at Southsea, Hants, Marian, relict of Thomas Beard, esq. M.D. formerly of the Royal Horse Artillery, and many years resident physician at Spa, Belgium.

At York-cottages, Old Brompton, aged 42, John Courtney, esq.

In Upper Belgrave-pl. aged 78, Anne, relict of William G. Davis, esq.

At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Anne-Eliza, dau. of the late Wm. Dent, esq. formerly of Brickendonbury, Herts, and latterly of Grange Court, Chigwell, Essex.

At his residence in Dublin, Major Fairfield, agent to Mr. Sidney Herbert's Dublin estates. He formerly served in the Royal Engineers, and was one of the acting committee of the great Exhibition, Dublin. His funeral was attended by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and by the chairman and committee of the Exhibition, with the principal officers, who were specially summoned for that purpose.

On board the Ripon, at sea, aged 36, Robert Fitzgerald, Capt. in the 12th Bombay Native Inf. and Commandant of the 5th Punjab Irregular Cav.

Aged 33, Rawson-Parke, second son of W. W. Francis, esq. solicitor, Colchester.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 56, John William Goss, esq. of Bull-wharf, and Walthamstow.

At Hull, Elizabeth-Walker, wife of John Crowther Harrison, esq. of Hull, and daughter of William Simons, esq. the Manor House, Ullithorpe.

At Bath, Samuel Ludlow, esq. formerly of the Bengal Medical Establishment.

At Bermuda, of yellow fever, Marian, wife of Major Oakeley, of the 56th Regt. and half-sister of the late Lord Kingsale.

At Stoke, Comm. Silas Paddon, R.N. at an advanced age.

At Kilburn, aged 76, Mrs. Mary Sanderson.

At Shevington Hall, near Wigan, Louisa-Julia, wife of John Taylor, esq.

Oct. 18. At Haslar barracks, near Gosport, aged 19, Montague Ainslie, Ensign in the 42nd Highlanders, and eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Ainslie, of Hall-garth, near Lancaster, and Master of Pembroke college, Cambridge.

At Devonport, the residence of his son-in-law P. W. Swain, esq. aged 73, John Beer, esq.

At Brighton, aged 68, John Brewer, esq. of the Grove, Lee.

At Ware, Herts, aged 89, William Cobham, esq. Mary, wife of Richard Thomas Corbould, esq. of Norwood, Surrey.

In Circus-road, St. John's Wood, aged 74, Eliza, relict of Samuel Kendall, esq. of Herbie.

In Grove-lane, Camberwell, aged 45, Elizabeth Carey, youngest dau. of Philip Melvill, esq. Lieut-Governor of Pendennis Castle, Cornwall.

At Malta, Louisa, wife of Col. J. K. Luard, C.B. Madras army, Brigadier commanding at Junah.

At his father's, aged 21, James, youngest son of John Orford, esq. of Brookes-hall, Ipswich.

At Kew, at the residence of her father, A.C. Johnston, esq. Isabella-Christian, wife of Edward Purrier, esq. Calcutta.

Oct. 19. Eliza Butterworth, wife of Capt. Butterworth, of the ship Dalhousie, lost with all hands (one only excepted) off Beachy Head. The body of this lady was buried in the cemetery of the Croft Chapel, Hastings, on Wednesday, October 26, by the Rev. W. Davis. One child, as well as her husband, perished with her.

At Folkestone, aged 51, Wm. Cruttenden, esq. of Ashford, solicitor.

Drowned off Beechy Head, Charles, youngest son of the late Frederick Fitch, esq. Sible Hedingham, second officer in the ship Dallousie.

At Eton, aged 9, Francis Coke Denman Hodgson, eldest son of the late Rev. Francis Hodgson, B.D. Provost of Eton, and grandson of Lord Denman.

At Town House, near Rochdale, Harry-Farrant, only child of George Poulden, esq. barrister.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 30, Edward Brabazon Urnston, youngest son of the late Sir James Brabazon Urnston.

Aged 39, Edward Lloyd Ward, esq. 1st Lieut. in the Royal Denbigh Rifles, and son of Thomas Edward Ward, esq. of the Lodge, Chirk.

At St. Helen's Villa, Queen's-road, St. John's-wood, aged 74, Mrs. Yeld.

Oct. 20. In Weymouth-st. aged 50, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. Charles Ayre, R.N.

At Pockham, Surrey, aged 75, Samuel Bowring, esq. of Tower-st. London.

In Tavistock-sq. Elizabeth-Ursula, wife of Julius Cahlmann, esq. London.

In London, Emmeline, the wife of Capt. Harger, 2nd West India Regiment.

At Allan Park, Stirling, aged 75, Robert Henderson, esq.

At Stamford-hill, aged 94, Ann, relict of J. C. Hornblower, C.E.

At the house of her brother Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart. M.P. in Bedford-sq. aged 64, Mary Louisa Inglis, youngest and last surviving dau. of the late Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart. of Milton Bryan, Beds. where for the last fifteen years she lived the loved and honoured occupant of the Manor House.

In Chester pl. Hyde Park, aged 73, V. C. Kemball, esq. late of the H.E.I.C. Medical Service on the Bombay Establishment.

Aged 29, Charles, only son of Charles Lawrence, esq. of Medina Villas, Dalston, Hackney.

At Dover, Harriet-Emma, younger surviving dau. of the late Rev. Henry Fortington, of St. John's-wood, Regent's-park.

After a severe illness, at Clapham, aged 73, Lieut.-Col. Andrew Tilt, late of the 37th Regt. Col. Tilt was a native of Brighton, and son of the late Mr. Thomas Tilt, proprietor of the Castle Hotel, which once stood in Castle-sq.

In Gloucester-pl. Hyde Park-gardens, aged 75, Eliza, relict of Edward Vaux, esq. of Lloyd's.

Oct. 21. At Shalden, aged 51, Mrs. Mary Bye. At the vicarage, Faversham, Kent, aged 25, Eleanor-Constance, wife of William Westwood Chafy, esq. of Charlton-park, near Canterbury.

At Bath, aged 81, Thomas Hutton, esq. formerly of Calcutta.

At Daventry, aged 77, Caroline-Miles, relict of Rev. Charles Kipling, LL.B. late Rector of Costow, Leic. and Perpetual Curate of Stony Stratford, Bucks.

At Dundalk, Robert, second son of the late David Murray, esq. of Dundalk.

At her brother-in-law's, the Rev. W. C. Thompson, Rector of Blackborough, Devon, Mary-Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Joseph Stroud, Perpetual Curate of Williton, Somerset.

At Hastings, aged 17, Miriam, dau. of John Tomb, esq.

At Lower Norwood, Charles Warner, esq. late of Halkin-st. West.

At Birkenhead, aged 74, Charlotte, wife of John Wilson, esq.

Oct. 22. Aged 52, E. A. Batt, esq. Witney, Oxon. At St. Omer, France, aged 82, T. Capreo, esq.

At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, John-Edward, son of John Chandless, esq.

At Ashford, aged 68, Mary, widow of the Rev. Whitfield Curteis, successively Rector of Burwash, Sussex, and Smarden.

In London, aged 56, George Henry Dansey, esq. son of the late D. R. Dansey, esq. late of Easton-court, Herefordshire.

At Milcend-road, aged 69, And. German, esq.

In Bedford-sq. Lydia-Maria-Louisa, only surviving child of Charles E. Murray, esq.

Suddenly, aged 64, Mr. Charles Palmer, of High-st. Southwark.

In London, aged 52, Charles Frederick Smith, esq. late of Harborne-heath, near Birmingham.

In Albert-road, Regent's-park, aged 59, John Spence, esq. late of Calcutta.

At Reading, Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Pratt, Vicar of St. Mary Cray, and Orplington, Kent, by Mary-Pomeroy, his wife. relict of T. S. Salmon, esq. M.D. of Reading, Berks.

Oct. 23. Penelope, wife of the Rev. J. Moysey Bartlett, incumbent of Marazion, Cornwall.

In Nottingham-pl. aged 78, Joseph Briggs, esq. At Stoke Newington, aged 88, John Burbank, esq.

At Edinburgh, Alan Colquhoun Dunlop, esq.

At Framfield, aged 85, Anna, wife of the Rev. J. H. Foster, pastor of the Baptist congregation, Uckfield.

At Beverley, aged 66, Martha, relict of Richard Harrison; esq. of Brandesburton Hall.

At Clare, Suffolk, aged 80, Mr. James Reynolds Ray.

In King's-row, Pentonville, Miss Mary Rodd, sister of the late Thomas Rodd, of Newport-st.

Oct. 24. At Liverpool, aged 63, Margaret, widow of George Blake, esq.

Aged 53, Mr. George Bridges, for more than 25 years Master of Hampton and Hampton-wick Grammar School.

At Concy Weston Hall, aged 72, Edward Bridgman, esq.

In Portman-pl. Maida-hill, aged 65, Mrs. Susannah Chapman.

At Hastings, aged 72, John Henry Clive, esq. of Staffordshire, and late of Bath.

In Bell-lane, aged 80, Thomas Davis, esq. of Gloucester, solicitor.

At Hayes-pl. Lisson-grove, London, Margaret-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Admiral Daly, C.B.

At Woolwich, Elizabeth, wife of Commander Michael Dwyer, R.N. and eldest dau. of John Hall, esq. of Weston Colville.

At the rectory, Little Yeldham, Essex, aged 3, Stephen, second son; and on the 30th of Oct. aged 5, Anna-Louisa, third dau. of the Rev. J. Gaselee.

In Lowndes-sq. aged 64, John Hassall, esq.

At Exeter, aged 87, Mrs. Elizabeth Neale, of Berkeley, Gloucestershire.

At Stockton, aged 67, Mary, widow of Leonard Ralsbeck, esq.

At Brighton, aged 75, Eleanor, widow of Capt. Hugh Reid, Corwall-terr. Regent's-park.

At Upper Montagu-st. Montagu-sq. aged 31, John-James, only surviving son of the late Wm. H. Renwick, esq. of Canterbury.

At Milton, near Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, Herbert Henry Rice, esq. youngest son of the late Major Walter Rice, of Llwyn-y-Brain, Carmarthenshire.

Oct. 25. At Bruges, aged 73, Elizabeth, widow of Wm. Butterfield, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red.

In Lennard-pl. St. John's-wood, aged 55, Lieut.-Col. E. W. Jones, 13th Regt. Bombay N.I.

At Kennington, Ann, widow of James William Longman, esq. paymaster of the 1st or King's German Legion.

At Whitfield Hall, aged 68, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late William Ord, esq. of Fenham and Whitfield, Northumberland, and sister to William Ord, esq. Whitfield Hall, late M.P. for Newcastle.

John Edward Sanderson, esq. Gloucester-sq. Hyde-park.

At Bedford, aged 49, George Henry Sharpe, esq. of the island of St. Vincent, West Indies.

At Newcastle, aged 85, Robert S. Stanhope, esq. one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, of which corporation he was Master last year.

Aged 52, Edward John Teale, esq. of Leeds.

At the Grove, Hertford, aged 29, Thomas Dermer Young, esq.

Oct. 26. At Stoke Bishop, Edward Belcher, esq.

At Yeovilton, near Lyminster, Hants, Charity-Eliza, eldest dau. of the late William Chambers, esq. of the Hon. E.I.C. Civil Service.

Aged 21, Jane-Frances, wife of Wm. Compton, esq. of the Grove, Camberwell, Surrey.

At Cleadon Cottage, near South Shields, aged 26, Jane-Anne, fourth dau. of the late Rev. D. Crosthwaite, B.D. curate of Houghton-le-Spring.

At Plympton, Ellen, eldest dau. of the late George Eastlake, esq.

At Berlin, of cholera, Charlotte, wife of Otho Baron d'Ende, Chamberlain to his Majesty the King of Saxony, and eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Foster FitzGerald, K.C.B. and M.P.

At Shenfield, Essex, Miss Heatley, only surviving dau. of the late Richard Heatley, esq.

In Burton-st. Eaton-sq. aged 25, Ellen-O'Connell, youngest dau. of the late Charles Hurry, esq.

At Whitehall, near Driffell, Eliza-Jane, wife of the Rev. John Matthews, Vicar of Wetwang.

At Hindlip House, aged 77, the Right Hon. Jane Viscountess Southwell. She was the second dau. of John Berkeley, esq. of Hindlip, was married in 1799, and leaves issue four daughters.

At Brighton, aged 63, Augustus Warren, esq. Russell-sq. London, and of Shere, Surrey, son-in-law of the late William Bray, esq. of Shere, Treas. S.A., the Historian of Surrey.

Oct. 27. At Tottenham, Middlesex, aged 73, John Adlington, esq. upwards of 25 years vestry clerk of the parish of Tottenham.

Aged 27, Margaret-Higginson, wife of Richard Allen, esq. surgeon, Didsbury, near Manchester.

At Philadelphia, U.S. aged 41, Thomas Bruce, esq. younger son of the late George Bruce, esq. formerly of Chelsea, and afterwards of Great Yarmouth.

At Howth, aged 16, Mr. Cornelius Egan, son of Alderman Egan, of Dublin, who met his death whilst shooting. His gun accidentally exploded, and the whole charge lodged in his heart.

At Plymouth, aged 78, Mr. Thomas Johnson. The deceased was at the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar, and was one of Lord Nelson's bearers.

At Putney, suddenly, Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Wentworth Mallin, esq. formerly of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

In New-st. Spring-gardens, at her son's Sir Richard Mayne, K.C.B. aged 88, Mrs. Mayne, widow of Mr. Justice Mayne, of the Court of King's Bench, Ireland.

At Eaton Bray Vicarage, near Dunstable, aged 73, Sarah, relict of Michael Morrish, esq. of Worthing.

At St. Ouyth Tower, Lieut. George Robert White, R.N.

At Queensborough, Drogheda, aged 89, Joseph Wright, esq.

Oct. 28. At his residence, Leyton, Essex, Robert Barclay, esq. of Lombard-st.

M. Graffino Bassani, formerly a Lieutenant in the Sardinian service, who committed suicide at the Bridge Hotel, London Bridge, by shooting himself with a pistol whilst in the bath-room of that establishment. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

Suddenly, at the Royal Marine Barracks, Forton, near Gosport, Fanny, wife of Lieut.-Col. H. J. Delacombe, Royal Marines.

At Stonehouse, aged 69, John Foote, esq. Capt. R.N. (retired), for many years a magistrate for Devonshire.

In Merrion-sq. Dublin, aged 66, the Hon. Lady Levinge. She was the Hon. Elizabeth Anne Parkyns, eldest dau. of Thomas-Boothby first Lord Stancliffe, by Elizabeth-Anne, only dau. and heir of Sir William Jones, Bart. She was married in 1810 to Sir Richard Levinge, Bart. and left his widow in 1848.

From the rupture of a blood vessel on the lungs, Mr. John Henry Lindsay, of the Stock Exchange, eldest son of the late Robert Lindsay, esq. of Rio de Janeiro.

At her residence, Charles-st. Westbourne-terr

Harriet, widow of Christopher Magnay, esq. of East-hill, Wandsworth.

Aged 90, Sarah, widow of Mr. Edward Minister, and mother of Mr. Edward Minister, of Argyll-pl.

At Norwood, aged 35, George Russel Nicholls, esq. late of 82d Regt. and eldest son of Nathaniel Nicholls, esq. of Salter's-hill, Norwood, Surrey.

Aged 69, Charles Spencer, esq. of Wrotham-road, Gravesend.

At Herne-hill, Surrey, aged 77, Martha, relict of Josiah Wild, esq.

At her residence, Notting-hill, aged 83, Martha, relict of Mr. Josiah Wilkinson, formerly of Ladlane, and Cambridge-st. Hyde-park.

Oct. 29. In Sussex-place, Regent's-park, aged 22, Charles A. H. Calder, esq. youngest son of Sir Henry and Lady Frances Calder.

At Edinburgh, Elizabeth-Chancellor, relict of Daniel Collyer, of Nicton Lodge, Norfolk.

Aged 73, Maria, wife of the Rev. John Comyns, of Woodhouse, Bishopsteignton, and dau. of the late Rev. Richard Hothersall Hallett, of Stedcombe House.

Aged 60, Charles Dew, esq. of the Canal, Salisbury.

In George-st. Devonport, aged 88, Miss Elizabeth Ellery, sister of the late Robert Ellery, esq. formerly of Box-hill, Pemycross, and Secretary of H.M. Dockyard, Devonport.

At Allerton, aged 15, Edward, third son of W. Fletcher, esq. of the Liverpool Branch of the Bank of England.

At the Mount, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, aged 81, Mary, wife of James Green, esq.; also, on the 4th inst. at Bromsgrove, aged 75, Mary, relict of George Tandy, esq. and mother of the above Mary Green.

At Hastings, aged 71, Mrs. Hullah, of Berners-st. Oxford-st.

At Folkestone, aged 80, Mary-Elizabeth-Butt, widow of Thos. Jones, esq. late of Dawlish, Devon.

At Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, Mrs. Mary Lewis, relict of Thomas Lewis, esq.

At Crossing, aged 77, Michael Richards. He enlisted in the Suffolk Fencibles 22d Jan. 1799; volunteered to the 38th Regt. 1801; discharged May 1817. Total service 22 years, 5 months, and 26 days. He had a war medal with five clasps.

At Galway, at her son's, Dr. Ronalds, Eliza, the wife of Edmund Ronalds, esq.

At Totton, near Southampton, aged 73, Samuel Whitway, esq. Comm. Royal Navy.

In Stomperlowe-grange, near Sheffield, aged 72, Mary, relict of Edmund Wilson, esq.

Oct. 30. Aged 56, Louisa, wife of George Baker, esq. Hackney.

In Park-place, St. James's, aged 70, John Bidwell, esq.

In Argyll-st. aged 74, Dorothy, relict of A. B. Dotin, esq. for many years M.P. for Southampton.

Suddenly, at Hamble, near Southampton, Commander Henry Hire, R.N. late of Bermuda.

At Ramsey, Isle of Man, William Jago, esq. H.M. Customs Inspector of the river at Liverpool, and formerly Superintendent of Quarantine at the Port of Falmouth.

At Brighton, aged 72, Margaret, widow of Chas. Lyell, esq. late of Notting-hill, London.

At Sandown, aged 77, Mrs. Frances Munns, widow, and one of the daughters of the late John Sidney, esq. of the Court Lodge, Yalding.

At Midland House, Southampton, aged 80, Marianne, widow of W. Prendergast, esq.

At Campden-hill, Kensington, aged 38, Dr. Henry Uwins.

Oct. 31. In Newington-pl. Kennington, Surrey, aged 78, Emma-Sophia, widow of James Turner Bostock, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

At North Brixton, aged 78, John Brown, esq. formerly correspondent to the Hon. Board of Excise.

At Ham Rectory, near Hungerford, Jane, fourth dau. of the Rev. Henry Douglas, M.A. Canon of Durham Cathedral.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 26, to November 25, 1853, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.			
26	57	64	57	29, 72	fr. heavy rain	11	40	40	42	30, 26	cloudy, fair		
27	58	63	38	, 66	rn. cy. hy. r. lgt.	12	42	49	45	, 22	foggy, rain		
28	54	61	54	, 57	cloudy, fair	13	40	47	42	29, 85	rain, cloudy		
29	53	56	47	, 87	fair	14	40	44	42	, 74	cloudy		
30	49	52	50	30, 05	cloudy	15	40	41	42	, 69	fgy. sleet, rn.		
31	50	55	50	29, 93	fair, cloudy	16	41	45	35	, 68	fair, foggy		
N. 1	51	58	52	, 88	cloudy, fair	17	34	43	34	, 77	do.		
2	53	59	50	, 92	fair, cloudy	18	34	47	36	, 97	do. cloudy		
3	49	56	51	30, 03	foggy, fair	19	40	47	41	30, 05	do. do.		
4	49	51	48	29, 94	fair	20	42	47	41	, 10	cloudy, rain		
5	48	50	50	, 81	do.	21	39	41	38	, 26	do.		
6	50	57	53	, 93	rain, gloomy	22	34	40	35	, 23	cdy. fgy. dense		
7	50	57	53	30, 21	foggy	23	30	35	32	, 19	do. do. do.		
8	50	55	43	, 26	do.	24	38	45	36	, 99	do. rain, snow		
9	41	49	40	, 41	do. fair	25	35	41	42	, 08	do. do.		
10	40	48	42	, 33	cloudy, fair								

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
28	—	91½	92½	93½	5½	99½	—	250	1dis. 1pm.	par. 4 pm.
29	212	92	93	94	5	—	—	—	par. 5 pm.	4 pm. par.
31	212	93	94	95	5	—	113	—	2 dis.	5 1 pm.
2	215	92½	93½	94½	5	99½	113	248	1pm. 2dis.	par. 5 pm.
3	216	94	95½	96½	5	99½	—	253	2dis. 1pm.	2 5 pm.
4	216	94	95½	96	5	—	—	—	4pm. 1dis.	5 1 pm.
5	217	94	95	96	—	—	113	253	4 2 pm.	—
7	217	94½	95½	96½	5½	—	—	—	par. 3 pm.	5 2 pm.
8	217	94	95½	96½	5	—	—	254	par. 3 pm.	2 5 pm.
9	217	94½	95½	96½	5½	—	—	251	—	5 2 pm.
10	217½	93	94	95½	5½	—	—	—	par. 2 dis.	2 5 pm.
11	—	93	94	95½	5	99½	—	254	2 pm.	5 2 pm.
12	218	93½	94½	95½	—	—	—	251	par. 2 dis.	5 2 pm.
14	216	93½	94½	95½	5½	—	—	—	1 2 dis.	5 2 pm.
15	—	94	95½	96	5½	—	—	—	1dis. 2pm.	3 6 pm.
16	218	94	95	96	5½	—	—	253	—	3 6 pm.
17	218	94	95	96½	—	—	—	—	2 pm. par.	4 7 pm.
18	—	94	95½	96	5½	—	—	—	par.	4 7 pm.
19	217½	94	95½	96	—	—	112½	—	—	5 8 pm.
21	218	94½	95½	96½	—	—	—	250	1 pm.	8 6 pm.
22	218	94½	95½	96½	—	99½	112	—	1 pm.	6 9 pm.
23	218	94	95½	96½	5½	—	—	—	4 1 pm.	6 9 pm.
24	218	94	95½	96½	5½	—	—	—	4 pm.	5 9 pm.
25	—	94½	95½	96½	5½	—	113	—	1 pm.	5 8 pm.
26	—	94½	96	96½	—	—	—	—	4 pm.	8 5 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,  
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,  
Throgmorton Street, London.

Woodley, last surviving dau. of the late Mr. William Woodley, of Kineton, Warwickshire, and aunt of Mr. Josiah Woodley, of that place.

Nov. 5. Elizabeth-Rhodes, wife of C. J. Cornish, esq. of Salcombe-house, and youngest dau. of the late James Cornish, esq. of Black Hall.

At Cheddar, aged 78, J. Keel, esq.

At Exeter, John Massey, esq. Comm. R.N.

Aged 62, Anna, wife of the Rev. S. Mence, Rector of Ulcomb, Kent.

Arthur Thomas Morley, esq. R.N. of Newtown Hall, Montgomeryshire, and Buresford-pl. Southsea, Hants, grandson of the late Sir John Powell Price, Bart. of Newtown Hall.

At his residence, Woodovis, in the parish of Tavistock, aged 71, William Morgan, esq. Mr. Morgan was proprietor of the Woodovis Fox-hounds, established by his father nearly a century since, and which he has kept 25 years.

At Brighton, aged 37, Ellen-Ann-Watts, wife of Wm. Parkinson, esq. of Ladbroke-ter. Notting-hill.

At Coventry, at the residence of her father-in-law, aged 31, Helen, wife of R. K. Rotherham, esq. jun. and fifth dau. of the late John Ryley, esq.

At Brudenell-pl. New North-road, of consumption, Mr. Henry Thomas, for nearly 20 years secretary to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, leaving a widow and young family to deplore their loss.

Nov. 6. At Sittingbourne, Kent, aged 83, Hannah, wife of William Abbot, esq.

At Brompton-square, aged 46, Arthur Jennings Alkin, esq. a magistrate and member of the Town Council of the borough of Maldon, grandson of the late John Alkin, M.D.

At the residence of her brother, E. Leathley, esq. at Gravesend, aged 72, Elizabeth, widow of the late George Palmer, esq. of Hackney.

At Lenham, aged 46, George Powell, esq. third

son of the late James Powell, esq. of the same place.

At Oxted rectory, Marian Pyne, wife of the Rev. W. M. Pyne, Rector of Oxted, Surrey.

At Bristol, from eating monk's-hood root, Mr. Joseph Russell, a bookseller of Chard. He was on a visit to his brother William, a coach-maker. The servant was directed to dig a root of horse-radish in the garden, and by mistake she took the wrong plant. Both brothers partook of it, and Joseph soon expired; William recovered, not having taken a fatal quantity. A coroner's jury ascribed the death to the eating of "aconitum nepellus" in mistake. This is supposed to be only the second case of the kind: Dr. Pereira records one.

At Guernsey, Harriet, wife of James Sheldon, esq. of Sheldon-villa, Upper Clapton.

At Southampton, aged 74, George Wheeler, esq.

At the residence of Wm. Curtis, esq. of Alton, aged 59, Thomas Charles Woodward, esq. surgeon, of Penton, near Andover.

Nov. 7. At Budleigh Salterton, Devon, John Barlow, esq.

Aged 45, John Budd, esq. of Moorgate-st. late of Liverpool.

At Dover, Elizabeth-Sophia, wife of William Gascoigne Clinck, esq. of Plaistow, Essex.

Aged 83, Captain Francis Ellis, of Harwich, upwards of 40 years in the Trinity service; and on the 9th, aged 73, Mary, his wife.

At Mount Nursling, near Southampton, aged 68, Ellen, wife of Col. W. H. L. Frith, late Commandant of the Bengal Artillery.

At Chilbolton rectory, Hants, aged 20, Anthony Lambert, scholar of king's college, Cambridge, and eldest surviving son of Rev. A. L. Lambert.

At Woodlands, Torquay, aged 68, Jane, relict of Rev. Peter Leigh.

### TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Oct. 29 .	579	382	170	13	1144	592	552	1617
Nov. 5 .	552	361	176	12	1101	578	523	1658
„ 12 .	617	387	187	1	1192	617	575	1614
„ 19 .	609	339	214	—	1162	606	556	1561

### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Nov. 25.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
72 9	42 3	26 0	43 11	52 6	56 7

### PRICE OF HOPS, Nov. 28.

Sussex Pockets, 9*l.* 9*s.* to 11*l.* 8*s.*—Kent Pockets, 11*l.* 0*s.* to 17*l.* 0*s.*

### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Nov. 26.

Hay, 4*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 12*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 28. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*b.

Beef . . . . .	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 28.
Mutton . . . . .	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts . . . . .
.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs
.....	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	25,350 Pigs
		240

### COAL MARKET, Nov. 25.

•c. 19*s.* 0*d.* to 32*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 16*s.* 6*d.* to 23*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.—Town Tallow, 58*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 57*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 26, to November 25, 1853, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	57	64	57	29, 72	fr. heavy rain	11	40	40	42	30, 26	cloudy, fair
27	58	63	38	, 66	rn.cy.hy.r.ltg.	12	42	49	45	, 22	foggy, rain
28	54	61	54	, 57	cloudy, fair	13	40	47	42	29, 85	rain, cloudy
29	53	56	47	, 87	fair	14	40	44	42	, 74	cloudy
30	49	52	50	30, 05	cloudy	15	40	41	42	, 69	fgy. sleet, rn.
31	50	55	50	29, 93	fair, cloudy	16	41	45	35	, 68	fair, foggy
N.1	51	58	52	, 88	cloudy, fair	17	34	43	34	, 77	do.
2	53	59	50	, 92	fair, cloudy	18	34	47	36	, 97	do. cloudy
3	49	56	51	30, 03	foggy, fair	19	40	47	41	30, 05	do. do.
4	49	51	48	29, 94	fair	20	42	47	41	, 10	cloudy, rain
5	48	50	50	, 81	do.	21	39	41	38	, 26	do.
6	50	57	53	, 93	rain, gloomy	22	34	40	35	, 23	cdy.fgy.dense
7	50	57	53	30, 21	foggy	23	30	35	32	, 19	do. do. do.
8	50	55	43	, 26	do.	24	35	45	36	, 99	do. rain, snow
9	41	49	40	, 41	do. fair	25	35	41	42	, 08	do. do.
10	40	48	42	, 33	cloudy, fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
28	—	91 3/4	92 1/2	93 1/2	5 1/2	99 1/2	—	250	1 dis. 1 pm.	par. 4 pm.
29	212	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	—	par. 5 pm.	4 pm. par.
31	212	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	—	2 dis.	5 1 pm.
2	215	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	5 1/2	99 1/2	113	248	1 pm. 2 dis.	par. 5 pm.
3	216	94	95 1/2	96 1/2	5 1/2	99 1/2	—	253	2 dis. 1 pm.	2 5 pm.
4	216	94	95 1/2	96 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	—	4 pm. 1 dis.	5 1 pm.
5	217	94	95	96	—	—	113	253	4 2 pm.	—
7	217	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	—	par. 3 pm.	5 2 pm.
8	217	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	254	par. 3 pm.	2 5 pm.
9	217	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	251	—	5 2 pm.
10	217 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	—	par. 2 dis.	2 5 pm.
11	—	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	5 1/2	99 1/2	—	254	2 pm.	5 2 pm.
12	218	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	251	par. 2 dis.	5 2 pm.
14	216	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	—	1 2 dis.	5 2 pm.
15	—	94	95 1/2	96 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	—	1 dis. 2 pm.	3 6 pm.
16	218	94	95	96	5 1/2	—	—	253	—	3 6 pm.
17	218	94	95	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	2 pm. par.	4 7 pm.
18	—	94	95 1/2	96 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	—	par.	4 7 pm.
19	217 1/2	94	95 1/2	96 1/2	—	—	112 1/2	—	—	5 8 pm.
21	218	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	—	—	—	250	1 pm.	8 6 pm.
22	218	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	—	99 1/2	112	—	1 pm.	6 9 pm.
23	218	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	—	4 1 pm.	6 9 pm.
24	218	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	—	4 pm.	5 9 pm.
25	—	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	5 1/2	—	113	—	1 pm.	5 8 pm.
26	—	94 1/2	96	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	4 pm.	8 5 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,  
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,  
Throgmorton Street, London.



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